

GAZETTEER
OF THE
WORLD

VOL. XI
PERU-SANT



RAR

910.3

GAZ

VII

A. FULLARTON & CO.

James Croome -
Sept^r 20th
1854



EXTRACT FROM A CRITICISM

IN THE 'EDINBURGH GUARDIAN,' OF MARCH 11, 1854.

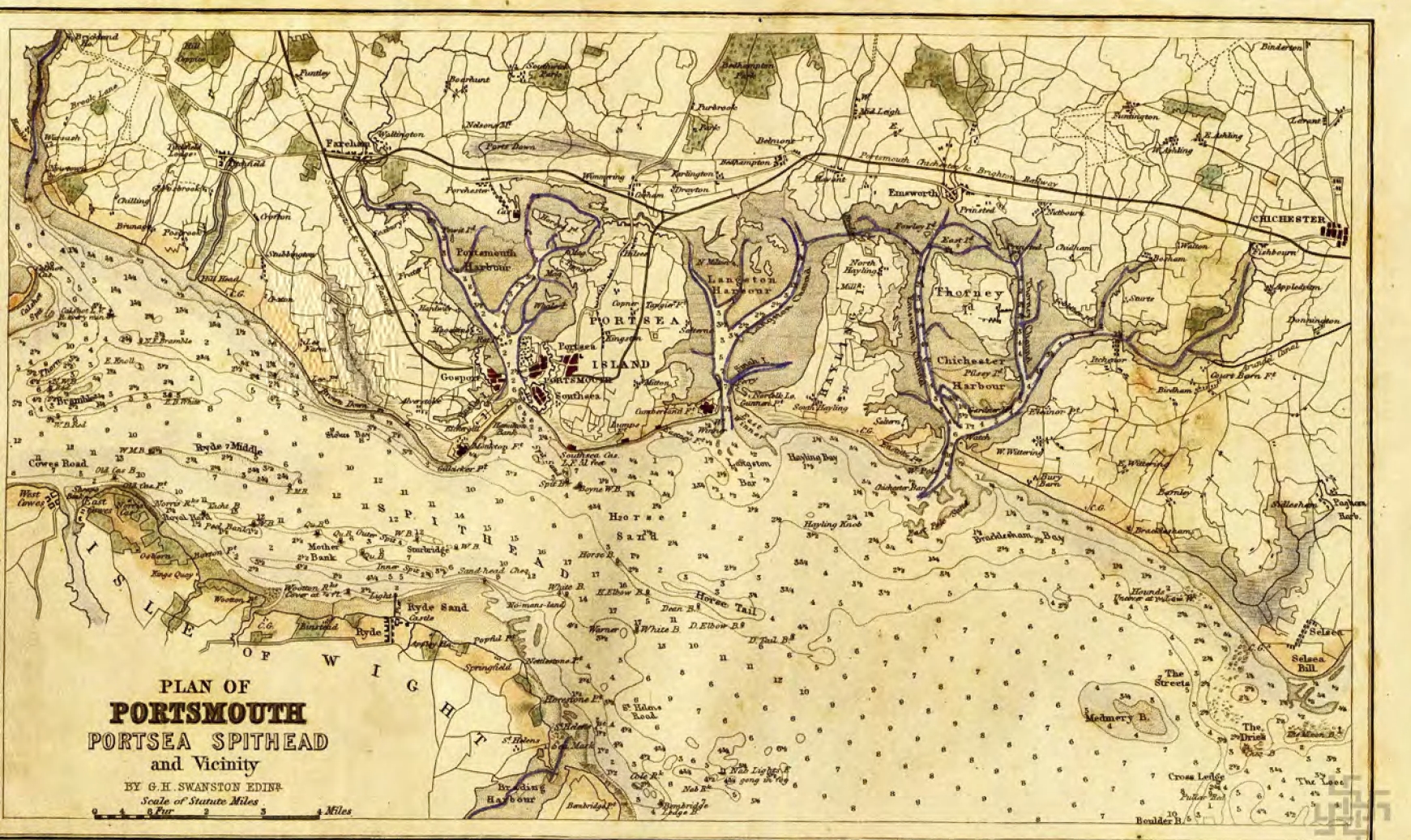
"While we congratulate the Subscribers to the 'Gazetteer of the World' on the acquisition of so elegant a companion to the letterpress of that comprehensive and elaborate work, we cannot help regretting the restriction which deprives others of the opportunity of purchasing it as a general Atlas. For truly it has never been our good fortune to see any Maps worthy of comparison with those now before us, whether for correctness of illustration or beauty of execution. The physical features are so admirably and systematically brought out that after a little experience one might describe a locality—the height, conformation, and aspect of a hill; the breadth, depth, and navigability of a river; the size and comparative importance of a town—without other data than are here furnished to the eye. The lettering is executed not only in an elegant manner, but on a uniform plan, which renders the search for each species of map information much more easy than we have hitherto experienced, except in the Ordnance maps. On the whole, we consider these maps before us as perfect gems of map work, far surpassing anything of the kind that has ever been published in this country. We would earnestly urge upon the Messrs. Fullarton to withdraw the limitation, and sell the Atlas independently of the Gazetteer, even though they should charge somewhat more (say 10 per cent.) to non-subscribers. The price would still be considerably below that of the other works of similar size now in the market; while the superiority in point of execution would induce every lover of correct and handsome maps to endeavour to obtain them."

FROM THE 'EDINBURGH NEWS,' OF MARCH 25, 1854.

"We have received six of the Maps of the COMPANION ATLAS, viz., England, Spain and Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, France, and Asia; and from a lengthened and careful scrutiny we can safely state that better executed maps have never yet been presented to the public. In regard to England, we have a map laid down from the Government surveys; the outlines are beautifully delineated, the capes, lighthouses, and sand-banks are laid down with the greatest accuracy, so that a mariner might find his way into any of our ports with perfect safety without the aid of a chart. The physical features of the mountain systems are truthfully delineated; the Devonian, Cumbrian ranges, &c., at once attract the eye by the beauty of the tints. Mr. Swanston has introduced into the river system something original, for between the black lines which are usually employed to trace the course of a river from its source to its mouth, he carries a tint from its point of *débouch* to the spot where it ceases to be navigable. Next we have the map of Denmark, laid down (we believe for the first time) from the new Danish survey; exhibiting, likewise, the sand-banks and lighthouses in the Sound and in the Belts with great faithfulness and distinctness. In the present crisis of affairs such a map is peculiarly interesting, as one may trace with perfect accuracy the course of the Baltic fleet under Sir Charles Napier without having to refer to any chart whatever. The Scandinavian peninsula is admirably delineated, exhibiting its rivers, mountains, and the fiords so peculiar to Sweden, with beautiful blue tints. This map is also interesting in connection with Denmark, as it presents every harbour and stronghold on the Prussian coast, the Baltic, and its gulfs. In the corner is a beautiful plan of Stockholm. As respects the map of Spain and Portugal, over and above the beautiful delineation of the physical features of that extensive peninsula, we have the whole career of Wellington distinctly and correctly marked out. The lines of Torres Vedras, the heights of Busaco, the plains of Talavera, and the other localities which were the scenes of deadly strife, and with which the name of that immortal hero is so intimately associated, can be traced with the utmost precision.

We congratulate our townsman, Mr. Swanston, on the ability he has shown in the execution of these maps. The uniformity of his lettering, and his artistic style of colouring, which appear to be original, demand from us unqualified approbation. We have only to express a wish that the Messrs. FULLARTON will not confine these maps to the Subscribers to their "Gazetteer of the World," but will make them patent to the general public. We are certain they will be appreciated by every lover of geographical science and art."

With reference to the foregoing extracts the Publishers of the COMPANION ATLAS beg to acquaint the Subscribers to that work, that notwithstanding of their announcement at its commencement to the effect that its sale during the publication of the Gazetteer of the World would be confined to the Subscribers to that work, in consequence of a very general desire expressed through a variety of channels, they have consented to supply the Maps, under a new name and new arrangement and at a moderate advance in price, to the general Public.



A

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

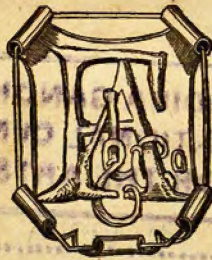
AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. XI.


PERU—SANTANDER.

A. FULLARTON & CO.

STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;

AND 22 EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

RAR
910.3
GAZ
V.11

	INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS
ACC NO.....	91-19361.....
DATE	24.1.91.....





Drawn by J. A. Harding from an original by Cassini

Engraved by W. Finden

RUINS OF TYRE.

A. Folgate & Co. London & Edinburgh.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts



Drawn by C. Stanfield.A.R.A.

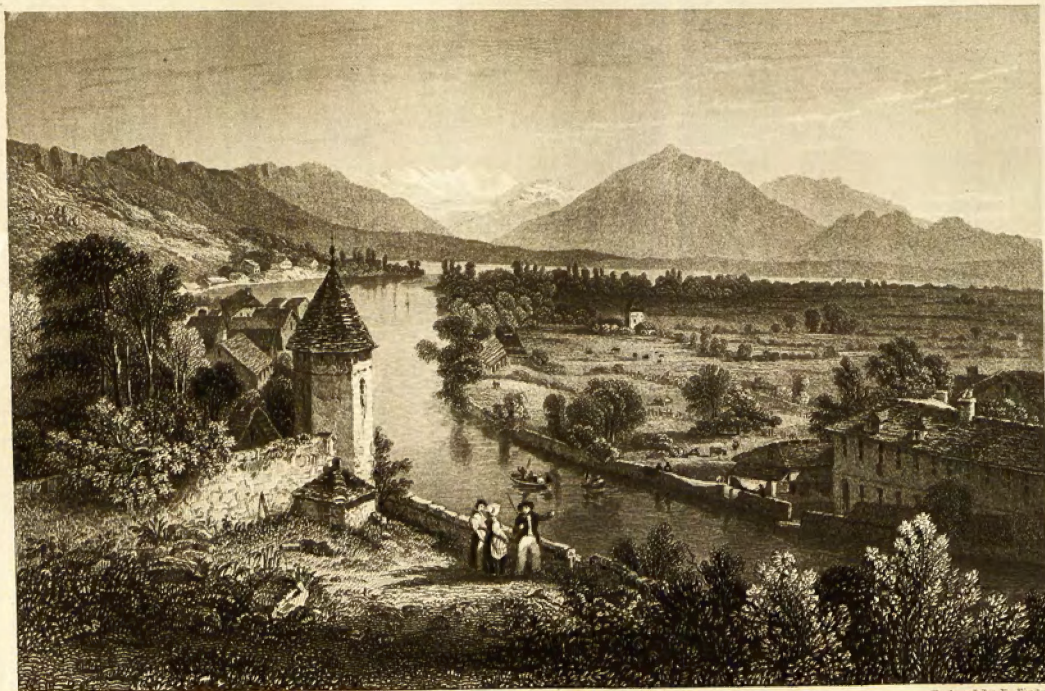
Engraved by W. Pinson.

P A D U A.

A. Fullarton & C^o London & Edinburgh.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts



Drawn by T. S. Cooper.

Engraved by E. Finden.

T O O S.

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

BY G. H. SWANSTON EDINB.

BY G. H. SWANSTON EDINB.



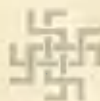


Drawn by T.C. Johnson from a sketch by T. Bacon F.R.S.

Engraved by J. Redaway

THE CHAI, HURDWAR.

A. Fullerton & Co. London & Edinburgh.



Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts

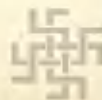


Drawn by D. Roberts from a sketch by R. Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by E. Finkel.

ST SOPHIA, FROM THE BOSPHORUS.
(Constantinople,)

A. Bullard & Co. London & Edinburgh.



Indira Gandhi National
 Centre for the Arts



PATNA.

A View of the Town of Patna, Bihar.



ROME

WITH ITS ENVIRONS.

According to the Surveys of
BARON MOLTKE
in 1845 & 1846

Drawn by Augustus PIERMANN F.R.G.S.
Engraved by G.E. Swinson.

Rome

- 1 Monte Vaticano
- 2 Fontana
- 3 S. Pietro
- 4 Porta Cavalleggeri
- 5 Castello S. Angelo
- 6 Piazza di Spagna
- 7 Villa Medici
- 8 Monte Mario
- 9 Pantheon
- 10 Monte Gianicolo
- 11 Porta Pia
- 12 Terme di Diocleziano
- 13 S. Maria Maggiore
- 14 Monte Mario
- 15 S. Maria in Campagna
- 16 Campidoglio
- 17 Monte Palatino
- 18 Colosseo
- 19 Terme di Tito
- 20 Monte Esquilino
- 21 Campo Marzio
- 22 Monte Aventino
- 23 Terme Antoniane
- 24 Monte Mario
- 25 Porta S. Paolo
- 26 Porta S. Sebastiano
- 27 S. Giovanni
- 28 Subura
- 29 S. Agostino

Ancient Names

1. Quirinalis
2. Janiculum
3. Subura
4. Subura Nova
5. Subura Vetera
6. Subura
7. Subura
8. Subura
9. Subura
10. Subura
11. Subura
12. Subura
13. Subura
14. Subura
15. Subura
16. Subura
17. Subura
18. Subura
19. Subura
20. Subura
21. Subura
22. Subura
23. Subura
24. Subura
25. Subura
26. Subura
27. Subura
28. Subura
29. Subura

Descriptive Words

1. Subura
2. Subura
3. Subura
4. Subura
5. Subura
6. Subura
7. Subura
8. Subura
9. Subura
10. Subura
11. Subura
12. Subura
13. Subura
14. Subura
15. Subura
16. Subura
17. Subura
18. Subura
19. Subura
20. Subura
21. Subura
22. Subura
23. Subura
24. Subura
25. Subura
26. Subura
27. Subura
28. Subura
29. Subura

1. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
2. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
3. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
4. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
5. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
6. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
7. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
8. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
9. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
10. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
11. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
12. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
13. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
14. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
15. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
16. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
17. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
18. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
19. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
20. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
21. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
22. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
23. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
24. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
25. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
26. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
27. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
28. Via delle Botteghe Oscure
29. Via delle Botteghe Oscure

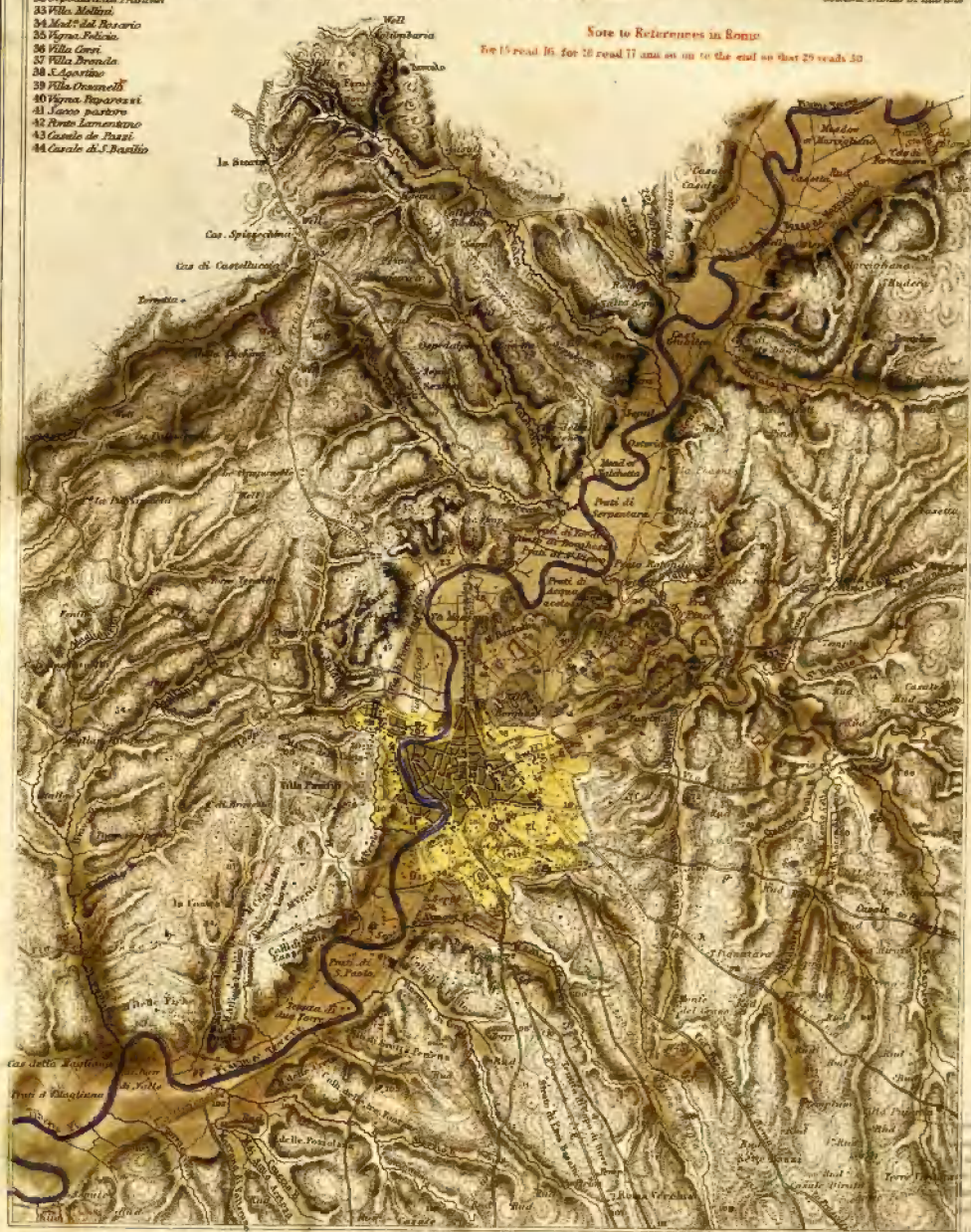
45. Casale di Braccio
46. Casale di Braccio
47. Casale di Braccio
48. Casale di Braccio
49. Casale di Braccio
50. Casale di Braccio
51. Casale di Braccio
52. Casale di Braccio
53. Casale di Braccio
54. Casale di Braccio
55. Casale di Braccio
56. Casale di Braccio
57. Casale di Braccio
58. Casale di Braccio
59. Casale di Braccio
60. Casale di Braccio
61. Casale di Braccio
62. Casale di Braccio
63. Casale di Braccio
64. Casale di Braccio
65. Casale di Braccio
66. Casale di Braccio
67. Casale di Braccio
68. Casale di Braccio
69. Casale di Braccio
70. Casale di Braccio
71. Casale di Braccio
72. Casale di Braccio
73. Casale di Braccio
74. Casale di Braccio
75. Casale di Braccio

76. Casale di Braccio
77. Casale di Braccio
78. Casale di Braccio
79. Casale di Braccio
80. Casale di Braccio
81. Casale di Braccio
82. Casale di Braccio
83. Casale di Braccio
84. Casale di Braccio
85. Casale di Braccio
86. Casale di Braccio
87. Casale di Braccio
88. Casale di Braccio
89. Casale di Braccio
90. Casale di Braccio
91. Casale di Braccio
92. Casale di Braccio
93. Casale di Braccio
94. Casale di Braccio
95. Casale di Braccio
96. Casale di Braccio
97. Casale di Braccio
98. Casale di Braccio
99. Casale di Braccio
100. Casale di Braccio
101. Casale di Braccio
102. Casale di Braccio
103. Casale di Braccio
104. Casale di Braccio
105. Casale di Braccio
106. Casale di Braccio
107. Casale di Braccio
108. Casale di Braccio
109. Casale di Braccio
110. Casale di Braccio
111. Casale di Braccio

94. Casale di Braccio
95. Casale di Braccio
96. Casale di Braccio
97. Casale di Braccio
98. Casale di Braccio
99. Casale di Braccio
100. Casale di Braccio
101. Casale di Braccio
102. Casale di Braccio
103. Casale di Braccio
104. Casale di Braccio
105. Casale di Braccio
106. Casale di Braccio
107. Casale di Braccio
108. Casale di Braccio
109. Casale di Braccio
110. Casale di Braccio
111. Casale di Braccio
112. Casale di Braccio
113. Casale di Braccio
114. Casale di Braccio
115. Casale di Braccio
116. Casale di Braccio
117. Casale di Braccio
118. Casale di Braccio
119. Casale di Braccio
120. Casale di Braccio
121. Casale di Braccio
122. Casale di Braccio
123. Casale di Braccio
124. Casale di Braccio
125. Casale di Braccio
126. Casale di Braccio
127. Casale di Braccio
128. Casale di Braccio
129. Casale di Braccio
130. Casale di Braccio

Note to References in Rome.

For 15 read 16, for 26 read 17 and so on to the end on that 29 reads 30.



GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

PERU,

A republic of South America, stretching along the coast of the Pacific, between Ecuador on the N, Brazil on the NE, and Bolivia on the E and S. The whole of S. America, from the isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, was at one period included under the two great territorial designations of P. and Brazil: as all Spanish N. America constituted the viceroyalty of Mexico, so all Spanish S. America was called the viceroyalty of P. Long, however, before the dominion of Spain on the American continent was overthrown, the N portion of P. was formed into a third viceroyalty, that of New Grenada; and the SE into a fourth, that of the Rio-de-la-Plata. Subsequently, what remained of P. was reduced to still narrower limits by the abstraction of the captain-generalship of Chili. In 1718, the prov. of Quito, on the N, was dismembered from it; and in 1778, Potosi and a number of opulent districts in the S were annexed to the new viceroyalty of La Plata. The modern republic of P., independent of these disjointed provs. and the tracts mentioned above, extends along the Pacific from the river of Tumbes, in 3° 30' S lat., to the river Loa, in 21° 28', an extreme length of 1,600 m. If the western boundaries of the country be regarded as extending to the Jahary or Hyabary; and that river to the parallel of 9° 30', thence along that parallel to the Madeira; and thence along the Madeira to the junction of the Mamora as the frontier with Brazil; while the Rio-Beni or upper course of the Madeira, to the parallel of 14° S, and a line irregularly drawn from the latter point, crossing the Cordillera-de-Vileanota, and intersecting Lake Titicaca, and thence bending round to the great Cordillera, running along its crest to the sources of the Loa, and then descending by that river to the sea, is taken as the frontier with Bolivia; then the territory of P. will be increased from 240 m. from W to E, to 800 m. of medial breadth in the same direction, the breadth varying from 700 to 900 m.; and the superficial area cannot be less than 800,000 sq. m.; but any estimate of the actual area of this state can be merely approximative, until its W frontier-line is definitively settled. See article BOLIVIA.

Divisions. Before the disjunction of Quito on the N, and the districts on the S, the viceroyalty of P. contained 74 partidos or provinces; but these were subsequently reduced to 49 partidos and 1,360 townships.—P. is now administratively divided into the 13 departments of Amazonas, Anehas, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Callao, Cuzco, Huancabellca, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Moquesua, Piura, and Puno; which are subdivided into 65 provs., and these latter are again distributed into districts, townships, and cura-

cies or parishes. The extreme N district is Piura, having a projecting limb of Ecuador on the E. The most southern inland prov. of P. is that of Arequipa.

Physical features. The most distinguishing natural feature of P., and that from which the country principally derives its peculiar aspect and character, is constituted by the two vast mountain-chains, running nearly parallel to one another and to the line of coast, which extend throughout its whole length. These are commonly called the Eastern and Western cordilleras or Andes; but, according to Dr. Tschudi, the Spanish term *cordillera* should be confined to the western chain, or that nearest to the sea; the other being properly the Andes, which, he says, is a contraction or corruption of the Indian name *antas-uyu*, meaning 'the metal country.' The country is naturally divided into three distinct regions,—that of the mountains, that of the great eastern plains, and the coast district.

Mountains. The area of the mountain-district of P. has been roughly estimated at 200,000 sq. m. The medium height of the Andes Tschudi reckons at 17,000 ft.; that of the Cordillera chain, in South P., at 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea; several of the points of both ranges, however, rise far beyond these elevations. Chimborazo, in the N part of the western range, is stated by Humboldt to be about 21,600 ft. high; and it has since been affirmed, that towards the other extremity of the same range, the Nevada-de-Chuquibamba rises to nearly 22,000 ft. In the same quarter of the eastern range, the Cerro Nevada-de-Ililimani rises to 24,250, and the Nevada-de-Sorata to 25,400 ft. These southern elevations, however, are in Bolivia. In general, wherever the one range rises above the general level, the other is depressed below it. The highest summit which the western chain presents is the cone or rather trachytic dome of Chuquibamba, rising majestically above the valley of that name to the N of Arequipa, to the height of 22,000 ft. In form and geognostic structure it is altogether similar to that of Cayambe in Quito. To the W, NW, and E of Arequipa, occurs the valley of the same name, surrounded by mountains covered with eternal snow. The central peak of this group of nevados is the celebrated volcano of Arequipa called Omati, whose form and gigantic proportions admit of its being compared with Cotopaxi in the Andes of Quito. Its elevation exceeds 18,000 ft. More to the S, between the parallels of Arica and the Rio-de-Loa, are several volcanic cones of great height, the most elevated of which, namely the nevados of Gualatieri and Sahuma, do not seem to be inferior to the cerro of Chuquibamba. The former of these two, in the Bolivian prov. of Carangas, rises above a table-land of red

sandstone, in a cone which attains the region of eternal snow, and offers a most imposing aspect in its almost geometric form. The Sahuma presents two conical summits, as regular as that of Guallatieri, and formed likewise of trachyte and trachytic conglomerates. Between the parallel of Sahuma and that of Tacora there are several other volcanic mountains, some of which attain a height of 20,000 ft. It is remarkable that no traces either of basalt or pyroxene were found by Mr. Pentland in the volcanic regions of the Andes which he crossed. Trachytic pitch stones, obsidians, and other vitrified products of volcanoes, are extremely rare. Trachytic conglomerates, and trachytes mixed with grains of quartz, are the forms under which masses of volcanic origin are most frequently presented. It also appears, both from Humboldt and Pentland, that the range of the Andes is not a continuous snowy chain, but that there are considerable breaks in different parts of the range, and on the line of perpetual snow, consequently, that the range by no means approximates to a state of uniform elevation, and differs in this respect from the Great Himalaya, which throughout its whole extent presents a continuous line of eternal snow. It appears also, from the table inserted in article Andes [vol. i. p. 251], that the hamlet of Antisana, regarded by Humboldt as the highest inhabited spot of the globe, and which, in his table, he places at an elevation of 2,107 toises, 13,500 ft. above the sea, is more than 2,200 ft. lower than the cottages at the source of the Ancomarca; and the highest village in Quito, called Chumbe, is 2,275 ft. lower than that of Tacora. High as the habitable and cultivable parts of this elevated district are, they must yield, however, in both these respects to the plateau of Tibet, though 15 degrees more removed from the equatorial line, where vegetation is carried to the elevation of 17,000 ft. and upwards, and where the inferior line of perpetual snow is in some parts as high as 20,000 ft.

Besides the immense chain of the Andes, with its accompanying sierras or secondary ridges, another chain runs parallel with the Andes from the lake of Lauricocha to Jaen-de-Bracamoros, for 500 m., separating in its whole extent the course of the Tunaguragua, with its tributary streams on the W, from those of the Guallaga on the E. Another chain covered with snow, runs from above Cusco to the heights of Huaylas and Huamachuco. A third chain, projecting from the main ridge of the Andes into the interior of the country, passes along the E of the Beni, from the high mountains of the province of Sicacica in La Plata, separating the course of the Beni from that of the Yabari. This ridge is of considerable height, runs nearly from S to N for 400 m., and is the most eastern chain that intersects the country to the S of the Marañon. A fourth chain runs NW from above the source of the Pancartambo, immediately to the W of that stream, dividing its course from that of the Vilcamayo, and reaching as far as Tarma near the source of the Perene, a direct distance of 500 m. A fifth range runs E from the source of the Perene, or river of Tarma, and the heights of Reyes, as far as the junction of the Beni and Apurimac; thence it directs its course 180 m. N along the banks of the latter stream, as far as the heights of San Carlos near its confluence with the Pachitea. A sixth ridge passes between the Hualaga on the W and the Pachitea and other tributary streams of the Marañon on the E. This last range, 400 m. in extent from N to S, called the Montana Real by the Spaniards, lies immediately to the W of the Pampas-del-San-Sacramento, which viewed from this last ridge appears as level as the ocean.

The region lying between the two mountain-

ranges, which in some places is 100 m. across, is partly, like the mountains themselves, cleft by ravines or valleys, but chiefly consists of table-lands, rising 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea. These elevated table-lands are called in the old Peruvian language, the *Puna*, and often by the Spaniards, the *Despoblado* or 'uninhabited country.' "They spread," says Tschudi, "over the whole extent of Peru, from NW to SE, a distance of 350 Spanish m., continuing through Bolivia, and gradually running eastward into the Argentine republic." The valleys, he observes elsewhere, "are called the *Sierra*. The inhabitants of Lima usually comprehend, under the term *sierra*, the whole interior of P., and every Indian who is not an inhabitant of the coast or of the forest-regions is called a *sierrano*. But, strictly speaking, the *Sierra* includes only the valleys between the Cordillera and the Andes." Here, too, the cold, especially during the night, is often extremely severe, while the heat at noon is sometimes oppressive; and there is a winter or rainy season which commences in October and lasts till April; but then comes an uninterrupted succession of warm, bright days for six months. "These regions," says Tschudi, "so favoured by nature, have, from the earliest period, been the chosen dwelling-places of the Peruvians; and therefore in the *Sierra*, which, measured by its superficies, is not of very great extent, the population has increased more than in any other part of P. The valleys already contain numerous towns, villages and hamlets, which would rise in importance if they had greater facility of communication one with another. But they are surrounded on all sides by mountains, which can be crossed only by circuitous and dangerous routes. The few accessible pathways are alternately up rugged ascents, and down steep declivities, or, winding through narrow ravines, nearly choked up by broken fragments of rock, they lead to the dreary and barren level heights." The *sierranos* in the smaller villages are almost all Indians; but in the towns and large villages there are many *Mestizos*, or half-castes. The *Creoles*, or whites, are very few. Beyond the eastern range of mountains lies an immense plain, commonly designated the *Pampas-del-San-Sacramento*; but which, instead of being bare of trees, like the pampas in the N of Brazil, is covered with a thick primeval forest. It would appear, indeed, that this wooded country extends, in some parts at least, a considerable way up the acclivity of the mountains: hence it is called 'the *Montana*.' "The Peruvians," says Tschudi, "apply this name to the vast aboriginal forests which extend across the whole country from N to S, along the E foot of the Andes. Those which lie higher, and in which the spaces between the lofty trees are overgrown with thick masses of bushes and twining plants, are called by the natives simply *montanas*. Those which are free from these intermediate masses of vegetation they call *montanas reales* or 'royal mountains.' At first sight they produce the impression of a virgin-forest of oaks." If this be so, the term *montana* is misapplied when it is used—as it generally is—to designate the high country included between two mountain-chains. The forest lands of the *Montana* have in many parts been cleared, and a considerable number of Christianized Indians are employed in this part of the country, either in cultivating fields of their own, or in working as day-labourers in plantations belonging to Creole proprietors; the principal articles raised being sugar, coffee, maize, a stimulating plant called *coca*, tobacco, oranges, pine-apples, besides bark, balsams, gums, honey, and wax.

The coast of P. is naturally a desert of sandy plains

and hills, intersected indeed by streams descending through narrow glens, but almost everywhere arid and scorched. In the N provinces, some miles of loose, sandy desert intervene between the high lands and the ocean, but, in general, the cliffs approach close to the shore, which has not, perhaps, in an extent of 1,600 m. a dozen secure harbours. The best of these are Callao, Payta, Sechura, Salina, Pisco, Islay, and a few others; Truxillo and Lambayeque have only open roadsteads. The water being almost of uniform depth, vessels are obliged to approach within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the shore before they can anchor, and the prodigious swell, which rolls unbroken from the Pacific, occasions a heavy and dangerous surf. "The operation of landing," is, except in a few places, at once difficult and hazardous. It is effected by means of *balsas* or platforms, raised on inflated skins, and differing in different parts of the coast. At one end, the person who is managing the *balsa* kneels down, and by means of a double-bladed paddle, which he holds by the middle, and strikes alternately on each side, moves it swiftly along; the passengers or goods being placed on the platform behind him. All the goods which go into the interior, at this part of the coast, are landed in this manner. The great bars of silver, and the bags of dollars also, which are shipped in return for the merchandise landed, pass through the surf, on these slender, though secure conveyances.

Rivers.] The streams which descend from the W side of the Andes to the Pacific, being generally small, and of short course, are of little importance in general geography. Those which descend from their E sides chiefly claim the attention of general readers. They are all feeders of the mighty Amazon and its great head branches, the Huallaga, the Paro, the Jabary, and the Madeira; and are described under the article AMAZON. The basins of the Tunguragua or upper course of the Amazon, of the Huallaga, and of the Paro or Ucayle, occur in succession from W to E. That of the Paro and its great head-streams the Apurimac and the Beni occupies the whole E portion of P., from the N watershed of Lake Titicaca on the S, to the Amazon on N. All these great rivers are navigable, and, with the assistance of steam navigation, will ultimately prove of vast importance to the development of the commercial resources of this region.

Lakes.] With the exception of the great lake of Titicaca [see that article], which belongs partly to Bolivia, no lakes of importance occur in this country. Among the other lakes are those of Lauri, Vilque, Villafra, Chincay, Chinguiacocha, and the great Cocama near the mouth of the Huallaga. The lake of Rogagado may be regarded as a central lake, connecting the Beni with the Amazon and the Madeira; but it now belongs, however, to the republic of Bolivia. The lake of Parinacocha, on the W slope of the Andes of Huando, is the source of the Ocoño which runs thence to the Pacific. The appellation *cocha*, in Peruvian, signifies a lake.

Climate.] The difference of temp. between that of the coast, and of the country to the E of the Andes, is considerable. On the coast, the temp. is considerably diminished by the perpetual cloudiness of the sky, and by a strong current setting in from Cape Horn. The mean daily temp. is from 68° to 73°; that of the night from 57° to 62°. In Piura, the extreme N prov. of P., the temp. of summer ranges from 80° to 96°, and of winter, from 70° to 81°. [Dr. A. Smith.] The mean heat of Callao, the port of Lima, is stated by Humboldt not to exceed 60°; he has seen the therm. on the sea-shore as low as 55°. The temp. of the coast he states to have been at 70°, and that of the sea at 61°, in the month of October—answering to our April. At Lima, in S lat. 12° 2', 6 or 7 m. inland, and elevated about 800 ft. above sea-level, the therm. at noon is never observed in winter below 60°, and seldom in summer rises above 82°. The hottest day ever known in Lima was in February, 1791, when the therm. rose to

96°. The situation of the coast region, placed between the cooling temp. of the sea, and the refrigerating influence of the lofty Andes which stop the passage of the westerly winds to the E, and which having deposited their humidity on the western slopes, return comparatively dry, cold, and rarified, is another reason perhaps of the coolness and dryness of the temperature. The wind which blows from the Atlantic on the E, over the vast plains watered by the Amazon and its accessory streams, is arrested in its progress to the Pacific, or the coast of Peru, by the soaring summits of the Andes, and never passes that chain; consequently clouds accumulate on its E side. These clouds dissolve in rain and vapour, accompanied with lightning and thunder. On the western side, from the bay of Guayaquil to Atacama—a space of 1,470 m. in direct distance—rain never falls, and thunder and storms are unknown. The houses at Lima and Arica may be said to have no roofs, being only covered with mata, and a light sprinkling of ashes, to absorb the dews of the night. At Lima, spring begins with December, winter with July, summer in February, and autumn in May.—The sierras, or high table-land between the different ranges of the Andine ridges, present a more fertile aspect; and from their height of 10,000 ft. above the sea, enjoy a different climate. While the low lands are dry and barren, except along the sides along the water-course, the uplands enjoy a perpetual spring united with perpetual autumn. The fields are perpetually verdant; all the grains, wheat in particular, were in golden harvest; and the fruits of Europe blish amidst those of the torrid zone. An equal warmth, about 14° or 15° of Reaumur, diffuses health and vegetation; there is a perpetual equinox; and the temp. remains nearly the same,—the seasons being only distinguished by the rains, which fall from November to May. The highest ridges themselves are invested with perpetual snow, and eternal winter reigns on their summits. The climate of the extensive plains to the E of the Andes is warm and humid; but the heat is not so great as might be expected in regions lying directly under the line, for the eternal and impenetrable forests which clothe them, prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating the ground, and at the same time add to the humidity of the air. P. may thus be said to have four climates, namely, that of the coast, constantly dry and temperate; that of the sierras, mild, moderately humid, and variable; that of the Andes, piercingly cold; and that of the pampas, warm and excessively humid. The climate of the sierras of P. is the most healthy perhaps in the world, if we are to judge from the longevity of its inhabitants. In the prov. of Caxamarca, containing at the most only 70,000 persons, there were 8 persons alive in 1792, whose respective ages were 114, 117, 121, 131, 132, 135, 141, and 147; in the same prov., a Spaniard died in 1765, aged 144 years, 7 months, and 5 days, leaving 800 lineal descendants. The plain of Caxamarca is elevated 9,382 ft. above the level of the sea, and produces crops of barley; but the climate of the pampas is far from being healthy. The warmth and excessive humidity render them almost uninhabitable; and even the few Indian tribes on the rivers rarely see a man of the age of 50.—In the equatorial regions, the blue sky has a much deeper tint than in the temperate zone; the nights are resplendent; and the vault of heaven, exhibiting in succession the whole of the constellations, appears studded with fixed stars which shine like planets with a clear and steady light. In the upper regions of the atmosphere, the attenuated air reflects only a dark azure. The cyanometer, which at P. marked 10°, indicated 23° near the shores of Cumana, and 46° on the heights of the Andes. So transparent is the air in the elevated uplands of the Andes, that one may distinguish with the naked eye, the *poncho* or white mantle of a person on horseback at the distance of 17 m. In the vicinity of the Andes—according to Humboldt—large clouds seldom rise higher than 10,000 or 12,000 ft.; but small, white, or fleecy clouds are often observed floating at a height of 25,000 ft. These mountains are moistened with perpetual dews; hail and snow fall in certain seasons of the year, at an elevation of 12,000 ft.; at that of 10,000 ft., hail appears accompanied with thunder. Among the lower valleys, terrible storms of thunder, with torrents of rain, are frequent during the night.

Soil and Agriculture.] From the almost total sterility of the coast, and the difficulty of communicating with the interior, on account of the mountains which skirt the coast, and the comparative want of roads, agriculture is, generally speaking, in a wretched state in P. Except in the uplands, there is little fertile soil. These uplands, however, are not here extensive tracts like those of Mexico; but are everywhere intersected by quebradas or breaks. So languid and backward is agriculture on the coast, that at Lima, and many other towns along the shore, depend on Chili for their provisions; and this has been the case ever since the great earthquake of 1693. Though the country has in a great measure recovered its former fertility, it still remains uncultivated, and the maritime districts are supplied with provisions by importation. There are not even carts and waggons to convey commodities, or any other means of transporting goods but on the backs of mules; and the gangs of mules employed for that purpose are compelled, by want of roads, to travel over the fields, where they trample under foot and devour the corn, and destroy the fences. The court of Spain offered much encouragement for the exportation of sheep-wool from P., but without success; for the wool was not only coarse, but cost so much in inland carriage and freight, that, when brought to Cadiz it could not be profitably sold for the same price as the fine Merino wool of Segovia. The vicuña-wool, on account of its scarcity and superior fineness, is the only sort of Peruvian wool

which can bear the charges of carriage to Europe. Even though the pop. of P. were to migrate from the coast, and gradually occupy and cultivate the country from the eastern slope of the Andes to the plains of the Amazon, and those of its great tributaries, it would be productive of little benefit to them as far as concerns the exportation of their superfluous produce, so long as the Amazon, and its great confluent streams, are not freely navigated.

In the beautiful plain of Caxamarca, on the eastern slope of the Andes, watered by the rivers Masco and Utesco, prodigious crops of barley and wheat are raised, the latter yielding from 18 to 20 for 1. Cotton is found in great abundance, in a wild state, to the Montana Real, on the Huallaga, in S lat. 7°, and on the banks of the Amazon. Lint and flax are not unknown in P.; but the Indians gather the seeds alone, to make a kind of beer which they call *chica*, while the precious stems are left to perish. In the southern parts of P., the cacao-tree is so abundant that no toll is requisite, except to gather the fruit, which is sold at the lowest price. The cacao of the Montana Real is esteemed superior to that of Guayaquil; but only a small quantity of it is consumed by the richer classes at Lima: the distance and difficulty of the roads from Jaen, and from the missions of Caxamarquilla, Chachapoyas, and Moxos, where it is chiefly gathered, are great obstacles to any extensive trade in this article. A species of cochineal is produced in this country, which is called by the Creoles *finle magno*, and is pronounced by Estalla to be superior to that of Oaxaca, but it is only used by the Indians in their rustic manufactures. The coffee-tree abounds in Lamas, Huancayo, and other mountainous districts; and though inferior to that of Mocha, is equal to that of Martinique. The cinnamon of the Montana Real, though superior in strength to that of Ceylon, is not so valuable, on account of its transuding a resinous and disagreeable juice, a defect which might perhaps be remedied by proper attention and industry. The Peruvian pimento is excessively strong, but not so pleasant as that of Asia.—The botany of the country to the E. of the Andes is not yet fully known to European science. Humboldt and Bonpland did not explore the banks of the Amazon as they did those of the Orinoco. It is probable, however, that as both rivers roll through parallel latitudes and similar plains, the botanical productions of both will be similar. Many species of medicinal herbs, and a great variety of aromatic balsams, oils, and gums are produced. Trees and shrubs which yield seven different sorts of wax, are known in the Montana Real, Chachapoyas, and Piura. The Montana Real, according to native writers, is a new world,—a real paradise. On the shores of its majestic streams, and amid the perpetual verdure of its forests, men need not envy the Elysian fields. The almonds of Chachapoyas,—the ginger of the Montana Real,—the balsam of Copaliba, produced also in the Montana,—the *culeu* of valuable service in indigestion, and the *carana* of equal service in rheumatism,—the copal gum,—the *ceño*, producing a vegetable wool,—and the oblong nutmeg of the Montana,—are all extolled by Lequand, one of the writers in the *Peruvian Mercury*. In his description of P., Estalla enumerates the cedar, the olive, the wild orange, the incorruptible *algarrobo*, the palm, the willow, the *parayacu*, whose wood is hard and odorous, and many other kinds of trees which—having only Peruvian appellations—it would be useless to recapitulate. On the coast and on the W slopes of the Andes, are produced the cabbage-palm, the cocotier, the chocolate-nut, the cotton-shrub, the pine-apple, the *cassio-anomum*, turmeric, plantain, and sugar-cane. The *Cordana oblonga* is a large tree remarkable for the strong smell of garlic emitted from its leaves and fresh wood. The *Coffea racemosa* is found in the forests of the interior, and its berries are applied to the same use as the cultivated species. The large-flowered jessamine and the *Datura arborea* diffuse their evening fragrance round the vicinity of Lima; and, braided in the hair of the women, give and receive a reciprocal charm. No less than 24 species of pepper, and five or six of capsicum, are reckoned natives of P.; besides several kinds of solanum, of which the love-apple and the potato are best known and most esteemed. Tobacco and jalap abound in the groves at the foot of the Andes; and many of the ornamental flowers of our British gardens and greenhouses, as the singular and beautiful calceolaria, the resplendent *Salvia longiflora*, the graceful *nasturtium*, and the simple *Notania prostrata*, find their original habitat in P. The immense forests which clothe the maritime plains, and those on the E of the Andes, indicate that the country has been always thinly peopled. These forests, consisting of acacias and mangoes spreading their fantastic stems and roots along the shore, brooms and ferns in prodigious variety, and tall aloes and other succulent plants, present a peculiar aspect to a European eye. The ferns, or gigantic funnel, here grows to a surprising size, and affords a wood four or five times lighter than the lightest pine, yet of considerable strength. At 7 or 8 leagues' distance from the coast, the trees increase in size, and are often clothed with parasitical plants attached by enormous creepers; while the spaces between them are filled with thorny brambles sometimes from 20 to 30 ft. high. Of the numerous shrubs which clothe the lofty uplands of the Andes, the different species of *cinchona*, or Peruvian bark, are the chief. These are scattered along the skirts of the Andes, over an extent of 2,000 m., at an elevation of from 2,800 to 3,600 ft., and are therefore exposed to great variety of climate. This precious shrub forms one continued forest on the E declivity of the Andes, as far as Jaen and the hills above the Tungurahua. The *caoutchouc*, or common elastic gum, vulgarly denominated 'Indian rubber,' is procured from the inspissated juice of a variety of

different vegetables, as the ficus, the hevea, the lobelia, the castilleja, and several species of the euphorbium. The winters and escallonia species of shrubs occur at an alt. of from 9,200 ft. to 10,800 ft., and form scrubby bushes in the cold and moist climate of the paramos and punas. Beyond the elevation of 10,500 ft., arborescent vegetables disappear. The Alpine plants occupy an elevation of from 6,500 to 13,500. At this alt. grow the gentiana, the stachelina, and the *Espeletia frazilzon*, which form with their hairy covering a shelter for the shivering Indians when benighted in those upland regions. The tree ferns range at a height of from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. In the spaces between the altitudes of 9,800 and 13,000 ft., potatoes and the *Tropaeum esculentum*, are generally cultivated.

The following table is from Humboldt. It is applicable however only to the mountainous tracts and upland plains to the N of Lima in 12° S lat., the most southern point of Humboldt's travels.

Highest limit of phanogamous plants,	15,160 ft.
Do. Alpine do. in the Andes of Quito,	13,500
Do. dwarf pines do. do.	13,000
Do. <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> , or potato plant,	13,000
Inferior limit of the cultivation of do. do.	9,800
Superior limit of trees in the Andes of Quito,	11,625
Do. of the ericinea,	11,300
Do. of wheat,	10,806
Do. of arborescent vegetables,	10,500
Do. of juniper and other plants,	10,000
Inferior limit of cultivation of the potato root,	9,800
Superior limit of the cinchona or Jesuit's bark,	9,500
Inferior limit of trees in the Andes,	9,200
Superior limit of oaks in do.	9,200
Do. of large trees in do.	9,000
Do. of wild cochineal in the mountains of Rio-bamba,	9,513
Do. of the cinchona of Loxa,	8,300
Inferior limit of do.	6,250
Lowest limit of the cinchonas,	2,800
Superior limit of the lobelia, styrax, and other plants,	9,000
Inferior limit of do.	6,000
Do. of Alpine plants,	6,500
Superior limit of the <i>Erythroxylum Peruvianum</i> ,	6,200
Inferior limit of do.	4,300
Superior limit of the wax-palm on the pass of Quindio,	9,000
Inferior limit of do.	6,000
Superior limit of sensitive plants in the Andes,	6,000
Inferior limit of oaks in do.	5,500
Superior limit of tree-ferns in do.	5,000

Zoology.] The quadrupeds of P. are nearly the same as those of Colombia, but a few are peculiar to P. Of these the principal is the *lama*, a species of small camel, of which no less than five kinds are now allowed by naturalists to exist in South America, viz., the *lama*, the *guanaco*, the *moromoro* or *chilliqueu* of the Chilese, the *vicuña*, and the *paco* or *alpaca*. These last are also denominated in Spanish *America carneros de la tierra*, or 'native sheep.' The vicuña is an elegant little wild animal, of the size and shape of a tame goat, except that the neck is longer, the head is round and without horns, the ears small and straight, the muzzle short and beardless, and the feet higher. Its wool is extremely fine, and of a fawn colour, resembling that of a dried rose; the shade is so permanent that it is not in the least changed when manufactured. In addition to its extreme fineness, this wool is also remarkably warm, and at the same time beautifully silky and light. The wool on the breast of the animal is 3 inches long, but on the other parts not more than an inch.—The *paco*—formerly confounded with the lama and vicuña—inhabits the same regions, associating in large herds. It is said to be of a more robust make than the vicuña, and is covered with long wool, which in the wild animals is of a dull purple colour; but in the domesticated state is varied with black, white, and red; the belly is white. These animals are kept in vast numbers by the Peruvians for the sake of their wool, from which excellent cloth is made. The beautiful furs which clothe many animals of the Montana Real will probably, at no distant period, become an article of commerce. That of the *pinche*, an animal which dwells on the banks of the Amazon, is the most esteemed; his locks are of a purple colour fringed with specks of gold, while the rest of his body is harmoniously spotted with gold, green, yellow, and white.—The peccary or *lojaco* is the only animal of the hog kind indigenous in P., or even in all America. It is considerably smaller than the common hog, and of a thick compact form, wholly and thickly covered on the upper parts with strong dark brown or blackish bristles, each marked by several yellowish white rings, so that the colour of the whole seems speckled; the head is rather large, the snout long, ears short and upright, and the belly nearly naked. It has no tail. At the lower part of the back, a little beyond the rump, is a glandular orifice surrounded by strong bristles: a strong-scented fluid exudes from this orifice. The peccary is a fierce and even dangerous animal; though of the gregarious kind it feeds on vegetable and animal food, and is a great enemy to snakes and other reptiles.—A species of wild deer, called *reñaca*, abounds in the northern provs., and its skin has become at Lambayeque and Piura, a new article of commerce, being found excellent for shoes.—The animal called the *danta* or *goren dentis* (tapir), known in Jaen and Caxamarca, somewhat resembles a cow, though it is seldom larger than an ass. It is a gregarious animal, of harmless manners, and when pursued endeavours to

save itself by plunging into some river, swimming with great facility, and continuing long under water like the hippopotamus.—The mountain-cat abounds in the forest, always hunting in the night.—There are several animals apparently of the fox species, one of which, called *hedionda*, will, when chased, diffuse so nauseous a smell as to compel the hunter to retreat with great trepidation. The most ferocious bears are those of Piura.—The domestic animals of Europe, as horses, mules, sheep, and cows, have multiplied amazingly since their introduction into P.—Of Peruvian birds—and indeed of all birds, if we adopt the authority of Molina and Dobrizhoffer—the condor deserves the pre-eminence for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity.—The golden trogon is a rare and remarkable Peruvian bird, of which, says Wilson, "neither description nor delineation can convey any adequate idea. The greater proportion of its plumage is apparently composed of burnished gold. The head ornamented by a brilliant crest of decomposed barbs, the wing-coverts falling in flakes of golden green over the deep purplish black of the primary and secondary quill feathers, the rich carmine of the lower parts bestowing a warmth and depth of effect which no Venetian painter ever equalled, and the long, waving, and highly metallic feathers of the tail coverts, extending more than twice the length of the whole body, present a combination of beauty probably unexampled among the feathered tribes." The smallest bird is the *picia flor* or humming-bird.—Of Peruvian insects, the silk-weaving spider is the most remarkable. Reptiles are abundant in the plains and woods, especially in those to the E of the Andes, where the warmth and excessive humidity give birth to immense numbers. The *misanaru* or *Jergon* [*Lachesis pida*, Tech.], at most 3 ft. long, with a broad heart-shaped head, and a thick upper lip, haunts the higher forests, while in those lower down his place is filled by his no less fearful relative the *flammon* [*Lachesis rhombata*, Prince Max.], which is 6 or 7 ft. in length. These serpents are usually seen coiled almost in a circle, the head thrust forward, and the fierce treacherous-looking eyes glaring around, watching for prey, upon which they pounce with the swiftness of an arrow. It would appear that these amphibia have a perfect consciousness of the dreadful effect of their poisonous weapon, for they use it when they are neither attacked nor threatened, and wound not merely animals fit for their food, but any living creature that comes within their reach. More formidable than even the two snakes just described, but happily much less common, is a 10-inch long viper, of a brown colour, with two rows of black circular spots. The effect of its bite is so rapid, that it kills a strong man in two or three minutes. In the montañas of Pangosa this viper abounds more than in any other district, and the Choles never undertake their annual journey for the coca harvest without fear of falling victims to the bite of this viper. The warning sound of the rattlesnake is seldom heard in the hot montañas, and never in the higher regions. [Tschudi.] Of aquatic animals, the *manati* or river-cow is found everywhere in the Amazon from its source to its mouth. Instead of legs it has only large fins, one on each side of the body, near the shoulders, where it is largest. From the shoulders it retains its bigness for about 2 ft., and then gradually lessens to the tail, which is flat. The skin, which is so hard as to resist a musket-bullet, is covered with short hairs like soft bristles. There is another species of the *manati* in the Amazon, called the oil river-cow: its substance consisting almost wholly of fat. The favourite food of the *manati* is vegetables and grasses.

Mines and Minerals.] The mountains of P. abound in metallic wealth. They are interspersed with veins of gold and of silver ores, in which pure silver, solid copper, and lead-ore occur, frequently intermixed with white silver ore, and with virgin-silver in threads. In many places rich veins of gold-ore occur in quartz, and gold is also obtained by washing the sand of the rivers. The ores of P. are rich, frequently yielding from 5 to 50 lbs. of silver for every 100 lb. weight of ore; while the average produce of the Mexican mines is not above 3 or 4 oz. to the cwt. The mineral wealth of P. has suffered considerable diminution since the dismemberment of Potosi and the southern provinces, yet the amount of the coinage of Lima continues to equal if not exceed that of Potosi. From the extreme point of the district of Piura on the N, to that of Canches on the S, gold and silver ores occur in the two grand chains of the Cordillera and the Andes. "Both the mountain-chains," says Tschudi, "as well as their lateral branches, are rich in metallic produce; but in the principal mountains gold is rare. Some rich mines on the coast, and in the prov. of Arequipa, are now nearly exhausted. Wash-gold is plentiful in the rivers of North P., but it is not carefully collected. Silver, which constitutes the principal wealth of P., is found in greatest abundance in the principal chains; namely in

Northern and Central P., in the Cordillera; and in Southern P., in the Andes. It presents itself in all forms and combinations, from the pure metal to the lead ore mixed with silver: even in the highest elevations, in parts scarcely trodden by human footsteps, rich veins of silver are discovered. It is scarcely possible to pass half-a-day in these regions without encountering new streaks. Quicksilver is likewise found, but in such small quantities that the gain does not pay the labour of the miners. The only quicksilver vein of any magnitude is at Huanavelica. Both mountain-chains are very rich in copper ore; but it is extracted only from the Cordillera, for the distance of the Andes from the coast renders the transport too expensive. The lead and iron mines, though amazingly prolific, are not worked; the price of the metal being too low to pay the labour." In some localities, as at the celebrated Cerro-de-Pasco, in S lat. 10° 48', and W long. 76° 23', where a large and populous city has grown up at the height of nearly 13,700 ft. above the level of the sea, the ground seems to be penetrated everywhere by a close network of silver. One immense vein is of the breadth of 412 ft.; another, of 380 ft.; the former has been traced to the length of 9,600, the latter to 6,400 ft. The Peruvian gold is drawn partly from the districts of Pataz and Huailas, where it is extracted from veins of quartz traversing primitive rocks, and partly from *lavaderos*, or washing-grounds, established on the banks of the Alto Marañon, in the district of Chachapoyas. The Incas procured immense quantities of gold from the plains of Curimayo, NE of the town of Caxamarca, at an elevation of more than 11,154 ft. above the level of the sea. Immense masses of vitreous silver have been found on the summit of Gualgayoc, which rises, like a fortified castle, from the midst of a plain to an elevation of 13,385 ft. above the level of the sea; and also at Fuentestania, Cormolachi, and Pampa-de-la-Navas. In this last plain, for more than half a square league, wherever the turf has been removed, sulphuretted silver has been extracted, and filaments of native silver adhere to the roots of the graminæ. The mines of Huantajaya in Arica, surrounded with beds of rock-salt, are particularly celebrated for the great masses of native silver which they contain in a decomposed gangue. In 1758, and 1789, two masses of native silver were found in two of its mines, one weighing 800 lbs. and the other 200 lbs. Recent intelligence has been received of the discovery of extensive and rich gold-washings on the Amazon, and its affluent the Santiago-de-Borja, at a distance of four days' journey from Chachapoyas. An extensive deposit of quicksilver is also reported to have been discovered near the Ucayali river. Humboldt estimates the mean annual produce of gold and silver in P. at 5,300,000 dollars or £1,192,500 sterling, a sum which does not amount to one-fourth of the mineral produce of Mexico, the annual average of which is 23,000,000 dollars. M. Chevalier estimates the annual value of the silver raised in P., as distinct from the produce of the Bolivian territories, at 25,146,000 fr.; and that of gold, at 2,439,000 fr. [See Tables on article Mexico, p. 238.]

To this sum of Peruvian gold and silver, must be added the fraudulent exportation of the silver, or what is denominated unregistered produce, on which duty has not been paid. This exportation of silver is carried on to the E of the Andes by the Amazon, which great river connects two countries wherein a considerable disproportion often prevails between the relative value of gold and silver: Brazil is almost as profitable a market for the silver of P., as China for that of Mexico. About the beginning of

this century, it was calculated that a fifth at least, if not a fourth, of all the silver extracted from the mines of Lauricocha and Hualgayoc, was exported in contraband, by way of Lamas and Chachapoyas. The native Peruvian miners are far behind the Mexican miners in the act of amalgamation. The expenses of amalgamation in P., where the mercury of Huancavelica was generally sold for 60 or 70 dollars the quintal, amounted in several mines to 30 and 38 per cent. In many quarters where the ground is rich in metallic wealth, little skill or science is displayed in searching after the ore: hosts of adventurers rush forward, and pierce the ground with innumerable holes, without order or regulation; single pits, from the unskilfulness with which they are worked, fall in every day, and kill the workmen; and in the midst of this waste and confusion, much valuable ore is thrown away, while the ore that is got is procured at a vast and disproportionate expense. Another great obstruction to successful mining in P. is the comparative want of capital. The speculator in mines, in Mexico, is generally a person of considerable capital; able to support and carry on his own works, and reaping the whole profits of his speculation if successful. In P., on the contrary, a speculator generally begins by borrowing money at an exorbitant interest to enable him to commence his works; and ends by selling the produce of his mines at a loss, in order to help himself to carry them on. The labour of the mines is chiefly carried on by Mestizos and Indians, as they only are able to stand the fatigue and unwholesomeness of the employment: Spaniards and Negroes have been tried in this species of labour, but have always sunk under it after a short time.

Population.] The population of P. Proper appears never to have been great. Bouguer has observed that the ruins of its ancient villages are generally 80 m. distant from each other. Under the dominion of the Incas, Cuzco was the only place entitled to the appellation of a city; the people everywhere else lived in detached habitations dispersed over the country, or in small villages. It is certain, that though the Indian pop. has greatly declined in numbers since the loss of independence, yet the declension has not been so great as some authors have asserted. A Peruvian author, named Feyjoo, who wrote in 1763, affirms that according to an enumeration made by the archbishop of Lima, in 1551, there were 8,258,000 Indians in P.; but according to an enumeration, made in 1793, by orders of the viceroy, the number of Indians did not then exceed 600,000. Father Cisneros, on searching the archives of the 16th cent. deposited at Lima, found that the viceroy Toledo, from an examination which he made in person of the whole country from Tumbex to Chuquisaca—nearly the extent of the present republic—estimated the Indian pop. at only 1,500,000. But as the ancient empire of the Incas contained, in addition to the present bounds of the viceroyalty, the kingdom of Quito, and great part of La Plata and Chili, its pop. was probably upwards of 4,500,000 persons, when in its most flourishing state. The number of Creoles, Spaniards, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and Sambos, amounted in 1793 to 476,122. Of this number, the Mestizoes composed 240,000, and the Whites 130,000. These numbers, combined with 600,000 Indians, give a total of 1,076,122, as the pop. of the whole viceroyalty. But the census of 1793 was made with little care, and the Indians have so many reasons to conceal their real numbers, that their returns are always considerably under the real truth. Estella, therefore, estimated the pop. of P. at 1,400,000 or at least 1,300,000 persons. The latest returns we have

seen state it at 1,373,736. The declension of the Indian pop. is owing, not merely to the inhumanity of their first conquerors, and the mistaken policy of their subsequent governors, but to many other causes, as the labours of the mines, the ravages of imported European diseases, and the abuse of intoxicating liquors. Ulloa affirms that the use of spirits is fatal to more Indians in one year than the mines are in fifty. The measles and smallpox also carry off vast numbers. A pestilential fever, in 1720, swept away the inhabitants of whole villages. Another cause, which is continually diminishing the aboriginal race, and which must finally extirpate it, is the progress of other castes. It is observed, that wherever the Indians are settled along with the Spaniards, their numbers decrease. Emigration also is frequent and tends to diminish the numbers of the native tribes in P. Dr. Tschudi says: "In the interior the people are little altered, and continue much as they were under the old rule: the veneration with which they regard it is extraordinary, and many still wear mourning for the Inca race. Their restoration is regarded as a certain and speedy event; and the ills they suffer under are the more cheerfully submitted to, as only transitory. Certain it is, that the people are much more taxed now than they were under the old rule. The Incas compelled all to work, but adjusted the due proportion of labour to each: all were taxed, but each as he could bear. None under 18 or above 50 were taxed, or expected to labour, and the state enforced the due care of them at either age. To each was assigned a certain station, and if he could not rise, he at least could not fall. So much good resulted from the system as a whole, that the pressure on individual talent might be pardoned. Since then the pop. has sensibly diminished, the revenue most materially decreased, and much land is gone out of cultivation. The republic in proclamations assert that the chain of the Indian is broken, and the fetter that has bound him for three hundred years is reft in pieces. But the Indian does not seem to rejoice. Perhaps he finds little change; perhaps even he feels more galled. The Incas taught him, and he has not yet forgotten the lesson, that one master, even though he be a hard one, is better than many; one settled government better than anarchy,—better than tyranny and liberty by turns."

The Peruvians, like the Mexicans, are copper-coloured. According to Humboldt, this colour is peculiar to the whole American races, from Labrador to the Straits of Magalhaen. Climate, he affirms, has no perceptible influence on their complexion: some tribes may be darker than others, but this is independent of climate. The natives of the Rio-Negro are darker than those of the Lower Orinoco, though they enjoy a much cooler temperature; and near the source of the Orinoco are tribes of a very light complexion, surrounded by other tribes much swarthier. The Indians of Chili, and on the tops of the Andes, are as dark as the inhabitants of the plains; though the former are clothed, and the latter go almost naked. The Mexicans are darker than the natives of Quito; and those who live near the Rio-Gila are swarthier than the tribes of Guatimala. The Peruvians generally have beards, though less in quantity than those of the Mexicans. Their hair is black, lank, coarse, long, and shining, and seldom changes to grey. Unless their days are shortened by intoxication, the Indians are a long-lived race, and are less subject to personal deformities than the other castes. In the provinces whose inhabitants are afflicted with the glandular swellings, called *goitres*, common in high Alpine regions, the Indians are exempted from them, and even the Mestizoes rarely suffer from that

malady. Besides the race of Peruvian Indians, many other Indian tribes exist on the E of the Andes, in the Montana Real, and on the Upper Amazon and its tributary streams. The number of Indian tribes on the Montana Real and Pampa-del-Sacramento amount to 25 according to Father Girval. The common deity of all these tribes is the Moon; but they dread a demon called Nugl, whom they regard as the cause of all their calamities. No chief is acknowledged by them, except during war, when he who is thought to have most courage or cunning is elected. The Carapachas, and the numerous tribe of the Chipeos, are of so fair a colour, and so ample a beard, that they resemble Europeans. Both these tribes being situated on the Pachitea and its vicinity, between 7° 35' and 8° S lat. this singular circumstance defies all the theories of the influence of climate upon the human race. The Carapachas are asserted by Girval to be possessed of great beauty of face and form; the women, he affirms, are equal to the Georgians and Circassians. Yet their guttural pronunciation he compares to the barking of dogs. The Omaguas inhabit the banks of the Amazon, from 60 leagues below the mouth of the Napo, to 14 leagues below that of the Yutay, including the islands in the river, an extent of 200 leagues. Their settlements were so numerous in the time of Acuna, in 1638, that Teixeira never lost sight of them throughout all that distance; and for 50 leagues N and S of the river, no other settlements were in sight of the banks. The name *Omaguas* signifies 'Flat heads,' given to or assumed by this tribe of Indians, from a custom once common with them of confining the forehead and occiput of their infants between two boards, to make them flat. The Guaguas, another tribe on the Yapura, are said to be cannibals, and even to eat human flesh, and regard it as a savoury repast. The Casibos, on the Pachitea and the Mayro, are also cannibals. The Yures, on the Putumayo, are noted for their skill in poisons. The Iquitos, on the Nanay, are dexterous at the lance, and are the only tribe which adores rude statues of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. Besides the chase and fishing as means of subsistence, some tribes cultivate a few herbs, particularly the yuca. The Indians occupy the same place in the scale of society in P. as they do in Mexico. They are described by Humboldt and Estella in very different colours from those used by Raynal, Kotzebue, and Marmontel. Their capacities are said to be very limited, and they possess little or no variety of character. They are melancholy from temperament, timid and dastardly from oppression, cowardly in danger, savage and cruel after victory, and severe and inexorable in the exercise of authority. They are great observers of the external rites and ceremonies of the Romish church, and spend large sums of money in masses and processions,—a species of profusion in which they are naturally encouraged by the priests. It is clear that, though the most numerous caste, they are utterly unfit to be the governing party. Speculatists who recommended the invasion of Spanish America in order to emancipate the native race, were utterly ignorant of their true character and real situation.—The character and condition of the Creoles of P. is much the same as of this class in other parts of South America. The destructive habit of gambling is said to be more prevalent amongst them than with any other class of the pop. throughout the whole continent. Dr. Tschudi says that it is a mistake to attach to the term *Creole* the idea of a particular complexion. "The designation," he says, "properly belongs to all the natives of America born of parents who have emigrated from the Old World, be

those parents Europeans or Africans. There are, therefore, black as well as white Creoles." In a list, however, of the different varieties of half-castes, with their proper designations, which he subjoins, he describes the Creole as the progeny of a White father and a Mestiza mother, and as "only distinguished from the White by a pale-brownish complexion." A Mulatto, according to this list, means the child either of a White father and Negro mother, or of a Negro father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother; a Mestizo, the child either of a White father and Indian mother, or of an Indian father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother. A Cuarteron, again, is the offspring of a White father and Mulatto mother; a Quintero, that of a White father and Cuarterona mother. It is, we are told, the established rule, "that the children bear the designation denoting the same degree of mixed blood, whatever may respectively be the colours of the parents;" that is to say, it makes no difference whether it be the father or the mother that has the black or mixed blood, or the latter of the deepest tint.

Religion. The ruling religion of Peru is the Roman Catholic; and the church is here immensely rich. The archbishop of Lima is head of the Peruvian spiritual corporation, having under him 4 suffragans, namely, the bishops of Arequipa, Truxillo, Cuzco, and Huamanga. Besides the chapters of these bishoprics, there were 557 curates of the royal presentation under the old regime. The morale of the clergy is not creditable to the profession generally. Besides the regular clergy, there are in P., as in other parts of Spanish America, missionaries appointed for teaching and converting the savage tribes. This charge was till very lately intrusted to the Jesuits,—the most politic, persevering, and ambitious, as well as the best informed, of all the Catholic orders. Upon the dissolution of that body, the charge of converting and civilizing the Indians fell into the hands of the Franciscans of Lima. It is chiefly to the missionaries that we are indebted for any information we possess of the regions to the E of the Andes; and it was certainly a work of immense fortitude to cross their different ranges, and spend life exposed to privations and death among the rude and ferocious tribes of the Amazon and its tributary streams. These missions were begun in 1638, and so indefatigable were the Jesuits in their endeavours to reclaim and convert the savages, that at the commencement of the 18th cent., besides Borja on the Tunguragua and its dependencies—which was their chief missionary station—they had 39 towns, founded mostly by their own labour and charge, 18 missionaries, and 26,000 converts; and were on terms of amity with different large and populous tribes. The rebellion in 1742 of Juan Sanchez, called Atahualpa, who pretended to be descended from the Incas, occasioned the destruction of many missionary stations. In 1791, the viceroy of P. received a special order to extend and protect the labours of the missionaries; in consequence of which the travels and voyages of Fathers Sobrevieja and Girval were executed, which threw so much light on the geography of the Upper Amazon and the tracts watered by its streams. The president of the missions had his residence at the lake of the Great Cocama, near the confluence of the Huallaga and Tunguragua. The number of converted Indians in its vicinity in 1791 was 8,895, with 19 curates, and a superior of the missions.—Schools on the Lancasterian plan exist in all the larger towns; but anything like a superior education is confined to a small number of white families. Lima has a university, and several other colleges.

Indian languages. The language of the ruling people in P.

was called the *Quichua* or *Quechua*. It was the dialect of the coast, and it is still spoken about Cuzco, and is cultivated by the Spanish clergy as indispensable in the evangelization of the natives. The sounds *h, d, f, g, r,* are wanting in it; but when the Spanish grammarians add the *x* and *c*, they forget that their own *x* is an *h* or *sh*, and their *c* is equally expressed by *s* or *c*. The grammar of this language, and it is said that of the Tehuella or Patagona, is nearly as variegated and artificial as that of the Greeks. According to Dr. Tschudi, at the period of the conquest of P. by the Incas, "in the highlands of Central P. the Chinchaysuyo language prevailed. The Indians of the coast, who belonged to the race of the Chunchos, spoke the Yunga. The Kauqui was the language of that part of Central P. which corresponds with the present prov. of Yanyoa. The inhabitants of the NE parts of P., as far as the Huallaga, spoke the Lama language; and the natives of the highland regions of Quito spoke the Quitena. These different languages, which, with the exception of the Lama, proceed all from one source, differ so considerably, that the inhabitants of the several districts were reciprocally incapable of understanding each other, and the Incas found it necessary to introduce the Quichua among all the nations they subdued. The other dialects were thereby much corrupted; and at the time of the Spanish invasion they were seldom correctly spoken. This corruption was naturally increased more and more after the arrival of the Spaniards by the introduction of a new language. Only for a few of the new articles brought by the Spaniards to P. did the Indians form new names, taking the roots of the words from their own language; for most things they adopted the Spanish names. By this means, but still more by the future intercourse of the people with the invaders, the purity of the natural language rapidly disappeared in proportion to the influence which the Spaniards obtained by their increase in numbers and moral superiority. At present the Quichua is a compound of all the dialects and the Spanish; it is spoken in the greatest purity in the southern provinces, though even there it is most intermixed with Aymara words. In Central P. the Chinchaysuyo prevails, and on the coast, the Spanish and the Yunga. The present Indians and people of mixed blood, who of necessity must speak the ever-changing Quichua and also the Spanish, speak both in so corrupt a manner, that it is frequently almost impossible to understand them."

Government.] This country has adopted a federal constitution, founded on republican principles and popular supremacy. The constitution, as settled in 1839, delegates the executive power to a president, whose term of service, unless dismissed for cause, is six years. There is no vice-president; but the president of the executive council supplies the place of president when that office is vacant. The legislative power resides in a senate, and an assembly chosen by the people through electoral colleges, composed of all the citizens resident in a parish; who when congregated according to law nominate an elector for every 200 individuals in the parish. The deputies are apportioned at the rate of one for every 20,000 inhabitants. The supreme government of every department is vested in a prefect, who is under the immediate control of the president; that of every province in a department is intrusted to a sub-prefect, who is subordinate to the prefect. A district is administratively governed by a *jefe-de-paro*, who acknowledges the sub-prefect of his dep. as his immediate superior; and in every town and Indian village is an *alcalde*, or mayor.—The army amounts to 7,500 men. The navy is composed of one ship-of-the-line, one frigate, and 5 small vessels.

Revenue.] The revenue arises chiefly from the annual coinage at Lima, the export of guano, and the duties on commerce, foreign and domestic. Humboldt estimated the gross revenue at 4,000,000 dollars, or £900,000; and the net-revenue at only 1,000,000 dollars, or £225,000; so that, by this estimate, three-fourths of the whole revenue were consumed in the expenses of the administration.—The present debt of the republic consists of £2,600,000, funded at 4½ per cent., and £1,700,000 at 3 per cent. The constitution of the treasury is said to be improving, especially under the increasing demand for guano.

Commerce.] P. trades with Europe, the East Indies, coastwise with Mexico, Guatimala, Bolivia, and Chili, and overland with the Argentine provinces of Brazil, and Paraguay. Its exports are chief-

ly gold, silver, wine and brandy, sugar, Jesuit's bark, salt, the fine wool of the *vicuna* or sheep of the Andes, saltpetre, and guano. It receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, coca leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, copper, and iron. The exports to Potosi and the Argentine provinces, were valued by Es-talla at more than 2,000,000 dollars, or £450,000 annually, and the imports at 800,000 drs., or £180,000. Cuzco and Arequipa are the centre through which this trade passes. The chief exports to the Plata, are brandy, wine, maize, sugar, pimento, indigo, and woollens; the brandy alone, amounts nearly to £225,000 sterling; the woollens—which are next in value—are chiefly made in P., but part of them are brought from Quito. A great part of the woollens are manufactured at Lambayeque, where the Indians have applied themselves so assiduously to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, as greatly to surpass the Spaniards; and as the produce of their farms and manufacturing industry is free from the alcabala and all other taxes, they have advantages over the other castes, of which they want only industry and ability to make a proper use. The provinces of the Rio-Plata used formerly to take woollens to a large amount from Quito, but it is now found more economical to procure them from Europe by the way of Buenos Ayres. The indigo exported from P., is previously imported from Guatimala. The chief imports from the Rio-Plata, are mules, sheep, hams, tallow, wool, coca leaf, Paraguay tea, and a small quantity of tin from Oruro; 20,000 mules are annually imported from Tucuman, for the service of the mines.—The chief exports to Chili, are European goods (previously imported at Callao), sugar, coarse woollens made in P., indigo from Guatimala, salt, cotton, pits yarn, and some other trifling articles. The imports are chiefly wheat, copper, negroes, tallow, wine, Paraguay tea, salt meat, timber, cordage, and leather. Three-fourths of the exports to Guayaquil consist of European goods; the remainder, of flour, brandy, and copper. The imports are chiefly cacao and timber.—Almost all the southern provs. of P. maintain commercial relations with Bolivia; and the latter republic carries on a large part of her trade through them, crossing the Peruvian territory in order to export her products and to receive foreign goods, making use of the ports of P., which granted free trade and free transit through her territory, for the purpose of drawing closely the relations between the two countries. P., in her trade with Bolivia, receives, in return for her goods, principally coined money, and gold and silver in bars or dust. But, it is alleged, that the government of Belzu, the Bolivian president, without altering the legislation on money, resolved to falsify the national coin, and to put in circulation adulterated money, worth from 30 to 40 per cent. less than the value guaranteed by the stamp of the government. In 1847, a special treaty was entered into with Bolivia, the 4th article of which says: "While each of the contracting governments has power to make the interior arrangements required by the interest and prosperity of its respective republic, each of them engages not to admit into circulation, after the exchange of this treaty, false money, under ten dineros, twenty drams." Belzu, however, it is alleged, continued to coin false money, and put it into circulation with a date previous to 1847; and even prohibited the exportation of gold and silver in bars and dust, in order to force the export of false coin. Belzu having refused all accommodation, P. it appears, has found herself under the necessity of appealing to arms.—The commerce with the mother-country was carried

on from P. by Porto-Bello and Panama, till 1748, when register-ships were substituted for galleons; and the passage by Cape Horn, for the circuitous route formerly in use. The doubling of Cape Horn, formerly so much dreaded by navigators, has now become, in the progress of navigation, of little difficulty or danger even to small vessels of the United States of America. When the circuitous route of Porto-Bello and Panama was abandoned, the first Spanish vessels which sailed by Cape Horn were insured at 20 per cent. of their value; but the vessels which latterly performed all this voyage were insured against sea-risk, at Cadiz, for 2 per cent. In 1778, a system of comparative free trade was commenced, which proved highly favourable to P.; industry received a new impulse, the value of her imports increased, and the produce of the mines nearly doubled. From 1714 to 1739, the whole exports of P. to Europe, by the galleons, averaged 2,125,000 drs., or £478,125. The annual average by the register-ships, from 1748 to 1778, was 4,260,479 drs., or £958,607. From 1785 to 1794, after the establishment of free trade, the average exports were 6,686,884 drs., or £1,504,546. From 1785 to 1789, the whole exports from Cadiz to Lima, including Spanish and foreign produce, amounted in value, with the addition of 22 per cent. duty, to 32,397,453 drs., or £7,289,426, averaging 6,476,490 drs., or £1,456,885. The value of the above exports at Lima, including 22 per cent., to bring the official value to the market price at Cadiz, was 42,099,313.6 drs., or £9,465,594, being 9,701,860 drs., or £2,182,918 more than the price at Cadiz.

The official accounts of the Peruvian commerce for 1825 valued the total importations of that year at 15,541,750 francs. The following figures exhibit the commercial statistics, for 1839 and 1840. The exports, designating the principal articles, were:

	In 1839.	In 1840.
Bullion, &c.	6,564,141 d.	7,810,746 d.
Peruvian bark	50,327	117,999
Chinchilla skins	11,016	9,648
Copper and copper ore	91,089	105,210
Copper in bars	14,637	21,318
Cotton	371,900	429,444
Hides	8,859	19,090
Horns	320	—
Seal skins	558	—
Saltpetre	299,192	454,712
Sugar	52,150	—
Tin	61,867	64,948
Wool—Vicuna	762	910
... Sheep's	252,032	295,208
... Alpaca	397,650	412,500

Total exports, 8,164,949 d. 9,741,733 d.

The imports in 1840, designating the countries from which they were brought, were, in round numbers:

	6,150,000 d.
From England	1,450,000
... France	1,400,000 (?)
... United States	300,000
... Canton and Manila	300,000
... Germany	300,000
... Spain and Cuba	300,000
... Italy	200,000
Total	10,100,000 d.

Guano. Among the most important productions of P. at this moment is the extraordinary fertilizer now familiarly known to the English agriculturist by its Indian name, or rather a corruption of its Indian name which is *Asama*, altered to *Auano* by the Spanish Peruvians, whose strong aspiration of the A has led the English to pronounce it *guano*. It is formed of the voidings of various species of marine birds; and is found on all islands which have long formed the haunt of these animals. It abounds, in particular, on all the islands, and on most of the uninhabited promontories of the Pacific coast of America, as far S as Cape Horn, but more especially on those parts lying within the tropics. Opposite to Pisco and Chincha there is a group of small islands, without a blade of grass upon them, and on which no rain has fallen probably since the Deluge, of which the largest, San Gallan, is 9 m. distant from Pisco, and 150 m. SSE of Lima. These islands have of late years become celebrated on account of the

great quantity of guano that has been exported from them. It occurs on them in enormous layers, of from 35 to 40 ft. thick. The upper strata are of a greyish-brown colour; lower down the deposit becomes darker; and in the lowest strata the colour is a rusty red as if tinged by oxide of iron. When the vast numbers of sea-birds on these coasts, their extraordinary voracity, and the facility with which they procure their food, are all considered, we cannot be surprised at the magnitude of the beds of guano which have resulted from the uninterrupted accumulations of perhaps some thousand years. During the first year of the deposit the strata are white. The guano is then called *guano blanco*, and in the opinion of the Peruvian cultivators, is the most efficacious kind. The Peruvians use it chiefly in the cultivation of maize and potatoes. A few weeks after the seed begins to shoot, a little hollow is dug round each root, and filled up with guano, which is afterwards covered with a layer of earth. After the lapse of 13 or 15 hours, the field is laid under water, and is left in that state for some hours, otherwise the roots would be destroyed. The effect of this manure is incredibly rapid. The employment of this kind of manure is very ancient in P.; there is authentic evidence of its having been used in the time of the Incas. The white guano was then chiefly found on the islands opposite to Chincha; so that for upwards of 600 years the deposit had been progressively removed from those islands without any great apparent decrease of the accumulation. To the Chincha islands as a storehouse of guano may now be added that of the Lobos islands to which P. has established a rightful claim; but all the Peruvian guano hitherto brought into Great Britain has been taken from the Chinchas. Of these the largest island, San Gallan, yields little or no guano. The three islands of the group on which it chiefly occurs lie nearly due N and S of each other, and are separated by a channel of about 1 m. in breadth in one direction, and 2 m. in the other. The greatest quantity of guano has been taken from the N island; the S island is as yet untouched. "In their general formation the islands are alike. They all rise, on the side next the main land, in a perpendicular wall of rock; from the edge of this precipice, the guano then slopes upwards to the centre of each island, where a pinnacle of rock rises above the surface; from this point it descends to the sea by a gentle declivity, the guano continuing to within a few feet of the water. Each island has, at a distance, the appearance of a flattened cone, but they have all been originally broken into rocky hills and valleys. The deposits of guano having gradually filled up the valleys and risen above the rocks, the cuttings of the guano diggers vary from a depth of 80 or 100 ft. to merely a few inches." The diggers have begun at the N end of the island, but in Feb. 1853, had not cleared away 200 ft. in length of the deposit. "Though the islands are not large—their average circumference being about 2 m.—the accumulation of guano is almost incredible. Calculations as to the probable quantity must, on account of the varying depth of the deposits, be very uncertain. I remember," says an anonymous writer, "making an average of the depth, and deducing therefrom a rough estimate that the three small islands alone contain upwards of 250,000,000 tons of pure guano, which, at the rate of supply which has been going on during the last five or six years, would require about 180 years for removal; and, at its English value—which, after deducting freight, is about £5 per ton—would be worth £1,250,000,000! This is exclusive of vast quantities which have been used by the Peruvians themselves.

According to a recent calculation the consumption of Peruvian guano in Great Britain is now from 190,000 to 200,000 tons a year, and the increase is said to be from 15 to 20 per cent. annually. Scotland consumes largely; Ireland, very little. The imports into the United Kingdom during 5 years have been as follow:—

1848	71,415 tons.
1849	63,438
1850	116,926
1851	243,014
1852	129,889

The countries from which it was imported, and the quantities brought from each in 1852, were as undernoted:—

Peru	86,293 tons.
Chili	11,191
Patagonia	7,282
South Africa	7,273
Bolivia	6,213
West coast of Africa	4,192
Uruguay	1,575
East coast of Africa	1,363
Buenos Ayres	932
China	790
Australia	727
Ascension	705
Brazil	650
Eight other places	703

Total, 129,889

Of these 129,889 tons, it is understood that 35,247 tons were re-exported from the United Kingdom.

The population of P. is spread over a territory of vast extent; and there is here, as in other parts of South America, a total want of roads, canals, or

bridges, to facilitate the transport of goods between distant parts. If the internal communications of the country were improved, a free market would be opened for its rude produce, and the great obstructions which at present exist to the prosperity of its agriculture, its mines, and its other branches of industry, would be removed. Plans of considerable magnitude and wisdom have been recently adopted by the government for the improvement of the commercial facilities of the country. The government has granted a concession for 99 years, with a guarantee of a net divisible sum of 130,000 d. per ann. for 25 years, from the date of opening a railway from the port of Arica to the city of Tacna, a distance of 40 m., and a company has in consequence been formed in London, called the Arica and Tacna railway, for the construction of the line.

Interior colonization.] A colony, consisting almost entirely of foreigners, is now endeavouring to form a settlement, under the patronage of government, at one of the most important points on the navigable head-waters of the Amazon, where immense districts of fertile lands lie unoccupied and ready to produce abundant crops. The expedition referred to is the commencement of a system of internal improvements, which our readers will comprehend from the following particulars, obtained from some late official publications. The general objects are: 1st, To encourage the immigration of foreign colonists to the rich wild lands in those parts of north-western P. which are watered by the upper Amazon and its tributaries. 2d, To make the whole Amazon river subservient to trade. 3d, To open a grand route between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by that river, and by roads cut from its highest navigable points to the coast of P. The liberal offers of land, civil privileges, and religious liberty, made by the government to foreign immigrants, appear sufficiently tempting. A treaty which P. has entered into with Brazil, on the 23d Oct. 1851, secures free trade, navigation, and commerce, to Brazilian vessels and subjects, on the Amazon and its branches in the Peruvian territory up to Nanta, the head of navigable water. The same privileges are also granted to the citizens and subjects of all other nations having reciprocally liberal treaties with P. Nanta and Loreto are made ports of foreign entry and free ports, no duties, taxes, or contributions of any kind being imposed by the government on exports or imports. The colonists may, however, at their discretion, impose such municipal duties as they may find necessary for public service. The territories have been divided into several districts, and governors appointed for them, whose residences are at the principal towns or most important points. The names of those places are as follows, including a few others:—On the main stream of the Amazon, Loreto, Camuceros, Pexas, Oran, and Nanta; on the Huallaga, Laguria, Yurimaguas, Teyapoto, Pachiza, and Tingo Maria; on the Ucayali, Catalina, Saracayu, and Tierra Blanca. The governor-general has the responsible charge of the whole of these districts for the preservation of order, with a sufficient force; but express provision is made, in a most commendable spirit of humanity, that this force shall never be employed to reduce or to act in hostility to the indigenous tribes, which may be drawn into communication by means of commerce and persuasion. The governor-general is authorized to grant gratuitously, to all who may wish to establish themselves in those places, whether natives or foreigners, titles of possession to lands, in conformity with the law of November 21st, 1832, from 2 to 40 fanegadas,—a *fanegada* is about 2 acres,—in proportion to means and ability to cultivate them. According to the *Mensajero* of Lima, of June 11th, 1853, the enterprise undertaken for the introduction of foreign emigration on a large scale into the vast, rich, and unoccupied territories on the head-waters of the Amazon, has not been neglected nor interrupted. That journal states that 90 persons of different nations had just left Callao for Loreto, “destined to cultivate the banks of the river Amazon, and to found a colony, which must become, sooner or later, the emporium of the wealth and commerce of those virgin regions. As soon as the expedition shall be fully established,” the article proceeds, “M. Schütz will proceed to Europe by the river Amazon, to prepare and send over new colonists, according to the tenor of the contract which he has made for this design with the national government. The colonists, derived in a great measure from the S. of Germany, will proceed directly to Para, to embark in steamboats navigating the Amazon, either Brazilian or those now building in New York by the order of our government. These Peruvian steamers will proceed up the Amazon, and afterwards go up the Yucoli and Pachitea to Mairo, which, in the opinion of many persons, is deep enough for vessels of moderate size. From Mairo to Pozuzo the distance is very short, and a road is now making by a celebrated engineer, the Intendant Puente, in order to put that place in connection with Pasco. While this work is going on for the design mentioned, the Mayor Aguilar in the N. in compliance with the convention of May, is opening the road of Bongara, which, by bringing us nearer to Brazil and Europe, promises immense benefits.”

Chief towns.] Lima, the capital of Peru, one of the first cities in S. America, the great emporium of

trade on the Pacific coast, and for three centuries the grand depot of the metalliferous regions of the Andes, is situated in S lat. 12° 3', about 6 m. from Callao, its natural harbour and port. See articles CALLAO and LIMA.—The other chief towns, which are either situated on the sea-coast or on banks of rivers, are Piura, with 7,000 inhabitants, 480 m. N. of Lima; Sechura, in S lat. 5° 32'; Paita, a small place on the coast; Sana, 80 m. N. of Truxillo; Lambayeque, on the high road to Lima, in 6° 40' S lat., and containing 8,000 inhabitants; Truxillo, near the coast, in S lat. 8° 6', 480 m. S. of Quito, 268 m. NNW of Lima, containing 13,000 inhabitants; Guara, on the coast of the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 3'; Chancay, in 11° 33' S lat., 36 m. from Lima; Canete, 18 m. S. of Lima; Ica or Valverde, 140 m. ESE of Lima; Pisco, formerly situated on the coast, but having been destroyed by an earthquake, now rebuilt a mile farther inland; Nasca, a fine harbour, 190 m. SE of Lima; Arica, situated in a beautiful valley on the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 18° 26'; Arequipa, a maritime city, in S lat. 16° 30', which has been six times destroyed, and as often rebuilt, and yet still contains 20,000 inhabitants. The cause of all its misfortunes is the vicinity and eruptions of that vast nevado, the Omati, a central peak of a group of nevados. In 1600 it discharged lava and ashes with so loud a noise as to be heard all the way N to Lima, 360 m. distant, and spoiled all the fruits of P. Among the mountains we have the district of Caxamarca, to the E of Truxillo, lying between the two parallel ridges of the Andes, and celebrated for its silver-mines, some of which are about 2,300 ft. higher above sea-level than the city of Quito.—Chachapoyas, another district on the E slope of the Andes, bordering on Quito, embraces an immense extent of country in a warm climate. Puno, the capital of the dep. of that name, is a well-built city. Tarma, 103 m. ENE of Lima, in S lat. 11° 35', contains 6,000 inhabitants. Huancavelica, about 120 m. NE of Lima, chiefly noted for the productive mines of quicksilver in its neighbourhood, was formerly one of the richest cities in S. America, but now contains only 5,000 inhabitants.—About 188 m. SE of Lima is Huamanga, containing 26,000 inhabitants; and to the SE of Huamanga is the district of Vilcas Guaman, whence great quantities of woollens and manufactures are sent to Cuzco.—If Lima be considered as the maritime metropolis, Cuzco still deserves the honour of being accounted the inland capital of P. Boasting of its origin from the first of the Incas, Cuzco yet retains the majesty of an imperial city. Its situation is unequal. It is situated in S lat. 13° 32', about 400 m. SE of Lima.

History.] The history of the Peruvians presents all the features of romance. When the Spaniards, under Pizarro and Almagro, arrived in P. in 1532, they found the country under the dominion of the Incas, who, according to the traditions of the natives, had held the sovereignty about 400 years. If we may believe the native traditions, the Peruvians were initiated in the arts of society and government by a man and woman who came from an island in the Lake Titicaca. Manco Capac instructed the men in agriculture and other useful employments, while Mama Oella taught the women to weave and spin. The former, after collecting the savages into society, and founding a town, turned his attention to framing laws for their government. He constituted himself their sovereign and high priest, and made the office hereditary in his own family. His territories at first comprised only a few leagues around the capital, but they were rapidly enlarged under his vigorous and enlightened government. The same tradition represents the disappearance of this remarkable legislator to have been as sudden and unaccountable as his arrival. His death is supposed to have taken place about the end of the 12th or commencement of the 13th cent. From this period to the arrival of the Spaniards, the native historians enumerate fourteen reigns of Incas, whose names have been preserved. It was in the latter part of the reign of Huina Capac, in 1524, that the discovery of Peru by Europeans took place. The government and manners of the ancient Peruvians, as compared with those of the Mexicans, were mild in the extreme. Still, however, a considerable number of the attendants of the

Incas were sacrificed at their death, and interred with them, that they might appear in the next world with their former dignity, and be served with the same respect. The remains of the roads, aqueducts, palaces, temples, and other structures, scattered over the country, attest the advanced state of civilisation at which the Peruvians, as compared with most other American nations, had arrived. The empire of the Incas fell an easy prey to Pizarro and his blood-thirsty comrades. The relation of their barbarities is revolting, and the subsequent usage the Indians received from the hands of the Spaniards will ever remain an indelible blot on the escutcheon of that nation. P., under the government of a viceroy, continued in the hands of Spain for nearly 300 years, and was the last stronghold of the Spaniards in South America. The first adventurers, elated by the vast wealth they had acquired, and encouraged by their distance from Spain, endeavoured to throw off all allegiance to their native country, and to claim P. by right of conquest—a conquest which, they asserted, had been made at their own risk and expense. But the wealth of P. was no less desirable to the King of Spain than to these adventurers; and they were reduced to submission, after an obstinate contest. In the subsequent history of P. we observe some feeble attempts of the Indians to recover their liberties and expel their oppressors. The most formidable of these occurred in 1780. The principal cause of this revolt was the oppressive operation of a law authorising the Spanish corregidores to distribute among the Indians foreign goods at fixed prices, and which they were compelled to pay whether they wanted them or not. This law was called the *repartimento*,—a privilege originally granted with a view to the accommodation of the natives, who it was intended should be supplied through the corregidores with whatever European goods they required, at a fair price. The law, however, became one of the most grievous burdens to the Indians. Cargoes of goods, damaged or unsaleable at home, were sure of a market in South America, under the influence of the corregidores. The *mita*, or annual conscription of the natives to forced labour in the mines, was also notoriously cruel and unjust. It has been computed, says General Miller, in his Memoirs, that 8,235,000 Indians have perished in the mines of P. In 1780, an Indian named Condorcanqui, having assumed the title of Inca Tupac Amaru, or 'The Highly-endowed Inca,' seized, in the name of the king, the corregidor of his native district Tongassaca, and executed him as a public robber, for having exacted on the goods which he sold three times the amount allowed by law in November 1780. Soon afterwards a battle was fought near Cuzco, in which the Spaniards were defeated; and the victorious leader, his brows bound with the imperial fillet of the Incas, marched upon P., to re-establish their empire in their ancient metropolis. Partial successes attended his career; and other caudillos rose in rebellion in other provinces. After several indecisive actions, in which the Indians showed great bravery, the rebellion was ultimately put down in the summer of 1782. Nothing probably preserved the existence of Spanish domination in Peru at this critical period, but the imprudent conduct of the Indian chiefs, who put to death all who were not pure Indians, and thus united all the other castes against them.—The declaration of the independence of Peru was made at Lima, the 28th July, 1821, after the occupation of that capital by Gen. San Martin, with the combined armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili. Gen. Laserna, viceroy of Peru, had retired on the 5th into the interior of the country, with the Spanish forces, and there sustained the war until the 9th of December, 1824, the date of the battle of Ayacucho, after which he was obliged to capitulate. San Martin, under the title of Protector, exercised power in Lima, from his entry to the 21st September, 1822, the date of the assembling of the first congress of P. While he himself was occupied in forming a constitution, the powers of the government were transferred to a *junta gubernativa*, composed of General Lamar and Señors Salazar y Baquijano and Alvarado, deputies to the same congress. Shortly after, the constitution being sanctioned, he nominated Gen. Don Jose de la Riva Agüero president of the republic. In July 1823 some difficulties occurred between the president and congress, which resulted in the deposition of the former, and the nomination in his room of General Jose Bernardo Fagie. About this time, Bolivar debarked at Callao with the auxiliary army of Colombia; and in consequence of the difficult circumstances in which the country was found, he was declared dictator by congress, and charged with the direction of the war against the Spaniards, and the consolidation of the independence of the republic. Bolivar exercised power as dictator till the month of July 1825, when he resigned, and placed at the head of affairs a council of government composed of his own ministers. At the end of 1826, he promulgated and made acceptable to the assemblies of electors a new constitution, in which the executive power was decreed to a president for life. He was consequently elected such president, according to the forms adopted by the constitution. But he was at that time at Bogota, and the Colombian troops which he had left at Lima revolted against the new constitution, and demanded to be led back to their own country. The council of government, installed by Bolivar, finding themselves without support, were obliged to convoke a congress, which declared the constitution, introduced by Bolivar, abolished, and promulgated another, the 18th June, 1827. The same congress nominated Gen. Lamar, president, and Salazar y Baquijano, vice-president, of the republic. In the month of June, 1829, this administration was overthrown by Gen. Gamarra, who convoked a congress, and caused himself to be nominated president; Gen. Lafanste obtaining the vice presidency. Gen.

Gamarra retained himself in office the four years designated by the constitution; at the end of this term, a convention convoked to reform the constitution assembled. The convention nominated Gen. Orbegoso, president, and Salazar y Baquijano, vice-president. The reformed constitution was promulgated in the month of August, 1834. But in January, 1835, a revolution broke out in Lima, under the lead of Gen. Salaberry, who entitled himself 'Supreme Chief,' and deposed the vice-president, charged with the executive power in the absence of President Orbegoso, at that time travelling in the southern provinces. Orbegoso demanded the intervention and assistance of Gen. Santacruz, president of Bolivia, in order to sustain himself against Salaberry! Santacruz entered P. with an army, and after a prolonged campaign, subdued and made Salaberry prisoner, in February, 1836. But he retained power, and exerted himself to form a confederation of Peru and Bolivia, which he governed under the title of 'Protector of the Two Republics.' This arrangement, which met with a powerful resistance, both in P. and Bolivia, also brought him into collision with the republic of Chile, which terminated in his overthrow, on the 20th January, 1839, and his exile from the country. After this, a congress was convoked in P., which issued a new constitution in November, 1839, and nominated Gamarra, who already governed provisionally, president of the republic. By the constitution of 1839, there is no vice-president, but the president of the council-of-state must take the place of the president of the republic, in case of his absence, sickness, or death. In November, 1841, Gamarra died, and Señor Menéndez, President of the Council of State, entered into power, but was deposed in the month of August, 1842, by Gen. Forlio. A civil war ensued, and the government passed successively into the hands of Gen. Vidal, Señor Figueroa, and Gen. Vivanco. In 1844, the civil war was brought to an end by Gen. Castilla, and Menéndez replaced in power: a Congress was called, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and the election of a new president took place. Gen. Don Ramon Castilla was elected to that office, and took possession of the government on the 1st of April, 1845. The term signified by the constitution for the duration of a presidency, is 6 years. The president of the council-of-state, who is similar to the vice-president of the republic, is nominated by congress every two years. The present president, who entered on office in 1851, is the late vice-president Gen. Rufino Echenique Jose. During the short period that Peru has existed as a separate independency, it has made five and rejected four several constitutions: those of 1822, '26, '27, '34, and '39. All these constitutions, however, were very similar in their provisions, and differed mainly in their dispositions relating to the executive, the method of nomination, duration, and attributes.

PERU, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. W by N of Augusta, bordered on the N by Androscoggin river, and watered by several of its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,002.—Also a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 100 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by the head-branches of West river. Pop. 578.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 118 m. W of Boston. It has a generally mountainous surface, and has a hard, stony soil. Pop. 576.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Plattsburg, and 153 m. N of Albany. The surface is undulating, and towards the W hilly, and is watered by Little Au Sable river, an affluent of Lake Champlain, by which the township is bordered on the E. Pop. 3,134. The principal village is on Little Au Sable river, and contains about 800 inhabitants.—Also a village of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 93 m. N of Columbus, on the E branch of Huron river. Pop. 2,000. The environs are highly cultivated.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 36 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 737.—Also a village of Miami co., in the state of Indiana, 90 m. N of Indianapolis, on the N bank of Wabash river, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Pop. 961.—Also a village of Dubuque co., in the state of Iowa, 5 m. N of Dubuque, on the S side of Little Makoqueta river, near its confluence with Mississippi river.

PERUGIA, a delegation and town of the Papal states. The deleg., bounded on the N by the del. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, on the NE by that of Macerata, on the E by the del. of Camerino, on the SE and S by that of Spoleto, on the SW by the del. of Viterbo, and on the W by the grand-duchy of Tuscany, comprises an area 66 m. in length from N to S, and 54 m. in extreme breadth, and a total super-

ficies of 1,452 sq. m. Pop. in 1829, 194,518; in 1833, 202,660; and in 1843, 210,316. The Apennines run along its E confines, and cover its entire surface with their ramifications. Of these the loftiest are the Subasio and Tesio mountains. The principal river is the Tiber, which intersects the prov. from N to S, and is joined in its progress by the Chiascio and Nestore. In its W part is Lake Perugia or Trasimeno. The climate is mild, and the soil in some parts good, producing in considerable quantities, corn, wine, fruit, oil, and silk. Cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared in great numbers on its mountain pastures; and poultry and bees form also important objects of local industry. The deleg. comprises 4 distretto or districts; and contains 26 towns, and 316 villages.—The town is 90 m. N of Rome, and 84 m. SE of Florence, and 9 m. from the lake of the same name. Pop. 14,885. It is 'stuck up against the side of a mountain,' at an alt. of 984 ft. above sea-level, and commands an enchanting view. A strong citadel, the erection of Paul III., commands the town, which is ill laid out upon the whole, presenting narrow, dirty, gloomy streets, but is well built, and contains several public buildings. Of these the principal are the cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, adorned with numerous paintings of the old masters, and possessing a valuable collection of manuscripts, the palazzo-publico, the town-hall, the theatre, the fountains, &c. It has besides "churches beyond count," some of them extremely handsome and adorned with valuable works of art, numerous convents, a university, and several dismantled and dreary palaces. A triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, now forms the Porta-di-piazza-Grimana, and near the gate of San Angelo, is a church which was originally a temple of Mars.—P. has manufactories of brandy and other liquors, of carpets, cloth, hats, felt, silk-fabrics, soap, and cream of tartar; several tanneries, wax-works, &c., and possesses a considerable trade in wine, oil, and other agricultural productions. P., a more ancient city than Rome itself, was in the time of the Romans, one of the principal towns of Etruria. It defied Hannibal, but was taken and sacked by Octavius, during his wars with Mark Anthony, and after a siege of 7 years, was again devastated by Totila. It was conquered in the 8th cent. by Pepin-le-Bref, king of France, and given by him to the pope; and it suffered much during the wars between the Guelphs and Ghibelins. The Perugians made war on the Holy see in 1392; and again, and more successfully, in 1416, when they marched upon Rome and made themselves masters for some time of the city.

PERUGIA (LAGO-DI), or TRASIMENO (LAGO), a lake of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. W of Perugia, at an alt. of 1,107 ft. above sea-level, enclosed on all sides by ramifications of the Pyrenees. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme breadth. In its SE quarter is the island of Polvese, and in the N are the islands of Maggiore and Minore. It abounds with fish; and the hills around are covered with olive trees. The road from Perugia to Cortona skirts its N shore. On a tongue of land jutting out into the lake on its W side is the hamlet of Castiglione-del-Lago; near its E bank is the village of Maggione; and on its N bank the hamlet of Passignano. The banks of this lake are historically famous as the scene of the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal in 217 B.C.

PERUHIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the Cordilheira-dos-Amiores; traverses the comarca of Porto-Seguro; waters the small town of Viçosa; and throws itself into the strait which separates the Abrolhos from the mainland.

PERUJAVOR, a market town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Banjaluka, on the Vihacska.

PERULADES, a village of the island of Corfu, on the NW coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sidari, and about 20 m. NW of the capital.

PERUMA, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 30 m. WNW of Shahar.

PERUSA, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. W of Chabanais, and 11 m. SSW of Confolens, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Charente. Pop. 600.

PERUVILLE, a village of Groton township, Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 165 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PERUWELZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai. The dep. contains 7,039 inhabitants. The town is 12 m. SE of Tournai, and 17 m. W of Mons, at the foot of the mountain of Bon-Secours, and on an affluent of the Schelde. Pop. 2,649. It has manufactories of linen, of hosiery, and of tobacco; bleacheries, a spinning-mill, glass-works, sugar and salt refineries, distilleries, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. In the environs are quarries of free-stone.

PERVANCHERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,018; in 1846, 11,261. The town is 9 m. SW of Mortagne, and 17 m. E of Alençon. Pop. 935.

PERVOUSMOTRENNIA, a mountain of Nova Zembla, near the W coast, and a little to the S of the W entrance to the strait of Matotschkin.

PERVYSE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Yeer. Pop. of dep. 1,175. It has oil and grain mills, and several breweries.

PERWEZ, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 2,585. The town is 23 m. E of Nivelles, and 23 m. SE of Brussels, on the Ghite, near its source. Pop. 1,225. It has a distillery, several breweries, oil-mills, and manufactories of cutlery.—Also a department and commune in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 429; of com. 214.

PERWUTTUM, or PERWUTTRUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, Balaghaut territory, district and 60 m. NNE of Ghazipur, and 90 m. SSE of Hyderabad, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Krishna. It contains several Hindu temples. Diamonds are found in the surrounding mountains.

PERWYS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Duffel. Pop. 998.

PERY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, N of Biel. Pop. 723.

PESA, a river of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, which has its source in the NE part of the vicariat of Radda, and joins the Arno, 12 m. WSW of Florence, and after a course in a generally NW direction of 36 m.

PESADAS-DE-BURGOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. NNE of Burgos and partido of Sedano, in a wide open plain. Pop. 170.

PESARO, a walled town and port of the Papal states, the capital of a district of the same name, in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 21 m. NE of Urbino, and 162 m. NNE of Rome, on a height, near the r. bank of the Foglia, and at its entrance into the Adriatic. Pop. 14,028. It is fortified, and is well-built. The streets are clean and airy, and it has some handsome edifices; amongst these are the

churches, many of which are adorned also with fine paintings. It has also several palaces, and a college. In the market-place is a fine fountain, and a statue of Pope Urban III. P. has manufactories of earthenware, of fine and common china, glass, crystal, ribbon, tape, and cream of tartar; it has also several silk-mills, tanneries, and wax-works, and carries on a considerable trade in articles of local produce. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated musical composer Rossini. The environs are fertile and well cultivated, producing wine, olives, and silk, and the best figs grown in Italy. P., the ancient *Pisaurum*, was destroyed by Totila, but was rebuilt by Belisarius. It contains some ancient remains.

PESARO (CAPE), a headland of the island of Chio or Khio, on the SW coast, in N lat. 38° 14', and E long. 26° 52'.

PESAT (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and near Tulli, on the Ceronne. It has several iron-works, in connection with the manufactories of arms at Tulle.

PESCADOR (SAN-PEDEO), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, in a plain, near the entrance of the Fluvia into the gulf of Rosas, and near the canal of Cirvent. Pop. 1,187.

PESCADORES, PEHOE, or PANG-HU (ISLANDS), a cluster of islands, 36 in number, in the channel of Fo-kien, between the island of Formosa and the Chinese prov. of Fo-kien. They consist of masses of rock, with scarcely a vestige of vegetation, but the largest, which is 9 m. in extreme length, and which bears the same name, has a large and well sheltered harbour, defended by a fort, and as a naval and military station is of the utmost importance to the Chinese. These islands were known to the Chinese as early as the Tang dynasty. They passed with China into the hands of the Mongols. In the 16th cent. they became the retreats of a horde of pirates, and in the early part of the 17th cent. fell with Formosa into the hands of the Dutch.

PESCAGLIA, a village of the duchy of Lucca, near Soravezza, celebrated for its quarries of red and black marble, 4 in number, which lie at the distance of about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from each other in the Hazzerna mountains. The marble of P. is remarkable for its fineness of grain, and total absence of small capillary veins.

PESCARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. NE of Chieti, cant. and 5 m. NW of Francavilla, at the entrance of the Pescara or Aterno, into the Adriatic. Pop. 2,500. It has a good fort, 5 churches, 3 convents, a custom-house, and 2 hospitals. The harbour is small but has a considerable trade in fish. See also **ATERNO**.

PESCAROLO, a market town of Austria, in Lombardy, capital of a district, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Cremona. Pop. 1,800. The district comprises 23 com. Pop. 8,784.

PESCATINA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 7 m. WNW of Verona, district and 3 m. S of S. Pietro-Incariano, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,709.

PESCATORI (ISOLA DE), or **ISOLA-SUPERIORE**, an island of Lake Maggiore, in Piedmont, in the group of the Borromean islands, to the N of Isola Bella. It contains a small village inhabited by about 400 fishermen, and possessing a parish church.

PESCHAGNARD, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and NW of La Mure, and 21 m. S of Grenoble, at the foot of a lofty calcareous mountain. Coal is wrought in the environs.

PESCHE, or **PESCHI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. ENE of Isernia, cant. and 2 m. NW of Carpinone.

PESCHES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Eau-Noire. Pop. of dep. 1,050; of com. 715. This dep. was ceded by France in 1815.

PESCHICHI, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Capitanata, district and 36 m. NE of San Severo, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Vico, on a mountain, near the Adriatic. Pop. 1,800. It has a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade, consisting chiefly in lemons, oranges, citron, almonds and oil, the produce of the locality.

PESCHIERA, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 21 m. NNW of Mantua, at the S extremity of the Lago-di-Garda at the issue of the Mincio, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the direct route between Brescia on the W, and Verona on the E. It has a small but strong citadel built by the Venetians in 1549, an arsenal, an hospital, and a small port. Its position renders it important in a strategical point of view, but it is exceedingly unhealthy. Fishing forms one of the chief branches of local industry. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It was ceded to the Austro-Russian army in 1799, but was regained by the French the following year, and held by them until 1811. In the war of 1848, this fortress held out against the Piedmontese army under Charles Albert, and some 40,000 cannon shots, until for every two guns which remained fit for service there was but one effective artilleryman; and the garrison then only surrendered on the condition of a free march to Ancona. It represents the ancient *Ardelica*; but derived its name, *Piscaria*, from the eel-fisheries for which the locality was famous.

PESCHIO-ASSEROLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 24 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Gioja. Pop. 1,933. It has 6 churches.

PESCHO-ROCCIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 18 m. SE of Civita-Ducale, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Borgo-Colle-Fegato. Pop. 340.

PESCIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, podesteria and 3 m. S of Manciano; runs S; enters the Papal States, in the delegation of Civita Vecchia; and 27 m. NW of the town of that name, throws itself into the Tyrrhenian sea.—Also a town, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Florence, and 8 m. ENE of Lucca, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1745, 4,225; in 1833, 6,068; and in 1840, 6,321. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a cathedral and an episcopal seminary. It has extensive glass-works, silk and paper-mills, tanneries, forges, &c. In the environs are numerous olive and mulberry plantations. The stream on which the town stands has its source in a ramification of the Apennines, 9 m. WNW of Pistoja; runs first SW to the confines of the duchy of Lucca; then sweeps SE to Lake Fucecchio.

PESCINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. ESE of Avezzano, and 30 m. SE of Aquila, near the E bank of Lake Fucino. Pop. 3,000. It has a fine cathedral, a parish church, 2 convents, a seminary, an hospital and a founding asylum, and has a considerable trade in wine, oil, honey, and hides.

PESCO-COSTANZO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. SE of Sulmona, on a mountain. Pop. 2,400.

PESCO-LANCIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 11 m. NE of Isernia, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Carroville. Pop. 1,000.

PESCO-LA-MAZZA, or **PESCOLA-MAZZA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, dis-

trict and 18 m. WNW of Ariano, and 8 m. NNE of Benevento. Pop. 1,720.

PESCO-PAGANO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 15 m. SW of Melfi, and 13 m. ENE of Salerno, on a mountain. Pop. 4,000. It has 4 churches and a convent, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, and of copper-ware.

PESCO-PENNATARO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 24 m. NNE of Isernia, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Capracotta. Pop. 1,066.

PESCO-SANONESCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. S of Civita-di-Penne, cant. and 3 m. W of Torre-de-Pas-seri. Pop. 850.

PESCO-SOLIDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and cant. and 3 m. NE of Sora, at the foot of Monte-Tranquillo, a ramification of the Apennines. Pop. 2,400.

PESEGUEIRO, or **PASSEGUEIRO**, a small island of Portugal, in the Atlantic, near the coast of the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 42 m. W of Ourique, and 6 m. S of Sines, opposite S. Juan-de-Sines. It is surrounded by 5 other small islets, and is surmounted by a fortress.

PESEUX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. W of Neuchâtel. Pop. 600. The environs afford excellent wine.

PESHAWAR, **PESHAWER**, or **PESHAWUR**, a district and walled city of India, in the newly organised Jullinder division of the Panjab, in N lat. 34° 6', E long. 71° 45', 210 m. travelling distance from Cabul, and 45 m. from Attock, at an alt. of 1,068 ft. above sea-level. The modern city, which was founded by Akbar about A.D. 1590, is supposed by some geographers to occupy the site of the *Peucelaotis* of the Greeks, and is said by its inhabitants to be built upon the ruins of the ancient Baghrum. In dimensions it much surpasses Cabul, but its suburbs and the number of gardens which extend from it to the southward contribute towards this apparent magnitude. Its houses are slightly built of brick or mud held together by wooden frame-work, and are generally provided with *sard-khānas*, a description of cellar or underground room, where the inhabitants spend the day, to avoid the intense and scorching heat of their summer. Masson says he found these cellars very unpleasant. The streets are narrow and irregular, and present everywhere a most uncleanly aspect. The houses in 1848 were 7,000 in number, and generally miserable in appearance. The town is walled, and has strong bastions, so that it is capable of making a defence; at the same time, it is commanded by the fort, whose garrison can always control the citizens when disposed to be refractory. The principal gateways are called Cabul-i-Durwaza, Lahore-i-Durwaza, and Kohat-i-Durwaza; besides which there are several others which afford egress from various parts of the city. The principal thoroughfare is from the Cabul-i-Durwaza. This street, which proceeds eastward, is very broad, and has houses with one story on both sides of it. The lower apartments of these houses are inhabited by fruitsellers, confectioners, bakers, cooks, and lately by *sudagurs* from the provs. This street communicates with a large open area which is used for a grain-market, and where supplies of all kinds are brought every morning for sale. Continuing in an easterly direction, there is an arched gateway which separates the grain-market from a second circular-shaped area, which forms the prettiest part of the town. The houses surrounding it are built with great regularity, and there is a circular row of acacias, in front of which people live whose business it is to wind off silk to prepare it for manufacturing pur-

poses. Another gateway brings one to a third area occupied by silk and cloth merchants, saddlers, snuffmakers, and venders of many different articles. From this two narrow streets, lead off N and S; the one to the former residence of General Avitabile, called the Gor-Kuttra, now converted into temporary barracks; the other to an old mosque. The Lahore-i-Durwaza terminates the E boundary of the town, and a short distance from the walls to the eastward are the temporary lines of the British troops. The site for new cantonments, recently fixed upon, runs along a slightly elevated ridge from near the Cabul gate, in a SW direction, facing Jumrud and the Khyber pass. About a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W of the town is the residency, which when finished will form a princely abode. A stream which draws its waters from the river of Bahreh or Barah, crosses the town from S to N, and would much facilitate the establishing of fountains, if the Asiatics only knew the use and advantage of them. At present the city is supplied with water from deep wells which are filled in winter with water from the Bahreh. The water in these wells never exceeds 58° in temp., whilst the temp. at the wells' mouth is 110° or below zero. The pop. of P. was estimated by Elphinstone, in 1809, at 100,000; and by General Avitabile in 1839, at the same number; but M. Court—whose memoir on this part of India furnishes the basis of the present article—rates it at 80,000, consisting of Afghans, Kashmerians, and Indians; and, of still later date, Mr. Corbyn estimated the pop. in 1848 at only 43,000. The Indian pop. appear to have been its primitive inhabitants; but although still numerous, they live in dependence on the Mahommedans, and under the recent Sikh regime were oppressed by heavy taxation. Yet, according to M. Court, all the commerce of the country is in their hands. From Cabul they draw raw silk, worsted, cochineal, jalap, manna, assafoetida, saffron, resin, simples, and fresh and dried fruits, all of which are generally exported to India, from whence they receive in return cambric, silks, indigo, sugar, and spices. To Cashmere they export gold sequins, gold and silver thread and lace, in transit from Bokhara; and take in return shawls, tea, and Persian manuscripts. They exchange the salt of the Kohat range with the rock crystal and the iron of Bijawar; this last district, and those of Sawat and Bunir, offer a ready market for the sale of their tissues of cotton. The trades and arts of the town, which are limited to the mere necessities of life, and the manufacture of *lunges* or light blue cotton scarfs, are principally carried on by Cashmerians. The shops display for sale dried fruits, nuts, bread, meat, boots, shoes, saddlery, bales of cloth, hardware, ready-made clothes, books, sheep-skin cloaks, and silk and cotton goods. Three distinct kafilas routes lead from P. to the valley of Jelalabad, through the Khyber, Abkhana, and Karapa hill-ranges. Of these the first is the most level, but the most dangerous. See article **KHYBER MOUNTAINS**. The Hindustani is generally spoken, also the Pashtu. The use of the Persian language becomes nearly extinct on entering this prov.

The district or principality of P. under Runjet Singh mustered about 40,000 horse, 1,000 foot soldiers, and 12 pieces of cannon; and yielded a revenue of 15 lacs of rupees, or £150,000. The territory held by the sirdars of P. comprised only the city, with the adjacent country within a circle of 25 m. radius. The climate of the district is not very healthy. Fevers are prevalent from the summer-solstice to the end of autumn, at which period they generally prove fatal. They are brought on by unwholesome exhalations and vapours, rising from the

rivers of the Doab, and the irrigation necessary for the cultivation of the Turkish corn in May, when the heat is very intense. "In 1835," says M. Court, "I was encamped in this country with the French brigade, 10,000 strong, when we lost by these fevers upwards of 1,000 men." Great inconvenience is also experienced from swarms of flies, which prevent nourishment being taken during the day, for if any of them be swallowed with the food, they occasion a vomiting attended with severe pain in the loins and in the chest. Snakes and scorpions are numerous, and often venomous. Spring sets in early. By the end of February the peach-trees blossom luxuriantly; by the end of April the weather becomes unpleasant; and the heat is scorching during the months of June, July, and August. In June the *simum* prevails; it is sometimes pestilential, resembling the *samial* of Arabia. When it blows, although P. is in the immediate vicinity of everlasting snow, one would fancy that one stood at the entrance of a hot oven. This wind generally blows from WNW, in the direction of Jelalabad, where it is frequently fatal. The hot season ends in September. The rains are heavy in winter, when the sky is frequently clouded for a week together; there are intervals of rain also in April, but rarely. In July and August—the rainy season in India—little rain falls in these parts, but storms are frequent and very severe, and are always preceded by whirlwinds of dust obscuring the atmosphere for hours together. They are brought on by SW winds, and are accompanied by claps of thunder in rapid succession, and fearful flashes of lightning. The city of P. is situated in the middle of a vast plain which stretches towards the NE; and which is 25 kos in length from E to W, and 15 in breadth from S to N. The mountains of the Kattiaks and the Afredia bound this plain to the E; and those of Kohat on the S. To the W it is bounded by the mountains of the Khybars; on the N the river of Naguman separates it from the districts of the Doab and of the Yusufzaas. This plain is crossed by the river Bahreh, which has its source on the S side of the Koh-sufid; crosses the Khybars; enters this district at Alam-gujar; and, after a short passage, discharges itself into the Naguman, 7 kos E of P. Without this stream the district would be nothing but a barren desert. From June to September the river is dried up by the numerous drains made to irrigate the cotton-plantations and the barley fields. The principal water-courses strike off at the village of Sirband, and are divided lower down into an infinity of lesser ones which give astonishing fertility to the district, and promote the cultivation of rice, which is principally sown in the village of the Mushturzais. The Naguman, which M. Court presumes is the *Malamantus* of the Greeks, formerly ran to the W of P., and you may still trace its bed near the ruins of Rasheki. It appears that some sovereign of the country must have changed its course in order to fertilize the lands of the Mumunds, which extend to the S of the city. The districts of the Dandzais and of Kalessa are watered by the canal of Budeni, led from the same river. The territory of P. is generally speaking, most fertile. Harvest is gathered in summer, and again in autumn. That of the summer yields abundance of barley and corn; that of the autumn, several kinds of maize, rice, oil-seeds, and cotton, which provides the inhabitants with a species of manufacture suited to the climate. A little wood is procured from the surrounding mountains. Beds of coal occur in a valley about 16 m. from the Indus; nitre and sulphur are abundant; and salt is dug in large quantities in the neighbourhood. The environs of P. are generally level, and exhibit

little else but a vast space covered with ruins and tombs. "I discovered and dug out," says M. Court, "several remains of Indian statues. These statues, some of which are in plaster, others in bronze, appear to be of very ancient date, for they are devoid of beauty, and are ill-executed. To the W of P. is a mount upon which an ancient castle appears, which may be the one that Hephæstion besieged, which was re-established by Timur Shah, and was subsequently sacked by the Sikhs. The Sikhs again rebuilt it in 1834, when this prov. fell into the hands of Runjit Singh, in consequence of a victory gained over the Afghans by the division under my command." The gardens which stretch from the S to the W of the city of P., present the appearance of a forest of orchards, in which they cultivate the plum, the fig-tree, the peach, the pear, the mulberry peculiar to this country, the pomegranate, and the quince. But these fruits, although beautiful to the eye, are very far, M. Court says, from having equal flavour with those produced in the S of France. The grape is only cultivated at the village of Shekh-Imam-Mehdi. This country on every side presents to the view ruins of ancient towns of the very origin of which the natives are ignorant. The most striking are those of Khohusser, more commonly known by the name of the Takkol, where are the vestiges of three massive cupolas of very ancient date. Not far from thence are the ruins of Rasheki. Further off, the remains of the town of Jamrud may be observed at the entrance of the defile of the Khybar mountains. The route from P. to Michini betrays signs of old habitations at Pirbala and Pessank. The road to Kohat presents also the remains of Bulidana, which may possibly be the *Embolima* of Alexander. Quite close to this is Deliter; and further off, at the entrance of the defile of the Kohats, are the ruins of Kargan, Akor, and Zendan; and in the districts of the Mumunds or Momands may be also seen those of Aspinagar, Bassevanan, and Ormul.—Under the Sikh regime, the prov. was divided into 6 districts, viz., that of the Kaliss to the W, the Mumunds to the S, the Daudzais, the Doab to the N, the Kalissa to the E, and that of Hashtnagar to the NE. The district of Kohat, inhabited by the Bungeish, is celebrated for the beautiful springs of limpid water which meet at the foot of the surrounding mountains. A coal-mine exists in this territory, but the inhabitants derive little advantage from it. A mine of sulphur also exists here, but it is not worked; and some petroleum wells or mineral tar which the inhabitants use to light up their dwellings. Adjoining to this pergunnah are districts occupied by the Theris, and beyond this is the prov. of Banutak. The district of the Doab, so called because it is enclosed between the two rivers of Naguman and Jindi, is very fruitful in rice and sugar-cane, and abounds in beautiful and fertile meadows. It is inhabited by the tribe of the Giganes. In the district of the Abazais are the ruins of Gound, but their origin is not known. Still further in the direction of Tengi is the isolated mountain of Azarneh, which might well be supposed to be the *Aornus*, the conquest of which was one of Alexander's most brilliant exploits. The fortress of Hissar is only 10 kos to the NE of P. It is situated 3 kos from the river of Naguman, on an island formed by two branches of the river Jind, which flows from the outskirts of Sawat and Bajawar. This fortress is conspicuously raised on a small artificial hill. At its foot are extensive ruins of an ancient town, upon which is built the town of Hashtnagar, a name meaning 'the Seven towns,' 11 kosses from P. "Our geographers," says M. Court, "think that this town is the same as *Massaga*, the cap. of the

Assaceni, but I am more inclined to think that it is the *Nysa* of the Greeks. Its proximity to the *Cophenes*, and above all the words which Plutarch represents Alexander to have addressed to his Macedonians, when they objected to fording the river on account of its depth, corroborate my conjecture. The inhabitants of the Doab, and those of the mountains of the Mourmards, appear to me to have been the *Assaceni*, who were employed by Alexander in building the vessels in which the expedition sailed down the *Cophenes* as far as *Taxila*. To the NE of Hashtnagar is the mountain of Behhi standing alone on a vast plain, and close to it are the ruins of an ancient castle attributed to Rajya Varrah, and which according to the traditions of the inhabitants was the dwelling of the ancient sovereigns of this country. There are also the traces of an aqueduct by which the waters were carried to the river Jind. This aqueduct commences at the ruins of Rajir, which are situated nearly opposite Hashtnagar. Further off, in the district of the Babuzais, on another mountain, are the massive ruins of another fortress, which can only be reached by means of a path cut through the rock. It goes by the name of Peli. Three days' journey north of Hashtnagar are the districts of Sawat and Bunir, where are the ruins of Gerira, Bousekhan, Zakiti, and Chimkor. Near the latter are four massive cupolas of the same kind as those of Manikyala. The small river Panj-kori traverses the district, and joins the Jindi. It was in these districts that Birbel, vizier of Akber, perished with a whole army. The inhabitants have, we are told, cut a road through the rugged rocks, leading to the N, by means of which they communicate with the Tartar tribes of Kashgar and others. All that tract of country lying to the E of Hashtnagar is inhabited by the tribe of the Yusufzais. The Indus forms the E boundary of this district, and Landeh on the river Naguman its southern. To the N are the mountains of Panjitar and Shemla. According to some historians, the prov. of the Yusufzais is the same as the *Taxila* of Alexander, where king Omphis reigned, whose fidelity and devotion to Alexander facilitated the conquest of the Indus. But according to other historians, and more especially Plutarch, the real *Taxila* was that country enclosed between the Indus and the Hydaspes. The prov. of the Yusufzais is divided into 11 *tappas* or districts governed by independent chiefs, who live in a continual state of discord. Each inhabitant rents, cultivates, and reaps the produce of his grounds, paying only a small sum as tribute to the chief of his district. It is only since 1822 that the maharaja of Lahore succeeded by the force of arms in levying 5 rupees on every house and a certain number of horses, with which they are obliged to furnish him annually. The tribe of the Yusufzais," adds M. Court, "is one of the most powerful in Afghanistan. It has always been remarkable for the independence it has preserved; and for some time it resisted the attacks of the Mogul kings, and even Nadir Shah himself never thoroughly succeeded in subjugating it. The soil of the Yusufzais territory is fertile in every kind of grain, yielding a plentiful harvest of maize, beans, pease, cotton, oil seeds, and excellent tobacco. The mountains towards the N afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle. The prov. contains no town properly so called, but it is embellished by large and populous villages, the principal of which is Kapardigarhi, standing in the midst of the ruins of a very ancient town which might very possibly be the *Caspetyrus* of the Greeks, the capital of the *Gandari*, whom our geographers place to the E of the *Assaceni*, on the W bank of the Indus. Quite close to this village I observed a

rock on which there are inscriptions almost effaced by time. Further off, on the opposite side of the mountain of Koh-ganga, are the ruins of an ancient town which is attributed to a heathen race; and close to it is the village of Bazar, now inhabited by the Kamalzais. In the land of the Yusufzais are also the ruins of Motina near Yar-hosein; those of Gagri and Shirkan near Ismaila; of Kirkand near Mayar, in the district of Otti; of Kaleder near the stream of Kalapani; of Mashari-Banda, on the river Landeh; and of Pelussedan, opposite Messa. Besides these ruins, the country is covered with an immense quantity of small artificial hills, on which there are remains of ancient dwellings, and amongst which Indian, Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian medals may be found. Near Panjitar are the ruins of Nagan. In the district of Shemla, further to the N, we remark the ruins of Nagari, where basso-reliefs may be seen. On the banks of the Indus are the ruins of Pehur, Toppi, Hound, and Mahmedpur.—The river Landeh or Naguman separates the Yusufzais from the prov. of the Katiuks. This latter country is very mountainous, and contains mines of sulphur, salt, springs of naphtha, and slate quarries. It is inhabited by the tribe of the Kattuks and the Aferidis, intrepid mountaineers, who often intercept the route from Attock to P. Their chief towns are Nizampur and Sirri in the interior, and Akhoreh on the r. bank of the Naguman. This last town may be presumed to be the *Ora* of Arrian. If this be the case, the inhabitants of the mountains of the Katiuks are descendants of the *Assaceni*. The prov. of the Kattuks is divided from that of Kohat by the district of Lachitri."

PESHBOLAK, a village of Afghanistan, in a district of the same name, 50 m. WNW of Peshawur, on the road thence to Cabul, and about 4½ m. S of the Cabul river.

PESMES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and arrond. of Gray.—The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,444; in 1846, 9,190.—The town is 15 m. S of Gray, on the r. bank of the Oignon, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,769. It has extensive iron-works, distilleries of brandy and vinegar, a tannery, and a tile-kiln.

PESOLE (LAGO DI), a lake of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, at the N base of Monte-Corvoso.

PESOTCHNA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 45 m. SSW of Minsk, district and 66 m. WSW of Igoumen.

PESOTNOI, a small island of the Caspian, near the coast of the Russian prov. of Shirvan, a little to the S of the peninsula of Apsheron, and 21 m. ESE of Baku.

PESQUEIRA. See SYMBRES.

PESQUERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Cuenca, and partido of Requena, near the l. bank of the Cabriel, opposite the confluence of the Moya. Pop. 498.

PESQUERA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. N of Penafiel, in a plain, to the r. of the Duero. Pop. 918. It has a church, a custom-house, a public granary, and carries on an active trade in cattle, flax and hemp.

PESSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,577; in 1846, 10,651. The town is 4 m. SW of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,502. The environs are noted for their wine.

PESSAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. SE of Auch, on the r. bank of the Arcon. Pop. 650.

PESSENETTO, a commune and village of Pied-

mont, in the Valle d'Ala, at an alt. of 622 yds. above sea-level. There are iron works in the vicinity.

PESSOUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 621; of com. 53.

PEST. See **BUDA**.

PESTAGUA (ISLA DE), a low marshy island of New Grenada, on the N coast of the dep. of the Magdalena, between the lake of Santa Marta and the estuary of the Magdalena.

PESTCHANAIA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk, and district of Barnaoul, an affluent of the Obi, which it joins on the left bank, 15 m. W of Bisk, and after a course in a generally NNW direction of 120 m.

PESTCHANOI (CAPE), a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district of Tchoukotchis, on the NW coast of the island of Afon, in the Arctic ocean, at the entrance to Tchaounskai bay, in N lat. 69° 50', and E long. 168° 20'.—Also an island in the SE part of the Caspian sea, in Balkan bay, near the coast of Turcomania. It is inhabited by Turcomans, and has a fort.

PESTERWITZ, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail and 5 m. WSW of Dresden.

PESTIVIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of Callac, and 13 m. SSW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,358.

PESTO. See **PESTUM**.

PESTROVKA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, district and 30 m. NNE of Goroditché. It has a glass-work.

PETALIDA, or **SORDI** (ISLAND), an island of the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Crete, in N lat. 35° 33' 30", and E long. 23° 26'.

PETALIES, or **SPILI** (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the archipelago, between the SW coast of Negropont and the E coast of Attica, in N lat. 38° 5', and E long. 24° 16'.

PETALNAIGA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 39 m. NE of Tinnevely, on the l. bank of the Vyparu.

PETAPA, a town of Guatemala, in the state and 40 m. ESE of the town of that name, in a fertile valley to the NE of lake Amatitlan. It is well built and has a magnificent church. In its centre is a fine square. The culture of maize forms the chief industry of the inhabitants.

PETATLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. S of the city of Mexico, on a small stream, which flows into the Pacific to the E of the Morro-de-Petatlan.

PETATLAN (MOERO-DE), a headland of Mexico, in the state of that name, in N lat. 17° 32', and W long. 101° 20' 54".

PE-TCHE-LI. See **PE-CHE-LI**.

PETCHENEG, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. E of Kharkov, district and 36 m. S of Voltchausk, in a fertile locality, on the r. bank of the Sievernoi-Donetz. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by a rampart of earth, and has 5 churches.

PETCHI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 75 m. WNW of Banjaluka.

PETCHORA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Perm, on the W side of the Ural mountains, in about 61° 40' N lat., and 59° 10' E long. It runs first W; then in a generally N direction across the NE part of the gov. of Vologda, and into the gov. of Archangel, to nearly the 66th parallel, when it turns abruptly SW. On reaching 52° E long., it bends N by the Tchaitzin-kamen mountains, parallel to which it pursues the remainder of its course to the Arctic ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths in N lat. 68°

20', and E long. 53° 30', and after a course of upwards of 900 m. The country through which it flows is low, covered with wood, and nearly uninhabited. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Ilichia and Oussa; on the l. the Ijma and Teylma.

PETCHORA, or **PETCHERI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. W of Pakov, district and 42 m. NW of Ostrov, on the Pinja, an affluent of lake Pskov.

PETCHORI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 12 m. WNW of Bratslav.

PETEGEM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 2,358. The town is 2 m. W of Audenarde, near the l. bank of the Scheldt.—Also a dep. and commune in the arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 1,486. The town is 12 m. WSW of Ghent, on the Lys, opposite Deynze. It has manufactories of linen, and of starch, and several distilleries, and carries on a considerable trade in linen, flax, grain, and hay.

PETEN. See **ITZA**.

PETEN, a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Vera-Paz, on Lake Itza. It presents a picturesque appearance, as it rises gradually from the water's edge to the piazza, on which are large buildings erected by the old Spaniards, and crowned by the church of 'Our Lady of Sorrows'; but the houses are mean, and the streets hardly passable. The piazza is large, and contains barracks which if put in repair might contain 600 men. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, of which fragments still remain, with embrasures in various places. Under other circumstances than the present, with a government based on principles less mutable, an open intercourse with the English at Belize would quickly effect a beneficial revolution on this place, as many articles of high commercial importance are the spontaneous productions of the surrounding district. A great proportion of the land adjoining the lake of Itza, with its eleven islets, is fertile in the extreme, yielding frequently two harvests in the year, and producing maize, pepper, balsams, vanilla, cotton, indigo, cochineal, achiote, amber, copal, dragon's-blood, mastic, and various valuable drugs, also Brazil wood, and innumerable aromatic plants.

PETER-LE-BOURG (SAINT). See **SAINT-PIERRE**.

PETER (SAINT), a parish and village of Kent, 2 m. N of Ramsgate. Area, including the chapelry of Broadstairs, 3,312 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,342; in 1851, 2,975.

PETER (SAINT), a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the NE of Freyburg. Pop. 1,502. There is an ancient Benedictine abbey in the vicinity.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 23 m. SW of Coire, in the valley of St. Peter or Vals. The valley runs from SW to NE, and is traversed by the Valser, an affluent of the Rhein.—Also a village 8 m. ESE of Coire. Pop. 200.—Also an island of Lake Bienné, in the cant. of Berne.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, 9 m. NNW of Miskolcz, and 35 m. SSE of Rosenau, on the r. bank of the Sajó.—Also a small island of the Arctic ocean, off the NE coast of the Russian gov. of Yeniseisk, in N lat. 77°, E long. 110° 10'.—Also an island of the Antilles, in the group of the Virgin islands, to the S of To-tola island, in N lat. 18° 21', W long. 64° 35'. It is about 6 m. in length.—Also a parish in the NW part of the island of Barbadoes, containing the town of Speightstown.

PETER (LAKE SAINT), a lake of Lower Canada, partly in the district of Trois-Rivieres, and partly in that of Montreal. It is formed by the St.

Lawrence, which is here enlarged by the confluence of the St. Francois and Nicolet on the r., and on the l. by the Muskinong. It is 33 m. in length from NE to SW, and 15 m. in extreme breadth, but is of little depth, and towards the head is studded with numerous islands. Its waters abound with fish. An important survey of Lake St. Peter has just been completed, and will be of moment to all who are interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The lake is too shallow to permit vessels of large draft of water to pass, and lighters, which are both inconvenient and expensive, have hitherto been employed upon it. Mr. Gwzosky, assisted by two engineers from the United States, and the provincial geologist, have pronounced that the lake may be deepened. There is a current where the channel is proposed to be deepened of 1.58 m. per hour, and the bottom is of soft, flocculent, blue clay, which when mixed with water remains suspended in it for a long time. The plan proposed is to stir up the bottom with a heavy harrow, drawn at the rate of 6 m. an hour, by three powerful steamboats. A channel of 150 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep, is estimated to cost £9,727; of 16 ft. deep, £28,201. A channel 450 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep, £19,481; of 16 ft. deep, £65,000.

PETER'S RIVER (SAINT), a river of N. America, the *MINI-SOTAH* of the Sioux Indians, which rises in a region of lakes at the head of the Coteau-des-Prairies, and running SE, soon expands into the Big-Stone lake. Farther on, after receiving two considerable streams, the Izuzah and Tipsinah, it again forms a small lake called Lac-qui-parle, or Echo lake, below which its volume of water is again much increased by the addition of other branches, the Intpah and the Manya-Wakan, and farther down by the Pejuta Zizi or Yellow Medicine. It then has a series of rapids and falls for 30 or 40 m. to the Tehanahayapi or Red Wood, another branch, which, starting in immediate contiguity with the sources of the Moingonan, and seeking St. Peter's by a not very winding course, falls into it on the r., in about N lat. 44° 35'. Below this the river is navigable to its mouth, about 250 m. In this part of its course it receives the Waraju, Little Waraju, and Mankato or Blue Earth, on its r. bank, and then runs in a right angle to its former course, receiving a number of small streams on both sides, and on its l. the Witahantu, of larger size. It enters the Mississippi in N lat. 44° 52', about 8 m. below the falls of St. Anthony, which are in N lat. 44° 58' 40", according to Nicolet. The whole length of its course is 470 m.

PETER-AM-KAMMERSBERGE (SAINT), a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 25 m. W of Judenburg, and 8 m. NE of Miehran, on the l. bank of the Katschbach. It is noted for its manufacture of scythes.

PETERBOROUGH, an ancient city in the co. of Northampton, 37 m. NE of Northampton, with which it is connected by railway, and 76 m. by railway N by W of London, on the N bank of the river Nene. Area of p. 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,364. The streets in general are regular, open, and well-built. The market-house, standing in the vicinity of the cathedral, is a noticeable structure, in the upper part of which are held the assizes and sessions. The Nene is here crossed by an ancient bridge. The trade consists chiefly in coals, corn, malt, timber, &c., by means of boats on the Nene: there is also a considerable manufacture of stockings. A large cattle fair is held here in October. An important project has recently been entertained, the object of which is to improve the navigation of the river Nene from the sea to P., so as to render this city an inland seaport, connecting itself with the towns of Northamp-

ton, Leicester, Market-Harborough, Stamford, &c., and at the same time to drain 50,000 acres of valuable and fertile fens. The city of P. sends 2 members to parliament. The borough boundaries comprehend the parish and 'the minster precincts,' with a pop. in 1841 of 6,991; in 1851 of 8,972. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 558; in 1848, 553. P. is now one of the polling-places for the members for the N division of the co. The title Earl of Peterborough was conferred by Charles I. on the family of Mordaunt. This city was anciently annexed to the dio. of Lincoln. The cathedral is a spacious and venerable structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic style of architecture. It consists of a nave, with side-aisles, a transept, a choir, and a tower rising from four arches in the centre of the edifice. The magnificent western front is formed by a recessed portal of three lofty arches surmounted by a rich gable. The extreme length of the edifice from E to W is 471 ft.; breadth of W front, 156 ft.; height of central tower, 150 ft. Provision has been made for the increase of the average annual income of the bishop of this dio. to the sum of £4,500. The average net income of the corporation of the cathedral, during the 3 years ending 1831, was £5,118. The corporation consists of the dean and 6 prebendaries, who have also houses assigned to them.

PETERBOROUGH, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, and district of Illawarra, on Shell harbour, about 70 m. SSW of Sydney.—Also a town of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, and township of North Monaghan, on the Otonabee river. It is a flourishing place, with a pop. of 2,000.

PETER CHEESEHILL (SAINT), a parish in Southamptshire, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 609; in 1851, 689.

PETER-CHURCH, a parish in Herefordshire, 11 m. W by S of Hereford, on the river Dore. Area 5,089 acres. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 730.

PETERCULTER, a parish in the S of Aberdeenshire. Area 9,690 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,251.

PETERFEKING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 3 m. SE of Kelheim, and 13 m. SW of Ratisbon, in a valley, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 75. It has a brick-work, refineries of salt and of potash, and a saw-mill.

PETERHEAD, a parish and town on the E coast of Aberdeenshire. Area of p. about 9,000 imperial acres, of which 8,260 acres are under cultivation. Four fishing-villages overlook the coast,—Ronheads, a suburb of Peterhead and identified with it; Boddom, nearly 3 m. to the S; Buchanhaven, a ½ m. N of the town, but within its parl. boundaries; and Burnhaven on the N side of the bay of Sandford. Pop. in 1831, 6,695; in 1851, 9,429.—The town and parl. borough of P. is situated on the coast, 18 m. SE by S of Fraserburgh, and 32 m. NNE of Aberdeen, on a peninsula, ¼ furl. in extreme breadth, and between 6 and 7 furl. in length, on the N side of a bay, and about ½ m. from the mouth of the Ugie. Its two harbours indent the peninsula at points directly opposite to each other, and leave between them an isthmus of less than 100 yds. broad to connect Inch-Keith with the rest of the town. Immediately within the harbours, and along the shore of the bay, stands P. proper. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful granite, found in the vicinity, and in general the town may be summarily regarded as clean, dry, and well-aired; with spacious and open streets, and a prevaillingly neat and even handsome appearance. P. has been called the Scarborough of the North; and it resembles its prototype not alone in situation, but in being a resort

both for sea-bathing and for the use of mineral waters. The south harbour covers 6.6 acres, and can accommodate from 100 to 120 vessels. The north harbour covers an area of 10.86 acres. The quays of the two harbours comprehend an area of nearly 5 acres; and extend in aggregate length about 3,352 ft. The whale-fishery was, for many years, of prime importance to it, rendering it second in that department to only one port in Scotland; and, though the trade has declined, it still employs 10 ships. The herring-fishery has for years been an increasing branch of employment. Other fisheries, particularly of the several varieties of white fish, furnish much employment to the inhabitants, and increasing cargoes to the ship-owners. One bulky article of export is butter, gathered from most parts of Buchan, and favourably known in various distant markets. Grain also is brought for shipment from most parts of Buchan. The manufactures of the town are very limited. A number of weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Aberdeen; and, in the town and parish, are breweries, dye-works, a rope-work, a brick-work, and a small carding and spinning-mill. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Inverury, Cullen, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1851, 4,819. Constituency in 1840, 241; in 1848, 239.

PETERHOF, a town and imperial residence of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 15 m. WSW of St. Petersburg, district and 5 m. E of Oranienbaum, on the gulf of Finland. The castle stands on a hill, commanding a fine view of St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and the sea. It was built in 1711 by Peter the Great, and has since been considerably embellished. The surrounding park and gardens are magnificent.

PETERLINGEN. See **PATERNE**.

PETEROA, or **CURICO**, a volcano of the Andes, on the confines of Chili and La Plata, between the district of Curico in the former state, and the prov. of Mendoza in La Plata, in S lat. 34° 53', and W long. 70° 10'. It gives rise to several rivers, of which the principal are on the E, the Attiel, an affluent of the Salado, and on the W the Rapel which flows into the Pacific.

PETERS, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bligh, an affluent of the Munmurra.—Also a creek in the co. of Murray, an affluent of Lake George.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 12 m. SW of Chambersburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by the W branch of Conococheague river. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,939.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state, 11 m. NE of Washington. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chartier's and Peter's creeks. Pop. 1,024.

PETERS (SAINT), a parish of Antigua, Little Antilles, on the NE part of the island. It contains the town of Parham.—Also a town on the S coast of Cape Breton, on an isthmus of the same name, which separates the gulf of the Bras d'Or from St. Peter's bay.—Also a harbour on the N coast of Prince Edward's island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in King's county.

PETERSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 18 m. N of Merseburg, and 7 m. E of Wettin, on a mountain. Pop. 200. It contains the ruins of a castle.

PETERSBOROUGH, a township of Hillsborough co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 41 m. SW of Concord. It has a hilly surface drained by Contoocook river and its branches, and is very fer-

tile. Pop. in 1840, 2,163.—Also a village of Smithfield township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 108 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 350.

PETERSBURG, a township of Rensselaer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 26 m. E of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Hoosick river. The soil, consisting of loam on a substratum of slate and limestone, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,901.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 196.—Also a town and port of Dinwiddie co., in the state of Virginia, on the S bank of Appomattox river, 12 m. above its entrance into James' river. Pop. in 1830, 8,322; in 1840, 11,136.—Also a village of Elbert co., in the state of Georgia, 96 m. NE of Milledgeville, at the confluence of Savannah and Broad rivers.—Also a village of Springfield township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 187.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Indiana, 138 m. SW of Indianapolis, a little S of White river.—Also a village of Menard co., in the state of Illinois, 21 m. NW of Springfield, on the W side of Sangamon river. Pop. 115.

PETERSBURG, a government of European Russia, composed of the ancient prov. of Ingermannland, part of Karelen, and some circles of the ancient gov. of Novgorod. The gov. of Viburg bounds this gov. on the N; on the NE is the gov. of Olonetz; on the E it extends to the great lake Ladoga, which is distant 25 versts in a direct line from the capital; on the S and SE are the gov. of Pskov and Novgorod; on the W are Lake Peipus and the gov. of Esthonia. According to Schubert, it contains 18,401 sq. m.; and its pop. was estimated in 1827 at 845,000; in 1842, at 933,350, of whom nearly 470,000 formed the pop. of the capital; and in 1846 at 648,700, exclusive of the capital. It contains 16 towns, and 6 burghs; and, except in the absence of the emperor himself, has no governor. In the circle of Schlüsselberg lies the important town and fortress of that name, at the issue of the Neva from the Ladoga lake. In this fortress state-prisoners are generally kept. The principal towns in the other circles of this gov. are of little importance, averaging 1,500 inhabitants, with the exception of Cronstadt, in the bay of that name formed by the expanded mouth of the Neva. The surface of this prov. is generally flat; on the NE the soil is marshy; towards the S the surface rises gently. The slope of the surface is towards the NW; all the rivers flow either to Lake Ladoga or to the gulf of Quiland. The climate is cold, moist, and unfavourable to agriculture; nearly two-thirds of the surface is still covered with woods, marshes, and lakes; but corn, hemp, flax, and garden-fruits are produced in considerable quantities,—the horticulturists of the capital even contrive to raise ananas, melons, artichokes, and pine-apples. The only fruit reared without protection is cherries; but there is a profusion of wild berries. The forest trees are chiefly pines, white birch, black poplar, elm, and service. Among the minerals is a species of limestone marble used for ornamental masonry: granite occurs everywhere.

PETERSBURG, the metropolis of the Russian empire, is situated at the E extremity of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 56', and E long. 30° 13', 487 m. NW of Moscow, 750 m. NE of Vienna, 525 m. NE of Copenhagen, and 300 m. NE of Stockholm. The latitude we have given passes through the principal island in the Neva, the Observatory, and the Imperial palace. It is built partly upon the mainland, partly upon four small islands, near the mouth of the Neva; and occupies an area of 30 sq. m., of which, however, the buildings actually cover

only about one-thirteenth. The most important part of the town is on the l. bank of the Neva, having a W aspect inclining to N. The situation of this important city has little to recommend it, except its neighbourhood to the Baltic; for the ground is extremely marshy, and so low as to be liable to inundations from the waters of the gulf and of the river, which have often threatened the destruction of the city. The Neva, which, issuing from the SW extremity of Lake Ladoga at Schlusberg, enters the city of P. on the SE, between the convent of Alexander Nevskoi (a), and the great and small Okhta, is a river of a peculiar character. It has no tide, and therefore leaves no deposits of mud or shingles behind it. It is subject to no mountain-torrents, and does not come down at one time in a turbid flood, nor at another contract its stream into a narrow current, winding through numerous banks of dry shingles. It issues from the Ladoga, a lake of pure water, in a clear and copious body, pursues its devious way through a rich country, and glides along with a current of only 2 Parisian ft. per second in mid-channel, being at all seasons and at all hours equally clear, equally pure, and equally full, until it is lost in the gulf of Finland. It is true that on its tranquil waters there are sometimes very destructive and extensive inundations producing most serious ravages, but these do not arise from the same causes that disturb other rivers. It is not the solution of snows or the falling of rains which swell the waters towards its source, and so cause it to come down in rapid torrents, overflowing its banks in their descent. The reason is not above, but below; and the evil originates not at its source, but its mouth. The gulf of Finland, into which it falls, resembles a funnel, wide at its junction with the Baltic, and narrowing to a point where it meets the Neva. When a SW wind prevails with any strength, and is continued for some time, the waters of the gulf are driven back, and swell as the channel contracts, till forming a great barrier at the mouth of the Neva, the issue of its current is obstructed, and its waters, with those of the gulf, are poured down upon the low grounds which form this part of the channel, so that the evil is not imputed by the Russians to the river, which they almost worship, but to the gulf into which it falls. [Andersen.] The city view of the Neva is enlivened by gondolas and boats perpetually gliding backwards and forwards. Besides the Neva, several small affluents of that river, and three handsome canals, intersect the city and define its quarters. These are crossed by no fewer than 70 bridges. The whole tract to the SE of the city, and about the course of the river, presents a soil impervious to water and disposed to form bog. The water of the river is the only water used for domestic purposes.—Before Peter I, planned the erection of this city, the ground on which it stands was only a vast morass occupied by a few fishermen's huts. In 1703 Peter erected a few wooden houses, and a hut for himself, on the island of the Neva, to which he gave the name of St. Petersburg. The first house of brick was built by Count Galitzin in 1710; in 1711 Peter, with his own hand, laid the foundation of another house of brick. From that period the increase of the city was rapid, and in a short time it became the imperial residence and capital of the Russian dominions. Catherine II. in particular added more to it than all her predecessors. At the death of Peter the Great, it had 75,000 inhabitants. Besides 56,051 military, P. in 1828 contained 366,115 inhabitants, or in all 422,166, of whom a great proportion were foreigners. The pop., according to the census of 1832, was composed as follows:

Clergy,	2,183
Nobility,	34,079
Soldiers,	39,437
Merchants,	10,833
Bourgeois,	36,725
Inscribed in <i>Corps-de-Metiers</i> ,	27,379
Domestics,	94,009
People of all trades,	66,266
Peasants,	127,867
Strangers,	7,199
Inhabitants of the suburb of Okhta,	3,286
	449,368

In 1838, the pop. was returned at 469,721; and the number of houses at 8,661, of which 5,418 were of wood. In 1848, the pop. was returned at 473,437.

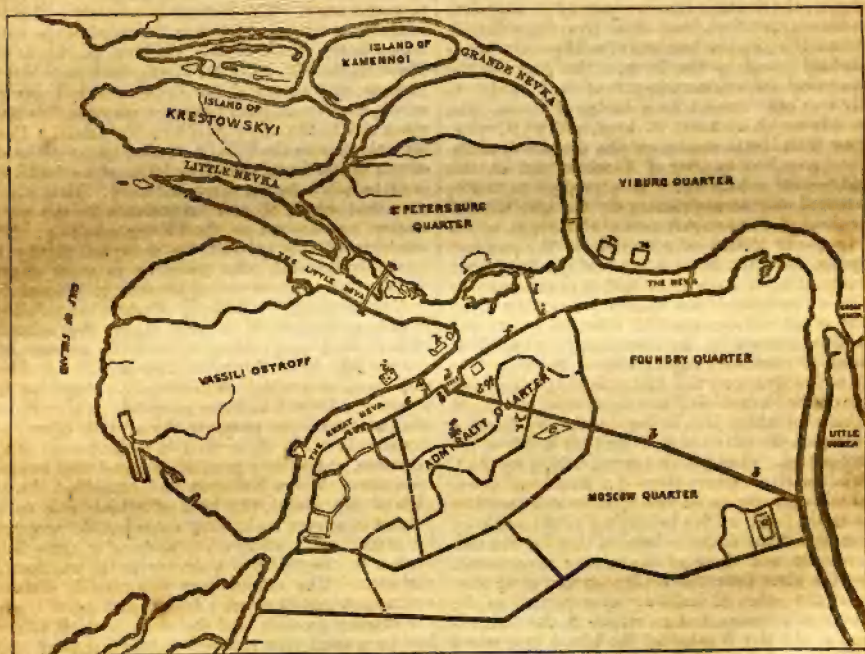
General aspect. Approaching by the Neva, the broad domes and tall spires of the city first present themselves, but rather like the churches of so many distinct towns than the ornaments of an imperial capital. [Bremner.] M. Ancelot describes the city when viewed from the summit of a tower or steeple, in the following terms: "Its innumerable roofs, painted in bright green or ash-coloured grey,—its gilded arrows, which when reflecting the sun's rays appear like so many flashes of fire,—those fine gilded domes which crown every Greek church, and appear like an oriental diadem on the brow of this European city,—those numerous canals whose waters are seen gliding beneath light and elegant bridges of iron,—the thick masses of verdure which, distributed here and there through the city, refresh the eye,—the broad and deep river covered by innumerable boats, and the fortress rising out of its waters, present to the eye a variegated and splendid panorama, diversified by the prospect of islets which surround the city." Yet, says Kohl, "St. P. is anything but a picturesque city. All is airy and light: there is no shade about the picture, no variety of tone. Every thing is so convenient, so good-looking, so sensibly arranged, and so very modern, that Canaletti would have found it hard to have obtained for his canvass a single poetical tableau such as would have presented itself to him at every corner in our German cities, so rich in contrasts, recollections, and variegated life. The streets are so broad, the open places so vast, the arms of the river so mighty, that large as the houses are in themselves, they are made to appear small by the gigantic plan of the whole. This effect is increased by the extreme flatness of the site on which the city stands; no building is raised above the other; masses of architecture, worthy of mountains for their pedestals, are ranged side by side in endless lines. Nowhere gratified, either by elevation or grouping, the eye wanders over a monotonous sea of undulating palaces." Nothing, however, can be conceived more magical than those summer-villas which cover Krestowski and Kamennoi - Ostroff. Viewed as the caprices of man, ornamented with brilliant colours, constructed of deal, and light as the aerial palace of a fairy, they hardly seem to press upon the verdant turf on which they are erected. No uniform system of architecture was followed in their construction: Italy, France, England, Holland, and China, furnished the models of this picturesque assemblage of styles, which seems to be an epitome of the architectural fancies of all nations upon earth." Mr. Rutshie, contrasting St. P. with London, says: "No analogy taken from London can convey an idea of the—grandeur, I may venture to say, presented by the vistas opening from the main street. Here there are no lanes, no alleys, no *impassees*, no nestling-places constructed of filth and rubbish for the poor. These lateral streets are all parts of the main street, only diverging at right angles. The houses are the same in form and colour; they appear to be inhabited by the same classes of society;

and the view is terminated ever and anon by domes and spires. The whole, in short, is one splendid picture, various in its forms, but consistent in its character. Such were my first impressions. St. P.," he afterwards resumes, "is a picture rather than a reality—grand, beautiful, and noble, at a little distance, but nothing more than a surface of paint and varnish when you look closer. Or rather, to amend the comparison, it is like the scene of a theatre, which you must not by any means look behind, if you would not destroy the illusion."

General topography.] The city is divided into five quarters, viz., the Admiralty quarter, the Vassili-Ostroff, the island of St. Petersburg, the Viburg quarter, and the Foundry quarter. These five quarters are subdivided into 12 districts, and these again into 55 sections, for the purpose of rendering the police establishment more complete and effective. The larger and more important part of the city forms a square on the mainland, three sides of which are bounded by the quay and the river. This grand quarter occupies an area of nearly 4 sq. m., and is called the Admiralty. Where the river is divided, its chief branch has on the l. bank, as we ascend it, first, Vassili or Basilus' island, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length,

and terminates opposite the royal palaces. The Little Neva separates this island from St. Petersburg island, which then forms the l. bank for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., as far as the Nevka or arm of the river which separates it from the Viburg quarter, or the l. bank of the undivided stream. These two islands are inhabited all the year round; but the Krestowskyi and Kamennoi islands, lying further to the E., are resorted to only during the summer months. The position of the different islands and quarters will be best understood from the outline plan of the city comprised in this article.

The streets are in general about 70 ft. broad, and for the most part well-paved, though some are still laid with planks,—a mode of constructing carriage-ways peculiar to Russia. The houses are usually built of brick covered with stucco so as to resemble stone. The Nevskoi Prospekt is the Regent-street of St. P. It (b b b) runs from NNE to SSW, and is nearly 3 m. in length, and 150 ft. in width, and has elegant shops, palaces, and churches, on each side. Droschies, broughams, carriages of all sorts and colours, harnessed in all kind of ways, throng this ever bustling street; the military, in every variety of uniform, form no inconsiderable portion of



its crowd. The only drawback to this street being, perhaps the finest in the world, is, that it is badly paved,—part with stone, and the rest of wood,—and the same remark applies to all the streets and squares in the city. The dust, also, is an abominable nuisance in summer, and no water-carts or anything of the kind are in use. There is out of the street a large arcade or bazaar, very similar to one at Brussels; and here also we have the Gostinnoi-Dwor, or 'Merchants' bazaar' (c), a large building, divided into shops, booths, offices, and every variety of store, and in which Russian traffic is seen in all its nationality. At this place anything may be purchased, from a needle to a magnificent carriage,—from a bunch of

radishes to a pound of tea at the enormous price of 75 silver rubles the lb. There are upwards of 10,000 merchants and dealers trading in this monster bazaar, which is 1,200 ft. in length, by 350 ft. in breadth. All the houses have flat roofs and stone balustrades, and all must be carefully kept in repair, at least so far as the outside is concerned; but there is little national and characteristic in their general appearance. The mansions of the nobles—whose numbers are estimated at 50,000—are vast piles of building, furnished in the same elegant style as at Paris or London, and situated chiefly on the S side of the Neva, either in the Admiralty quarter, or in the suburbs of Livonia and Moscow, which are the finest parts of

the city. The views on the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river, here in many places as broad as the Thames at London, is also deep, rapid, and transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. On the N side, the fortress, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line so called because it is mostly occupied by English merchants.—One of the most striking and gigantic buildings in St. P. is the palace of the admiralty (d). Its principal front on the land-side is considerably more than one-third of an English mile in length, and its wings extend in depth 672 ft. down to the edge of the Neva, that noble river forming the fourth side of the quadrangle. In front of these buildings, on the S side, is the quay, which extends 3 m., except where it is interrupted by the admiralty. The Neva throughout the whole of this space is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite, with a carriage-way from 30 to 40 ft. wide. All that part of the quay which is to the W of the Isaac bridge is called the English line or quay (e); that to the E of the admiralty, the Great or Russian quay (f). Opposite the admiralty, on the l. bank of the river ascending, is the Citadel (g), its low bastions of solid granite being washed all round by the Neva. The Neva, in the most central and aristocratic part of St. P., until recently was only crossed by a bridge of boats,—the Pont d'Isaac (h k), 1,050 ft. long, and 60 ft. wide, leading from Isaac square on the mainland to the rich and populous quarter of Vassili-ostroff or 'the Island,'—over which there is a prodigious traffic, interrupted only at night-time for the admission of ships through one compartment of the bridge, which can be easily shifted or removed for the purpose. In spring, however, huge masses of ice drift down the current with such force that it is necessary to let the bridge loose at one end, so as to swing round at the other and lie parallel with the quay; and even this precaution is occasionally unavailing against the ponderous impetuosity of the ice. The depth of the river near this bridge is 52 ft. A second bridge on the Neva, of similar construction, and called the Troitskoi bridge (iii), is placed to the E of the citadel, between the island of St. P. and the E side of the winter-palace. Going from Isaac's bridge up the l. bank of the river, where there is a handsome quay, faced with granite, as on the opposite side, we first come to the large edifice belonging to the academy of arts (i). Some distance beyond that are the marine schools, and those of the mining department. Down the river from the bridge, on the same side, we find the splendid building appropriated to the academy of sciences, and in which is the observatory (k). At the S point of the island is a wharf and landing-place, with broad stone stairs. Here we are reminded of the maritime importance of St. P. by the exchange (l), which stands opposite to the stairs, and still more by two high and slender towers, adorned, like the *columnæ rostratæ* of ancient Rome, with ships' prows, and from which the shipping may be observed as they approach the mouth of the river. Vassili island is laid out with great regularity. Three broad streets run parallel to the river, and are crossed at right angles by sixteen others, called *lines*, and distinguished by their numbers, as the first line, second line, &c. This island quarter has long been the favourite residence of foreigners settled in St. P. Its NE shore, forming the l. bank of the Little Neva, is devoted wholly to shipping. On account of the great and incessant traffic between this

island and the Admiralty quarter, Isaac's bridge (of boats) cannot be conveniently broken or interrupted, so as to allow vessels entering from Cronstadt to pass up the river this way. It is only when a ship of war is launched from the admiralty slips that Isaac's bridge opens to give egress to the sea. But the bridge of boats which connects Vassili with St. Petersburg island (m n) is frequently thrown open at night, to let vessels ascend to the wharfs. On the last-named island, also, we find that the part next to the Great Neva is that which has been considered most important. There, on its western side, stands the fortress and a citadel, in the construction of which Peter I. was particularly earnest. These works were originally intended to defend the city towards the N, but they are now surrounded to such an extent by houses and other buildings that the use of their guns is out of the question. Like the citadels of ancient Greece, they contain the palladium of the state. In the church of Peter and Paul, the richly gilt cupola of which rises above the walls of the fortress, are the tombs of the czars; and still more, preserved for the admiration and reverence of posterity, there is the little boat which drew the attention of Peter I. to nautical affairs, and thus became the germ from which ultimately sprung a powerful navy. This fortress is properly called Petersburg, a name which has extended hence apparently to the whole capital. A large portion of the island on the NE side of St. P. quarter is occupied by gardens, and among these is the botanical garden, which, from its original purposes, may possibly have given rise to the name Apothecaries' island. Passing over now to the Viburg side, we see on the banks of the Great Neva two very large stone buildings (n n), hospitals for the army and navy. Here also is a medical school of great importance for the whole empire, and known as the Viburg academy. The outskirts of this quarter are occupied chiefly by market-gardeners, who preserve in some degree the simple manners of the peasantry. [Erman.]—

Monuments and Buildings. Besides the buildings already noticed, St. P. contains many other splendid edifices, and one or two remarkable monuments. Among the latter none is more worthy of attention than that which Catherine II. erected to the memory of Peter I. in Peter place (o). It is an equestrian statue of that prince in the attitude of ascending a rock. The figure is said to have a noble appearance, and to be a good likeness of that uncommon man. When Falconet had conceived the design of his statue, the base of which was to be formed of a huge rock, after considerable research, he discovered a stupendous mass of granite half-buried in the midst of a morass in the environs of the city. The morass was immediately drained, and a road cut through a forest, and carried over the marshy ground; and the stone—which, after it had been somewhat reduced, weighed at least 1,500 tons—was removed to P. This more than Roman work was accomplished in less than six months from the time of its first discovery, by a windlass, and large friction balls alternately placed and removed in grooves fixed on each side of the road.—“The Alexander pillar (p), a round column of mottled red granite, 15 ft. in diam., is,” says Kohl, “the greatest monolith raised in modern times. It is about 84 ft. in height, and, with the angel on its summit, and the cubic block that supports it, 154 ft. The eye is delighted with the slender form of this giant; it is highly polished, and reflects the outlines of the surrounding buildings in its cylindrical mirror. In any other city its enormous size would make a greater impression: here in St. P. where the eye expands with the vast surrounding spaces,

it is seen under a smaller angle of vision. The place in which it stands [dividing the winter palace from the Nevskoi quarter] is so vast in its dimensions, the houses around are so high and massive, that even this giant requires its whole 180 ft. not to disappear. But when we approach and become aware of its circumference, while its head seems to reach the heavens, the impression is strong and overpowering."—One church is here concatenated with another: Protestants, Catholics, Lutherans, Armenians, and Greeks, have their several churches beside and facing each other.—The Kasan cathedral (*r*), built in the form of a Greek cross, faces towards the Nevskoi-Prospekt. The most striking feature on approaching this edifice is a magnificent eponnade of Grecian pillars, which in the form of a crescent constitutes an entrance to the temple. "I have seldom," says a recent writer, "seen a finer thing in building—and greatly prefer the approach, to the building itself. I was much interested with the worship, which was even more gorgeous and formal than the Catholic rites. Never did I witness such bowing and prostration as in this and other churches that I visited. The chanting was very fine, exceedingly solemn and impressive, and was without any musical accompaniment: all classes appeared among the worshippers, nor was there any lack of men. I saw nothing like want of thought or reverence, and I was informed that all the duties of religion are urged upon this people by frequent visits at their private abodes. The worship of the Virgin seemed to prevail over that of her Son, and every worshipper had his candle. If images are proscribed, pictures are plenty enough. In the crown of the Virgin is a celebrated diamond, nearly as large as the great diamond in the imperial regalia. The banners of war are hung round the church in great number, and I noticed some twenty French eagles which were captured in Napoleon's great mistake—his Russian campaign. The silver in this church is so vast in amount that I fear to name it lest I should be supposed to use a traveller's license. I only observe it is estimated by tons. The pillars and monoliths of the cathedral are very grand. Still as a great national edifice I was disappointed, it is not equal to many churches in Belgium and France."—The finest and most magnificent church in this city, and indeed in the whole empire, is that of St. Isaac, begun by Catherine in 1766. On the spot where it stands (*s*), a wooden church was followed by a church of brick; a church of marble was then attempted, which failed, and was finished in brick; this half-and-half building vanished in its turn, and, under Nicholas I., the present magnificent building was erected, which will scarcely find so splendid a successor. It is entirely composed of granite blocks and polished marble. To make a firm foundation, a whole forest of piles was sunk in the swampy soil. From the level of the upper part of Peter's place, rise three broad flights of steps, formed from masses of granite rock brought from Finland. These steps lead from the four sides of the building to the four chief entrances, each of which has a superb peristyle of 24 pillars. The pillars are 60 ft. high, and have a diam. of 7 ft. They are magnificent granite monoliths from Finland, crowned with capitals of bronze, and support the enormous beam of a frieze formed of fire-polished blocks. Over the peristyles, and at twice their height, rises the chief and central cupola, higher than it is wide, in the Byzantine proportion, supported by 30 pillars of smooth polished granite, which, although gigantic in themselves, look small compared to those below. The cupola is covered with copper overlaid with gold. From its centre rises a small elegant rotunda, a

miniature repetition of the whole. The whole edifice is surrounded by the crowning and far-seen golden cross. Four smaller cupolas, resembling the greater in every particular, stand around, and complete the harmony visible in every part. The interior of this unrivalled edifice is exceedingly gorgeous and imposing. Three steps lead up to the level of the altar platform which is approached by three lofty circular-headed doorways, about 14 ft. wide by 34 ft. high. The Corinthian columns are 37 ft. 6 in. high, their shafts, and those of the pilasters are fluted, and consist of exquisitely inlaid malachite from the prov. of Perm. The bases and capitals are of bronze gilt. There is a cylinder of cast iron to each column, forming a core, which is covered by a brass cylinder to which the malachite is attached, the pieces being fitted with such exquisite skill that the columns and pilasters appear to be of one enormous block. The whole iconostasis has incrustations of porphyry, jasper, malachite, and other precious stones of the country. Pictures of the Virgin, our Saviour, and the Almighty occupy the central compartment, and the side divisions are also filled with pictures, all painted on a gold ground. The door which closes the central aperture is of silver, 34 ft. high; the side doors are of marble. A profusion of lamps of massive silver, pendent from the ceiling, hangs in front of the pictures. Behind the iconostasis are three sanctuaries. The central one contains the high altar, which is surmounted by a baldashin, or canopy, supported by eight marble columns. These sanctuaries are of white marble, designed in the cinquecento style, and elaborately ornamented, the panels being filled with gorgeous pictures of saints on a gold ground. All these paintings, it is said, are ultimately to be taken out and replaced with resplendent mosaics.—There are in all 140 Greco-Russian churches, in general distinguished by their Byzantine bulbous cupolas, besides 2 large convents and their chapels, in St. P. The foreign churches in 1840 embraced 9 Lutheran, 3 Calvinist, and 2 Roman Catholic places of worship.

Climate. In summer the therm. rises in St. P. to 99°; in winter it falls to 50° below Zero, giving a range of 149°! Erman says that with respect to the first manifestations of vegetable life, the 25th of May appears to correspond in St. P. with the 25th of April at Berlin; but even in the last week of May the therm. falls during the night almost to the freezing point. From May to July there is generally a cloudless sky with constantly increasing warmth. The weather in P. begins to be very variable about the end of September. During autumn the rains are so frequent, that of 30 days, 24 are rainy. The seasons that may with propriety be called spring and autumn, however, are extremely short; and winter and summer succeed each other here with a rapidity unknown in more southern climates. Fires are necessary, except during two or three months in midsummer. During the middle of winter, particularly in the months of December and January, the weather is changeable; the most unexpected frosts succeeding the most intense frost, and again yielding to frost no less intense. "The highest degrees of cold," says the author of *Russia* in 1842, "occur in general only in calm, serene weather; so that with a cold of 50° P. may reckon upon splendid weather. The sky is clear, the sun shines brilliantly, and the more brilliantly as his rays then dart through millions of minute glistening crystals of ice with which the atmosphere is filled as with diamond dust. From all the houses, and likewise from the churches, which are heated too, whirl thick columns of vapour, which appear as dense as if there was a steam-engine in every house, and reflect all sorts of colours. The snow and ice in the streets and on the Neva are white and pure, as though all were baked of sugar. The whole city is clad in the colour of innocence, and all the roofs are coated with a stratum of sparkling crystal dust. Water freezes as it is poured out; the horse-troughs, the vehicles engaged in carrying water and their drivers, the washerwomen at the canals, are all encrusted with ice, for every drop is instantly changed to stone. The snow, as you tread on it, crackles and howls the strangest melodies; all other sounds assume unusual tones in this frigid atmosphere; while a slight rustling or buzzing is continually heard in the air arising, probably, from the collision of all the particles of snow and ice that are floating there." Notwithstanding the severity of this climate—which to those who pass their lives in more southern regions may appear to be altogether intolerable—the peasants in P.

never desist from their ordinary occupations. Drivers may be seen in the streets with their sledges, passing along without concern, though both horse and man are literally cased in ice. They are, no doubt, dressed in such a way as to resist, in a great measure, the effects of the cold, their pelisse being generally made of a sheep's skin with the wool turned inwards; but, from many circumstances, we may conjecture that their bodies, by habit, are made to endure without inconvenience a degree of cold from which their more southern neighbours would shrink with dread. No part of the city is, during winter, more crowded than the Neva. Carriages of all descriptions, and crowds of people, are continually passing over it between the different quarters of the city; while to other parts of it, multitudes resort for the purpose of amusement. In one quarter may be seen all the exercises of horsemanship; in another, attention is attracted by a sledge-race; while in a third is exhibited an amusement in which a stranger would see more danger than diversion, namely, descending on a sledge upon an inclined plane encrusted with ice. On the frozen Neva too are held the great markets, at which the inhabitants of the metropolis purchase their winter-provisions. It is generally between the 8th and the 14th of April (old style), or between the 18th and the 26th according to the calendar in use in most parts of Europe, that the Neva throws off her icy covering. The 6th is the most general day. On that day the interesting fact is said to occur, on an average, ten times in a cent, so that ten to one against the 6th is always thought a fair wager. The 30th of April (12th of May, N. S.) is considered the latest day; and the 6th of March (18th N. S.) the earliest day on which the ice ever breaks up. On each of these days the occurrence is supposed to take place once in a hundred years. It is generally about the middle of November, and more frequently on the 20th (2d of Dec. N. S.) than on any other day, that the ice closes. In 1826 the river was not frozen up before the 14th of December, and in 1895 as early as the 16th of October.—At the conclusion of the long fast, which closes on the 14th of December (O. S.), the Russians lay in their provisions for the remaining part of the winter. For this purpose, an annual market, which lasts three days, is held upon the river, near the fortress. A long street, above a mile in length, is lined on each side with an immense store of provisions, sufficient for the supply of this capital for the three following months. Many thousand raw carcasses of oxen, sheep, hogs, pigs, together with geese, fowls, and every species of frozen food are exposed to sale. In order to render this frozen food fit for dressing, it is first thawed in cold water. "As soon as the winter sets in," says M. Ancelot, "that is as soon as the sea which is now agitated by the slightest wind becomes a solid mass, the road is marked out on the ice which leads from P. to Cronstadt: this is done by a long line of large buoys. About every league are stationed sentry-boxes well-warmed; and the sentinels, during foggy weather, keep up fires at certain distances, and by the ringing of bells serve as a security and guide to the traveller. The innumerable crowds of people of all ages and both sexes, enveloped in their large pelisses, and gliding with indifference upon the fragile surface which alone separates them from the abyss beneath, offer to the inhabitant of a southern country a strange sight, and impress him with a feeling of terror quite unknown to northern people. But it is when they begin to run the boues, that the road from Cronstadt presents the most animated picture. These boues are boats, fixed on two plates or blades of iron like skates, with a third which is adapted as a rudder. Seats are arranged round this bark, which has one, two, and sometimes three masts. Driven before a wind which always blows with violence during this season, and directed by an able pilot, these boats, distinguished by their variety of rigging and flags of different colours, skim along the surface with an inconceivable rapidity. A pale sun lends its rays to the scene, but imparts no heat; the sails are unfurled; the north wind whistles; the boat darts forward; and the sailors, by skilful manoeuvres, endeavour to pass each other; and thus in less than an hour you glide through a space of 10 leagues." [Erman.]

Society.] Mr. Ritchie, commenting upon the census of the pop. of P. in 1832, says: "The distribution of the sexes is the most extraordinary feature in this mass of pop. In the above grand total there are 294,468 men, and only 154,900 women!—a discrepancy which merits explanation. Of the 127,000 peasants, there are from 50,000 to 60,000 who reside only a part of the year in the city. These are the *mytks* from the interior, who travel many hundred versts to seek employment for the spring and summer, leaving their wives at home to manage their little farms. This is one cause of the deficiency in the female pop. Another is, that, of the remainder of the peasantry—the 94,000 domestics, and the 66,000 trades-people or artificers resident in the city—a very considerable number have left their families at a distance, and only visit them on a rare occasion. In addition to these causes, it may be mentioned that the high clergy are all unmarried, being monks, and that a very great proportion of the

nobility are employes of the government, and others, who flock to the metropolis in quest of fortune before they think of looking out for a wife. As for the great and steady increase of the pop., this must be attributed, firstly, to the number of workmen, who, tired of their migrations, and perhaps deprived by death of the charm of that ark to which they were accustomed to return, sit down every year as residents in the city; and, secondly, to the colonies of natives and foreigners attracted by the policy of the emperors to the capital. It is necessary to look for the increase in these causes alone; for, startling as the fact may appear, the pop. does not increase of itself." Persons engaged in the service of the state form a numerous class in St. P. The total number of foreigners usually resident in the city is about 20,000. Next in number to the German residents at P. are the English, who form, in various respects, a more distinct colony than the Germans, many of the latter having become citizens of P. and Russian subjects, or having always been such, while the former merely belong to the "foreign guests," as they are called, who, in time of peace, enjoy the advantages of denizenship without its burdens. The English mercantile body call themselves 'the Petersburg factory.' They have their own chapel; and, says Kohl, "despising all other nations, but most especially their protectors the Russians, they live shut up by themselves, drive English horses and carriages, go bear-hunting on the Neva as they do tiger-hunting on the Ganges, disdain to lift the hat to the emperor himself, and proud of their indispensableness and the invincibility of their fleets, defy everybody, find fault with every thing they see; but are highly thought of by the government, and by all, because they think highly of themselves, and reside chiefly in the magnificent quay named after them, where, however, many wealthy Russians also have splendid mansions." The English clubs, as they are called, contain men of wealth of all nations. The total number of English in St. P. may be 2,500.

Educational institutions.] The number of gymnasia, and educational institutions of every kind, in addition to military and normal schools, in St. P. is considerable.—The university, founded in 1819, has 42 professors, and is usually attended by about 250 students. It is generally regarded, however, as inferior to that of Moscow, and even to that of Dorpat in Livonia.—An institution for the education of the nobility in P., known by the name of the *corps-de-cadets*, was founded by the Empress Anne, but greatly augmented in its importance by Catherine II. It is endowed with an annual revenue of 135,000 rubles, or £30,000. It receives 540 sons of noble families; with 60 of inferior rank, who receive their education here in order afterwards to fill the place of tutors.—While the education of the sons of noble families is thus provided for, that of the daughters is not neglected. Catherine II. converted a house erected for a convent into a female seminary. She endowed it with an annual revenue of 70,400 rubles, or £15,644; and in 1764, opened it for the reception of 200 young ladies belonging to noble families, and 240 daughters of commoners; 50 daughters of nobles were afterwards added, under the name of boarders.—The imperial academy of sciences was founded by Peter I. in 1724. Catherine I. completed what Peter had begun, and appropriated a fund for the support of the institution. It possesses scientific collections of great value, and a library of 120,000 vols.—The Empress Elizabeth founded the academy of arts, and endowed it with a revenue of 18,000 rubles. The number of students admitted was 40. Catherine

II. assigned it an annual allowance of 40,000 rubles; and instead of 40 students, fixed the number at 300. The age of admission to this academy is six, and the students continue in it twelve years.—The mining institute, or school for miners, is the most complete establishment of its kind in the empire.—There is a school for naval engineers in which 300 pupils are educated; and another for officers of the line containing 600 pupils.—The college of naval cadets, to which none are admitted but youths of noble family, has no fewer than 70 teachers, and pupils must remain in it for at least 5 years before they can enter the navy even as officers of the lowest class.—The Vospitatelni-Dom, or foundling hospital, was instituted by Catherine in 1770. Its revenues are immense, and the annual number of children received into it betwixt 1834 and 1837 is said to have exceeded 6,000. In this institution there are always from 600 to 700 wet nurses, and from 400 to 500 teachers. No condition is annexed to the reception of children into this hospital.

Police. The police of P. was organised in 1782. Its plan, like that of the police of Moscow, is altogether military. Its officers are inspectors, presidents of quarters, captains of sections, auxiliary lieutenants, and watchmen. The house of the president of a quarter is open at all hours; adjoining to each is a lofty circular watch-tower, with a sentinel, to give the alarm in case of fire. In the streets, and on the bridges, there are stationed all along, at the distance of 150 paces, sentinels who are regularly relieved, and who, on an alarm, communicate with each other by a shrill whistle, with such rapidity that it is extremely difficult for a fugitive to escape. This arrangement, though it cannot prevent private thefts, preserves effectually the order and safety of the streets. The officers of the police are charged with several judicial functions, such as distraining property, deciding differences between masters and servants, preventing disturbances on holiday assemblages, and in spring superintending the breaking up of the ice on the Neva.—Here, as in Paris, strangers must, on their arrival, deliver their passports at the principal police office, and are farther obliged to go through the formality of publishing their arrival and their departure in a newspaper. In no part of the world has the traveller such tedious and provoking formalities to go through.

Manufactures and trade. The manufacturing establishments in this capital are various, and some are of considerable extent. The P. manufactures may be arranged in two classes: into those for account of government, and those belonging to individuals. Of the former are the grand tapestry work, a manufactory of aquafortis, a glass manufactory, a paper manufactory, the mint and assay office in the citadel, a bronze work, a foundry of metal, a foundry of cannon, several powder-mills, and an establishment for cutting and polishing malachite and precious stones. Of the second kind are the manufactures of silk and cotton goods, cotton yarn, woollen, paper and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, printing-types, household and camp furniture, saddlery, and carriages. In the coachmakers' quarter there are 200 workshops, some of which furnish as many as 60 carriages in the year. The glass-works of St. Petersburg have long been celebrated. Besides these large establishments, there are a number on a smaller scale for articles of nicer workmanship, such as those of mathematical and musical instrument makers, jewellers, and goldsmiths. There are also here a number of ship-wrights, potters, and soap-boilers. In 1840 there were alto-

gether 187 manufactories of various kinds in or near the capital. One of the largest of these is in the Alexandrofskoi-zavod, about 6 m. from the city, in which nearly 3,000 free labourers, and 1,000 boys and girls from the foundling hospital, are employed in the manufacture of cottons, linens, table-cloths, quilts, sail-cloth, and playing-cards. Another gigantic establishment, of more recent origin, is that of Messrs. Eastwick and Harrison, locomotive engine and boiler makers, of Philadelphia, who, having obtained the great contracts for the construction of the locomotive requirements for the system of railroads about to be carried out in Russia, have located themselves in the Russian cap., where they have built a manufactory of immense extent, in which 3,500 men are constantly employed, and in the conducting of which there are some curious features. To keep order among such a population, consisting of English, American, Scotch, Irish, German, and Russian—a company of soldiers is kept on duty at the works, and a perfect police force whose duties are confined to the establishment. Refractory men of every nation are discharged for irregular conduct, excepting Russians; and these are, for the slightest offence, immediately tied up to the triangles, soundly flogged, and sent again to their work. We subjoin a statement of the number of cotton-spinning factories at St. P., with the number of spindles, on the 29th of February, 1849, since which period they have materially increased. The first-named establishment under the government-director, General Wilson, is said to have been commenced in 1800 on private account; the remainder were established in the years specified:

Mills owned by	No. of spindles.
General Wilson,	19,000 mule.
1834. Steiglitz, Wilson, and Co.,	60,000 —
1836. Matzoff and Sobolefsky,	2,000 throstle.
	28,000 mule.
1836. Joint-stock company,	68,000 —
1838. Thomas Wright and Co.,	118,000 throstle.
	44,000 mule.
1843. Egerton Hubbard,	33,000 —
1845. Leder, Busk, and Co.,	36,000 —
1847. John Thomas and Co.,	25,000 throstle.
1847. Mitaphanoff,	10,000 mule.

Peasant serfs, who wish to earn an independent livelihood in the capital, receive from their masters written permission to leave their native farms or villages for a certain time. To this class belong all the drivers of the vehicles for hire, and also the boatmen who ply on the Neva.

Commerce. The commercial intercourse of St. P. is important, as well from the consumption of its pop. as from its extensive communication with the interior, and its being the only great maritime outlet in the gulf of Finland. Of the entire foreign trade of Russia, the capital enjoys one-half, leaving one-eighth to Riga, and one-twelfth to Odessa. The canal of Vischni-Volotschok unites the Neva with the Volga, thus opening a slow but complete communication between the Baltic and the Caspian, a distance of 1,400 m. The foreign trade of St. P. is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. On the other hand, foreigners are prevented by law from interfering with the interior traffic, and are obliged to leave it to the natives, who, having very little capital, require a partial advance before delivering the merchandise which they sell. As the shipping-season lasts only six or seven months, it is usual in January or February to make contracts for goods deliverable four or five months after.

Exports. The exports of St. P. are those of a thinly peopled country, where land is cheap, and manufactures yet in their infancy. The principal articles are hemp and flax from the vast plains of the interior; leather and tallow from the numerous

RAR
910-3
622
1.11

IGNCA

Acc. No. 91-19361

Digitized by Google

herds; iron from the mines; and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests. To these are added canvas, and other coarse linen,—manufactures indebted for their extension to the concurrent advantage of cheapness in labour and in the raw material. The minor articles are bees' wax, linseed, linseed oil, tar, potash, and tobacco, of which that from the Ukraine is accounted equal to any produced in Europe. In summer this produce is conveyed by rivers

and canals; and in winter, when all navigation is suspended, the conveyance takes place on sledges, and is performed with great ease and rapidity over the snow and ice.—The value of the exports from St. P. in 1800 was 17,308,180 rubles; in 1815, 107,766,493 rubles. The following were the chief exports from St. P. in 1849, showing the countries to which, and the number of vessels in which, the goods were exported:—

	No. of Ships.	Copper.	Iron.	Hemp.			Flax.		Potash.	Tallow.	Wool & woollen.	Bristles.	Linen.
				1st sort.	2d sort.	3d sort.	1st sort.	2d sort.					
		Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Poods.	Chet-wers.
Sweden.	53	...	...	15,317	20,681	46,880	24	15	3,564	102,125	199	132	...
Norway.	24	...	...	12,129	13,287	6,474	97	72	5,626	...	...	...	908
Prussia.	51	22,124	...	6,419	1,792	5,256	33	9	196,276	125,899	5,841	127	1,176
Mecklenburg.	5	...	...	7,570	...	5,022	...	...	3,302	7,271	...	...	...
Hanover.	2	...	...	917	1,213	2,153	...	...	5,048	...	...	...	...
Denmark.	44	...	4,000	17,817	6,451	40,421	808	225	24,964	11,447	...	5	5,310
Hanse Towns.	64	500	...	5,099	6,635	24,635	...	...	90,265	69,273	838	438	...
Holland.	85	3,250	5,750	35,574	16,195	34,841	...	...	85,426	63,865	193	443	51,167
Belgium.	24	1,500	2,915	8,606	5,748	410	...	16	18,464	171	8,557	2,054	20,138
Great Britain and Ireland.	645	31,185	217,860	1,064,597	203,573	178,298	110,764	497,702	11,703	2,502,684	27,870	58,953	223,312
France.	82	6,255	10,850	895	9,291	8,268	24,869	18,450	36,107	189,261	11,697	7,977	2,119
Portugal.	4	...	...	149	566	...	...	...	2,226	...	12	111	300
Spain.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naples and Leghorn.	15	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.	36	272	29,101	106,890	12,067	...	5,051	4,284	...	...	...	8,002	2,155
Elainore, for orders.	24	...	...	1,241	1,414	4,935	280	62,605	1,337	...	...	...	1,904

The exports of tallow in casks were, during the seasons of 1846, 113,223 casks; 1847, 130,864 c.; 1848, 129,504 c.; 1849, 118,132 c. The trade in tallow, one of the most important articles in the above list, is almost entirely in the hands of the English merchants.

Imports, &c.] The imports to St. P. are those of a country devoid of colonial settlements, viz. sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, dyewoods, and spices. After these come manufactured goods—cottons, hardware, pottery, and in former years, refined sugars. The total value of the imports in 1800 was 32,255,344 rubles; in 1815, 65,492,956 r. It is now between 25,000,000 and 26,000,000; that of the exports between 24,000,000 and 25,000,000; forming an export somewhat less, and an import somewhat greater than half the foreign business of all the Russian ports, the chief of which, after the capital, are Riga, Odessa, and Archangel.—The number of ships that enter the Neva annually varies from 1,000 to 1,700, of which nearly the half in number, and more than the half in tonnage, are British. The following is an official statement in a tabular form of the quantities of raw cotton and cotton yarn imported at St. Petersburg in each year, from 1838 to 1849:—

Years.	Raw cotton.	Cotton yarn.
1838	85,541 cwts.	177,338 cwts.
1839	91,326	163,108
1840	77,479	144,935
1841	84,704	149,430
1842	120,199	188,738
1843	131,895	186,362
1844	173,012	195,605
1845	222,057	164,108
1846	198,574	122,082
1847	244,887	104,387
1848	397,187	91,212
1849	423,107	64,565

The custom-house business of St. P. is transacted partly at Cronstadt, partly in the Vassili-Ostrov. To the N of the city is an island covered with hemp warehouses, and surrounded, during the summer months, by a flotilla of canal-barges. See article RUSSIA.

Railroads.] The first railroad established in Russia was that from St. P. to Tsarkoye-Selo and to Paulofsk, two imperial residences in the neighbourhood of the capital. It is only about 17

m. in length, and was opened in 1837. This enterprise was soon after followed by that from St. P. to Moscow, which was finished on the 1st November 1851. It was constructed by the government, and has an extent of about 400 m. The journey from one capital to the other is made in less than 22 hours, and the service rendered to the commercial world by this line becomes every day more and more considerable. Another gigantic line from St. P. to Warsaw has been commenced. It is about 650 m. in length, and passes by the cities and towns of Louga, Pskoff, Dunaburg, Wilna, Grodno, and Bialystok, and crosses the rivers Louga, Yelika, Duna, Villia, Niemen, and Hared. While this great railway is in course of execution, a company has been formed at Riga for the construction of a branch-line to connect that port with Dunaburg, and thus unite Riga with the two capitals of Russia and Poland. This branch line, the surveys for which have been already made, is 122 m. in length, and will run along the r. bank of the Duna and pass near Jakobstadt and Friedrichtsdorf. Another extensive line is to unite Dunaburg with Moscow via Smolensk, and thus establish a direct communication between the old Russian metropolises and Warsaw. In the 8 part of the empire, the government has, it is said, given an authorization to a company, and a guarantee of 4 per cent., to construct a line from Kharkoff to Odessa. It will cross the Dnieper at Krementchug, situated above the rapids which obstruct the navigation of that river. This line will render the same services to the corn trade as that from Dunaburg to Riga will afford to the linen and timber trades. In the kingdom of Poland, where the railway from Warsaw to Myslowlitz, in Prussian Silesia, has been at work for some years, the line has been extended eastwards to Cracow; and it is in contemplation to construct two other lines, one from Warsaw to Bromberg, and the other from Warsaw to Posen; but the arrangements with the Prussian government have not yet been concluded. The line from Warsaw to Myslowlitz, nearly 200 m. in length, puts the capital of Poland in communication by railway with Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and Paris; and when the line which is to unite Warsaw and St. P. shall have been completed, which it is expected will be the case in three years, the distance which separates the French and Russian capitals may be performed in four or five days. The completion of the line from Laybach to Trieste, will connect St. P. by way of Warsaw, Preran, and Vienna, with the head of the Adriatic.

PETERSDORF, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 66 m. E of Sleswig, W part of the island of Femern. Pop. 675.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 36 m. SW of Liegnitz, circle and 7 m. SW of Herschberg, at the foot of the N side of the Riesengebirge, on the Zacken. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of sailcloth and wooden ware, several paper and spinning-mills, and a glass-work.

PETERSDORFF, a settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Silesia, on the Rio-Doce, 30 m. above the confluence of the Piracicaba.

PETERSFIELD, a parish and borough in the co.

of Southampton, 18 m. E by S of Winchester. Area of p. 1,783 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,905. The town, which contains some good houses, is situated near the river Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth. It is a place of comparatively little trade. It formerly returned 2 members to parliament; but now returns one. The par. borough had a pop. of 5,550 in 1851. Electors 350. P. is one of the polling-places for the northern division of the county.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and circle and 7 m. NNE of Minden, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,767. It has a castle, the ancient residence of the bishops of Minden, 3 churches, and a seminary, and possesses manufactories of linen, and of tobacco, and several tanneries.

PETERSHAM, a parish in Surrey, 10 m. WSW of St. Paul's, London, on the E bank of the Thames. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Harrington. Area 660 acres. Pop. in 1851, 653.

PETERSHAM, a parish and village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. of p. 5,433. The village is on Long Cove creek, to the SW of Sydney. Pop. 122.

PETERSHAM, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 64 m. W by N of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Swift river. Pop. in 1840, 1,775.

PETERSHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Constance, on a tongue of land, between lake Constance, properly so called, and the Untersee. Pop. 80. It has a castle, and formerly possessed a Benedictine abbey.

PETERSHUTTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality of Grubenhagen, and bail. of Osterode. Pop. 80. It has a paper mill.

PETERSILIENBERG, a mountain of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, near Woldegk. It is remarkable for the abruptness with which it shoots up in the midst of an extensive plain.

PETERSLEIGH, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Petersham, co. of Cumberland, 5 m. WSW of Sydney.

PETER'S PORT (SAINT), **PETER-LE-PORT**, or **PIERRE (SAINT)**, the capital of Guernsey, one of the English channel islands. Pop. of town and p. in 1821, 11,173; in 1841, 15,000; in 1851, 16,778, exclusive of 292 military. See article GUERNSEY.

PETERSTHAL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 14 m. E of Offenburg, on the l. bank of the Rench, at an alt. of 1,416 ft. above sea-level. Pop. Cath. 1,504. It is noted for its mineral springs and baths.

PETERSTONE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. SW by S of Newport. Area 3,234 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 151.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. ENE of Cowbridge, on the river Ely. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1851, 222.

PETERSTONE-ON-THE-HILL, a chapelry in the p. of Coed-Dhu-Church, Glamorganshire. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 185.

PETERSTOW, a parish in Herefordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Ross. Area 1,544 acres. Pop. 276.

PETERSWALD, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. NNW of Leitmeritz, and about an equal distance SE of Dresden, at the N base of the Erzgebirge, on the frontiers of Saxony. Pop. 2,242. It has extensive manufactories of iron and tin, buttons, buckles, &c.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, to the SW of Schlochau. Pop. 280.

PETERSWALDAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 38 m. SW of Breslau, circle

and 4 m. WSW of Reichenbach, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 4,200. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Stollberg, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, numerous flour and fulling-mills, and several hydraulic saw-mills.

PETERSWORTH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, NE of Gunzburg. Pop. 420.

PETERVASARA, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, and comitat of Heves, 15 m. NW of Erla, and 13 m. WSW of Apathfalva, on the r. bank of the Tarna. It has a castle.

PETERWARDEIN, a regimentary district or administrative province of Military Slavonia; bounded on the N by the comitat of Syrmia, and the regimentary district of Czakistan; on the E by that of German Banat; on the S by the Turkish prov. of Servia and Bosnia; and on the W by the regimentary district of Brod. It comprises an area, extremely irregular in outline, of 1,202 sq. m., and contained in 1837 about 97,616 inhabitants. In the NE it presents some undulations, but it is generally flat, and in the S marshy. Towards the W are extensive forests. Its N and NE frontiers are watered by the Danube, and its S by the Save; but, with the exception of the Bosuth, an affluent of the latter river, it contains no river of importance.

PETERWARDEIN, **PETERVAR**, or **PETERVARA**, a town of free military commune of Hungary, cap. of the Military confines of Slavonia, in the regimentary district of the same name, 25 m. NE of Mitrovitz, 45 m. NW of Belgrade, 68 m. SE of Eszek, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, which varies from 3,000 to 10,000 men, 3,850. This town, which is one of the strongest in the Austrian dominions, consists of several parts, all strongly fortified, and one of which is on a scarped rock. It has two suburbs, a Catholic and a Greek church, an hospital, 1 Illyrian and 3 normal schools. The houses are chiefly of wood and clay, but are generally well-built. The trade consists chiefly in wine and fruit. The adjacent marshes render the locality extremely unhealthy. The Turks were defeated here in 1716 by Prince Eugene.

PETERZELL, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the SE of Hornberg. Pop. 216. —Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. WSW of St. Gallen, and 6 m. SE of Delfurt, on the Neker thal.

PETETINGA (PONTA), a headland of Brazil, on the E coast of the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, to the N of Cape Roque, in S lat. 21° 35', W long. 35° 19' 45".

PETHAM, a parish in Kent, 5 m. SSW of Canterbury. Area 3,235 acres. Pop. in 1851, 630.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a parish in Cornwall, 2 m. S of Padstow. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. 235.

PETHERTON (NORTH), a parish and market-town in Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Bridgewater. Area 10,336 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,845.

PETHERTON (SOUTH), a parish and market-town in Somerset, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Crewkerne. Area 3,311 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,294; in 1851, 2,606, of whom 2,165 were in the town.

PETHERWIN (NORTH), a parish in Devon, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Launceston, in Cornwall. Area 8,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,044; in 1851, 942.

PETHERWIN (SOUTH), a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Launceston. Area 5,064 acres. Pop. 974.

PETIGEM-WYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Mille. Pop. 151.

PETIGNY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Eau-Noire. Pop. of dep. 671; of com. 660. It has several iron-mines.

PETIGORSKY, or **PIATIGORSK**, a picturesque village of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the Kuma, 40 m. SW of Georgievsk, at the base of five detached limestone hills. It has hot sulphureous springs, and is frequented as a watering-place, and has large and well-arranged bathing establishments.

PETIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between the districts of Porto-Alegre and Triunfo.

PETINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 17 m. SE of Campagna, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Postigliane, at the foot of the Albarno. Pop. 1,500.

PETIT-AAZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Oupeye. Pop. 122.

PETIT-AVINS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Les Avins. Pop. 114.

PETITBOURG, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. NW of Corbiel, and com. of Evry-sur-Seine, near the l. bank of the Seine. It has a fine chateau, which was frequently used as a hunting-lodge by Louis XV.

PETIT-BOURG, a town and quarter of Guadeloupe, one of the Leeward islands, Little Antilles, on the E coast of Cabea-Terre. The town is 5 m. WSW of La Pointe-a-Pître, and 14 m. NNE of La Basse-Terre, at the mouth of a small river named Onze-Heures, and on a small bay named also Petit-Bourg, in the W part of the Petit-Cul-de-Sac. Pop. 3,274. The situation is unhealthy, but the environs are fertile, producing sugar and coffee in considerable quantities.

PETIT-BROGEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Maaseyck. Pop. 272.

PETIT-CANAL, a town and quarter of the island of Guadeloupe, Little Antilles, on the W coast of the Grand-Terre, 9 m. NNE of La Pointe-a-Pître, near a small channel.

PETITCODIAC, or **PETCODIAC**, a river of New Brunswick, which has its source in the W extremity of the co. of Westmoreland; runs first NE; then at the village of Bend turns SE; and throws itself by a wide embouchure into Shapody bay, an arm or head-fork of the bay of Fundy, after a course of about 60 m. Its banks are muddy, but the soil is very fertile. Vessels of 100 tons can come up to Bend at high water, where the tide rises 45 ft. 4 in., rushing up with a bore 5 or 6 ft. high.

PETIT-COURONNE. See **COURONNE**.

PETIT-ENGHEIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 2,112. It has a spinning-mill and linen factory.

PETIT-FRANCE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Viane. Pop. 674.

PETIT-GOAVE (Le). See **GOAVE (Le Petit)**.

PETIT-HALLET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 399. It has a flour-mill.

PETIT-HAN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of the Grand-H n. Pop. 368.

PETIT-HAVRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Havre. Pop. 154.

PETIT HIAM. See **HIGHAM**.

PETIT-HIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Vialsalm. Pop. 510.

PETIT-HOLLAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Anscreoul. Pop. 375.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Celles. Pop. 150.

PETIT-HORNU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Hornu. Pop. 300.

PETIT-JAMINE, a department and commune of

Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 213.

PETIT-JEAN, a township of Conway co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 351.

PETIT-LEEZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Grand-Leez. Pop. 309.

PETIT-MARS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Nort, 14 m. NE of Nantes. Pop. 1,000.

PETIT-MENAN, an island of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., in the Atlantic, off a point of the same name, in Steuben township.

PETIT-NOIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and cant. of Chemin, 18 m. SE of Dôle, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 1,134.

PETIT-QUEVILLY (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Grand-Couronne, 3 m. SW of Rouen, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 2,379. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cordage, dye-stuffs, and cotton fabrics, a bleachery, a dye-work, and a wax-work.

PETIT-RECHAIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,571; of com. 994. It has manufactories of cloth.

PETIT-ROEULX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Brainette. Pop. 975.

PETIT-ROEULX-LEZ-NIVELLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 336.

PETIT-ROSIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Geest-Geromport-Petit-Rosiere. Pop. 415.

PETIT-RUMES (Le), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Rumes. Pop. 600.

PETIT-SPAUWEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 435; of com. 272.

PETIT-TROU, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of the South, 78 m. W of Port Republican, on the gulf of Leogane.

PETIT-WARET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Landeune. Pop. 568.

PETIT-WILLEBROECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Willebroeck. Pop. 750.

PETITE-BRUYERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Casteau. Pop. 178.

PETITE-NATION, a river of Upper Canada, which has its source in the township of Osgoode, Dalhousie district, and joins the Ottawa, in the NW corner of the township of Plantagenet.

PETITE-NAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Lanaye. Pop. 220.

PETITE-PIERRE (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Saverne. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,261; in 1846, 14,493. The town is 9 m. NNW of Saverne, and 27 m. NW of Strasburg, in the midst of the Vosges, on a small plateau, commanded by adjacent heights, and near several narrow defiles. Pop. in 1841, 1,249. It has a Protestant consistorial church, and contains several breweries, and manufactories of soap and of hosiery. On an adjacent mountain is an old fortress.

PETITE-RIVIERE, a village of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 45 m. NNW of Port Republican, and 12 m. ENE of San-Marcos, near the confluence of the river of that name with the Artibonite. It contains about 40 houses, the greater number well-built.

PETITE-WANZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Anthet. Pop. 512.

PETITES-LOGES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. of Verzy, and 15 m. SE of Rheims. Pop. 224.

PETITS-BOIS (LE Aux), an island in the gulf of Mexico, near the S coast of the state of Mississippi, U. S., to the SW of Mobile bay, and between Dauphin and Horn islands. It is 9 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth.

PETOONE, or BEDUNE, a town of Mandshuria, in the district of Kirin, 130 m. NW of Kirin-Ula, on the l. bank of the Songari. It is fortified and enclosed with palisades, and is employed as a place of exile by the Chinese government. Its inhabitants are Manchus. About 5 m. N of this town is Foepetone, or the ancient town.

PETORCA, a town of Chili, in the dep. of Aconcagua, 90 m. NNW of Santiago, and 55 m. NE of Valparaíso, on a mountain which commands the valley of the Guilmari. Its inhabitants find their chief employment in the adjacent gold-mines.

PETRA. See MUSA (WADI).

PETRA, a town of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, in the partido and 8 m. NW of Manacor, and 26 m. E of Palma. Pop. 2,640. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a Franciscan convent. It suffers severely from the want of water.

PETRALIA, or PETRAGLIA-SOPPRANA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, arrond. and 25 m. S of Cefalu, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Petralia-Sottana. Pop. 4,700.

PETRALIA-SOTTANA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Palermo, district and 24 m. S of Cefalu. Pop. 6,500.

PETRAPAULSKI, a town and harbour of Kamtchatka, in the bay of Awatska, in N lat. 53° 00', W long. 201° 16'. The town or village, consisting of several rows of comfortable log-houses, a guard-house, magazines, an hospital, a school, and a church, stands in a valley at the back of the spit of land which forms the harbour. Pop. in 1826, 385, exclusive of the government establishments. The principal employment is curing fish and fur hunting. The harbour has sufficient depth in every part of it for a first-rate, with good holding-ground and smooth water throughout.

PETRAS, a headland of the island of Mitylene, on the N coast, 25 m. NW of Mitylene. It has a good port, and contains between 200 and 300 inhabitants.—Also a headland of Mitylene, 14 m. S of the town of that name.—Also a group of islands off the N coast of Mitylene, about 2 m. W of the village of Petras.—Also a group of islands off the S coast of Mitylene, to the SW of Cape Petras.

PETRAS, PLESNID-ORO, or ZAGORA, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, to the NW of the peninsula of Zagora, and near the N extremity of the gulf of Volo. It has an alt. of 2,500 ft. above sea-level. This mountain is the *Pelion* of the ancients.

PETREGHEM, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Lower Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Huesca, Aragon, and 21 m. SSW of Oleron.

PETREL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Alicante, partido and 6 m. NE of Monovar, partly at the foot and partly on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,435. The streets are narrow, and some of them extremely steep. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and public granary, and possesses several soap manufactories, and 2 distilleries of brandy.

PETRELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 9 m. NNE of Campobasso, cant. and 6 m. NE of Montagno. Pop. 3,328.

PETRELO - E - BICCHISANO, a canton, com-

mune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartene. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 3,156; in 1846, 3,608. The town is 12 m. N of Sartene and 17 m. SE of Ajaccio, at the foot of mountains, on an affluent of the Taravo. Pop. 741.

PETRI, a village of Transylvania, in the principality of Siebenburgen, comitat and 25 m. NW of Klausenburg.

PETRI (CANAL SANTI), an arm of the Atlantic which separates the island of Leon or San Fernando, in the Spanish prov. of Cadiz, from the continent, and runs N into the SE extremity of the gulf of Cadiz. It is crossed by a bridge. It is about 12 m. in length from the fort Santi-Petri, by which it is defended on the S to the arsenal of Carraca, and receives several small streams. The banks are extremely marshy. See Cadiz.

PETRIANECZ, a town of Austria, in civil Croatia, in the comitat and 6 m. NW of Warasdin, and 5 m. S of Polsterau, near the r. bank of the Drave.

PETRIAS, a village of Greece, in the island and 30 m. ESE of Negropont, on the E coast, to the S of Cape Cherronis.

PETRICH, or PETROVITCH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 60 m. SSE of Ghiustendil, and 30 m. NNW of Seres, on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Radovitz. It stands partly in a plain, and partly on the slope of a mountain, and is enclosed by a crenulated brick wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 1,200 houses, and is inhabited chiefly by Turks, and has a considerable trade in tobacco, the produce of the environs.

PETRIEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and dep. of Beclers. Pop. 470.

PETRIKAU, or PIOTKOW, a town of Poland, capital of the obwod of the same name, in the gov. and 110 m. ESE of Kalisch, in a marshy locality, on the Strada. Pop. 5,116. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb which is inhabited by Jews, 7 catholic churches, 3 convents, a Piarist college, and a gymnasium. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle in which the kings of Poland frequently resided.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. SSE of Minak, district and 30 m. WNW of Mozir, on the l. bank of the Pripet.

PETRIKOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kherson, district and 15 m. SW of Alexandria.

PETRINIA, a town of Austria, capital of the 2d Banat district of Military Croatia, 30 m. SSE of Agram, and 36 m. E of Carlstadt, on the r. bank of the Kulpa, at the confluence of a river which bears the same name. Pop. 4,364. It has a castle, a Catholic and a Greek church, a Franciscan convent, a normal school, and an hospital. This town was built in 1592 by Assam-Pasha.

PETRIS, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, comitat of Arad, 10 m. ENE of Soborsin, and 20 m. NE of Olah-Facset, on an affluent of the Maros.

PETRIZZI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 15 m. SSW of Catanzaro, cant. and 3 m. S of Gasparina, on the slope and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,456.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NNW of Hatherleigh. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 574.

PETRONELL, or PETERNEL, a market-town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, near the r. bank of the Danube, 15 m. W of Presburg, and 25 m. ESE of Vienna. Pop. 950. It has a fine castle, and contains numerous Roman antiquities. It is supposed by Kruse to occupy the site of the ancient *Carnuntum*.

PETROPAYLOVSK. See **PETRAPAULSKI.**

PETROPAYLOVSK, or **PETRO-PAULOVSKI,** a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 195 m. W of Omsk, and 270 m. S of Tobolsk, on the r. bank of the Ishim, the banks of which rise to a considerable height, and which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is a straggling town of low wooden houses, and contains a citadel, barracks, several churches, a mosque, and a number of magazines and shops. The garrison consists of one battalion, 2 companies of dragoons, and a few Cossacks and Bashkirs. The fortress is considered the principal in the Ishim line. It was commenced in 1752, and finished in 1765. The town, from its situation on the line of the routes of the Tibet, Bokhara, Kirghiz, and Khiva caravans, is the most commercial place in Siberia, as may be supposed from the fact of goods to the value of 15,000,000 rubles having passed through its custom-house in 1840. Silk and cotton goods, coarse woollen rugs, calicoes, dried fruits, and turquoises, are here exchanged for leather, furs, glass, iron, and crockery ware. It is inhabited chiefly by Asiatic traders, Armenians, Bokharians, Kirghiz, and Chinese.—Also a village in the gov. of Orenburg, in the district and near the town of Yekaterinburg.

PETROPAYLOVSKAIA, or **STRETKA,** a fort and custom-house station of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Selingsinsk, a little to the W of the town of that name, at the confluence of the Tchikofa and Selinga. It contains barracks and two churches, and is enclosed with palisades flanked at the angles with towers.—Also a town in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 36 m. NE of Verkh-Oural'sk. Pop. 260.

PETROPOLIS, an imperial palace of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra d'Estrella.

PETROVA-GORA, a range of mountains in Austria, in Croatia, between the regimentary district of Szluin and the First Banat district. They give rise to several small affluents of the Kulpa and the Glina, and are covered with fine forests. They contain several rich mines of iron.

PETROVATZ, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 45 m. WSW of Bagnaluka.

PETROVITCH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 60 m. SSE of Ghistendil.

PETROVITZ, or **PETRIEVCZE,** or **PETRIEVECE,** a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Verovitz, 8 m. WNW of Esseg, and 29 m. SSW of Mohacs, on the r. bank of the Drave, at the confluence of the Vuicsza.

PETROVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 9 m. NNE of Paulovsk, on the l. bank of the Ossered.

PETROVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Yaroslav, district and 15 m. S of Rostov. Pop. 1,000.—Also a district and town in the gov. of Saratov. The town is 75 m. NNW of Saratov, and 60 m. SSE of Penza, near the r. bank of the Medveditz, on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which are the ruins of a fortress. Pop. 7,000. It contains 9 churches, and has a considerable trade in corn. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697. On the l. bank of the river is a square fort, flanked with towers. The district is generally fertile.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronetz, district and 12 m. WSW of Volouiki.

PETROVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov, district and 18 m. WSW of Izium.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 27 m. W of Korotaiak.

PETROVSKAIA, or **BOUTOURLI-NOVKA,** a town

of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronetz, district and 33 m. ESE of Bobrov, on the Ossered.

PETROVSKI, or **PETROVSKI-DOVREZ,** an imperial castle of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 3 m. NW of Moscow, on the road to St. Petersburg, built by Catharine II.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronetz, district and 18 m. NW of Voloniki.

PETROWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 5 m. SW of Rakonitz, and 24 m. SW of Schlan.

PETROX (Sr.), a parish in Pembrokehire, 3 m. S by W of Pembroke. Area 967 acres. Pop. 86.

PETROZAVODSK, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, capital of the gov. and district of Olonetz, 192 m. NE of St. Petersburg, on the W bank of Lake Onega, and traversed by the small river of Lossolenka, an affluent of Lake Olonetz. Pop. 6,652. It has two churches, and a gymnasium; and possesses extensive iron and copper works, a cannon foundry, and powder-mills, all established by Peter the Great for the supply of naval and military munitions, and also several saw and fulling-mills, and silk factories. Its port conducts an active trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel in articles of local produce.

PETRULLA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Trapani, district and 15 m. E of Mazzara, near the Modiniani.

PETS. See **FUNKIRCHEN.**

PETSCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Elbogen, and about the same distance S of Carlsbad, on the r. bank of the Tepel. Pop. 1,400. It has the ruins of a castle.

PETSCHKAI, **PETZKA,** or **PECZKA,** a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. SW of Arnau, and 19 m. NNE of Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 1,265. It has manufactories of pottery, and on an adjacent height is a fortress.

PETSCHKA, or **PECZKA,** a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, and comitat of Arad, 14 m. W of Old Arad, and 8 m. SSW of Tornya, on the r. bank of the Maros. It consists of two parts, Magyar-Petschka, and Racz-Petschka.

PETSCHKAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. NW of Czaslau, and 4 m. S of Neu-Kolin.

PETSHWAR, or **PECZVAR,** a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, and comitat of Baranya, 10 m. NE of Funfkirchen, and 21 m. SE of Dombovar. In the environs is a mine of coal.

PETSINK, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, to the E of Friedland. Pop. 200.

PETT, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. SW of Winchelsea. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 364.

PETTAU, **PETAU,** or **PTUJA,** a town of Styria, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Marburg, at the foot of a mountain on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 1,800. It has three convents, and a fine hospital, and possesses some manufactories. In the vicinity is the castle of Ober Pettau.

PETTAUGH, a parish in Suffolk, 5½ m. NE by E of Needham, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 794 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

PETTELANGE, or **PUTTLINGEN,** a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 36 m. SSE of Treves, circle and 7 m. NW of Saarbrück, on a small affluent of the Saar. Pop. 990. In its vicinity is a coal-mine.

PETTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 10 m. NNW of Alkmaar, in the midst of extensive downs on the North sea. In its vicinity is an extensive oyster bed.

PETTERELL, a river in Cumberlandshire, the chief branches of which issue from Greystock-park,

Skelton, and Hutton, and, after forming a junction, flow N and join the Eden near Carlisle.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township in the p. of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Penrith, on the river Petterell. Area 4,916 acres. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1851, 582.

PETTINAIN, a small parish in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Lanark. Pop. 428.

PETTINENGO, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 5 m. NE of Biella, mand. and 6 m. NW of Bioglio, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 2,300.

PETTIS, a county in the W part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., drained by La Mine river and its branches, and extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,930; in 1850, 5,143. Its cap. is Georgetown.

PETTISTREE, a parish in Suffolk, 12 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 1,767 acres. Pop. in 1851, 297.

PETTON, a parish in Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Ellesmere. Area 822 acres. Pop. in 1851, 38.

PETTORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and cant. and 6 m. SSE of Sulmona, on a mountain. Pop. 2,500.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 4 m. SE of Isamio, cant. and 3 m. SW of Carpinone, on the summit of a mountain. Pop. 1,300.

PETTY, a parish on the coast of the narrow part of the Moray frith, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. Pop. in 1851, 1,784.

PETTY, a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, to the S of St. John's, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $52^{\circ} 20'$.

PETTYCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district and 30 m. SSE of Tanjore, and 6 m. from Palk strait.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Kinghorn. It is one of the usual havens from Leith.

PETWORTH, a parish and market-town in Sussex, 15 m. NE by N of Chichester. Area 5,982 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,114; in 1851, 3,439. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Rother, had a pop. of 2,427 in 1851. It is one of the polling-places for the W division of the county.

PETZEL, or **PEZCEL**, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 12 m. E of Pesth, and 9 m. S of Gödöllő, near the l. bank of the Rakos. It has a cotton plantation.

PETZEN, a village of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, in the co. of Schaumburg, bail. and 3 m. WNW of Bückeburg. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

PEUMERIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Plougastel-Saint-Germain, and 12 m. W of Guimper. Pop. 1,149.

PEUTHY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 429.

PEUTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 2 m. SE of Schongau, near the r. bank of the Lech. Pop. 1,000.

PEVENSEY, a parish and member of the town and port of Hastings, Sussex, 5 m. SE of Haylsham, on the river Ashburn. Area 4,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1851, 412. This place was formerly of importance as a sea-port, but its prosperity has declined in consequence of the receding of the sea.

PEVENSEY, a town of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, and on the river of that name.

PEVERAGNO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mande, in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Coni, on the Lasiua. Pop. 4,050.

PEVIEJA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, which has its source in the district of Wilkomirz, near Trooup; passes Poneviej; and after a course in a generally SW direction of 120 m., throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 6 m. below Kowno.

PEWSEY, a parish of Wilts, 20 m. N of Salisbury. Area 4,791 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,921.

PEXIORA, or **PEXIBURA**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 12 m. SE of Castelnaudary, on the S bank of the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,326.

PEXONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bacarat, and 20 m. SE of Luneville. Pop. 655. It has manufactories of china and earthenware.

PE-YAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ya-chu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $102^{\circ} 32'$. It is reported to be covered with perpetual snow.

PEYANNEY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 68 m. NNW of Lucknow.

PEYNIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 2 m. W of Trets, and 12 m. ESE of Aix. Pop. 1,027. Coal and jet are found in the environs.

PEYNTIC, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Thienen. Pop. 108.

PE-YO. See **PE-PI-SHAN**.

PEYPIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Vancluse, cant. and 8 m. NE of Pertuis, and 10 m. SE of Apt. Pop. 450.

PEYRAC. See **PATRAC**.

PEYRADE, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and cantons of Certe and Frontignan, which connects the canals of Certe and Etangs.

PEYRAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Bellac, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,238.

PEYRAT (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 10 m. SSE of Mirepoix, and 20 m. SE of Pamiers, near the l. bank of the Lers. Pop. 480. It has a jet manufactory.

PEYRAT, or **PEYRAT-LA-NONNIERE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SE of Chenevilles, and 11 m. NE of Aubusson, near the l. bank of the Pontchassuet, an affluent of the Vouize. Pop. 1,635.

PEYRAT-LE-CHATEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Eymoutiers, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Maude. Pop. in 1846, 2,560. In its vicinity is a mine of quicksilver.

PEYRECAVE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. E of Miradoux, and 9 m. ENE of Lectoure, on the l. bank of the Rats. Pop. 250.

PEYREHORADE, or **PEYREHOUADE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,911; in 1846, 13,196. The town is 13 m. S of Dax, and 42 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsin, on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. in 1841, 2,742; in 1846, 2,630. It has an ancient castle, flanked with two massive towers; and possesses an active entrepot trade in wine and timber. In its vicinity is a quarry of freestone.

PEYRELEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,033; in 1846, 6,213. The town is 11 m. NE of Milhau, and 36 m. ESE of Rhodéz, on the l. bank of the Jonte, an affluent of the Tarn. Pop. 385. It has manufactories of hosiery.

PEYRELEVADE, a commune of France, in the

dep. of the Correze, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sornac, near the Vienne. Pop. 1,513. Granite of fine quality is found in the environs.

PEYRESTORTES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. SW of Rivesaltes, and 5 m. NW of Perpignan. Pop. 225. A signal victory was here gained over a large Spanish force by the French in 1793.

PEYREUSSE-GRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and cant. of Montesquiou, 16 m. NW of Mirande. Pop. 1,250.

PEYRIAC-DE-MER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. N of Sigeau, and 8 m. SSW of Narbonne, on the E bank of the lagune of Sigeau. Pop. 600. It has a large salt-work.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of Carcassonne. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,837; in 1846, 16,293. The town is 14 m. NE of Carcassonne, and 4 m. SE of Caunes, on the r. bank of the Argent-Double. Pop. 1,349. It has numerous distilleries of brandy.

PEYRIEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 6 m. S of Belley, on the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 752.

PEYRILLAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Nieul, and 11 m. NW of Limoges. Pop. 1,466. It has a considerable trade in wine.

PEYRILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 2 m. SSW of St.-Germain-de-Bel-Air, and 9 m. S of Gourdon, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,214.

PEYRINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Romans, 15 m. NE of Valence. Pop. in 1846, 3,214. It has manufactories of cloth and of china, and carries on an active trade in grain and flour. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the environs.

PEYROLLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and arrond. of Aix. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,986; in 1846, 6,088. The village is 12 m. NE of Aix, and 29 m. NNE of Marseilles, on the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,171. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has a fine castle. Candles are its chief article of manufacture. In the vicinity is a fine grotto.

PEYROUSE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Montaigu, 38 m. NW of Riom, on the Boule. Pop. 1,447. — Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montastruc, and 8 m. NE of Toulouse. Pop. 300.

PEYRUIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and arrond. of Forcalquier. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,544; in 1846, 2,439. The town is 10 m. NE of Forcalquier, and 17 m. WSW of Digne, near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 873. It has a noted agricultural establishment.

PEYRUS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chabeuil, on the Lierne. Pop. 1,040. It has a manufactory of cloth, and several flour, fulling, and paper-mills.

PEYRUSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Monbazens, and 12 m. NNE of Villefranche, on the slope of a mountain, near the Diege. Pop. 1,007. It is a town of considerable antiquity, and has a castle and an hospital. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, cattle, and truffles. On an adjacent rocky eminence is a pagan temple, surmounted with two massive towers. — Also a commune in the dep. of Cantal, and cant. of Allanche, 12 m. NE of Murat. Pop. 1,142.

PEYSEEN. See **WRESCHEN**.

PEYSSONNIER, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Isere, in the cant. of and near La Mure. It has quarries of fine marble.

PEYSTER ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific, to the N of the Friendly archipelago, in S lat. 9°, and E long. 177° 56'. It was discovered in 1819, by Peyster, an American.

PEYTAHN, or **PIUTHANA**, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, capital of a small state of the same name, on a hill, 70 m. SE of Jemlah, and 210 m. WNW of Catmandu, near the l. bank of the Jimru. It consisted in 1828 of an assemblage of about 1,400 houses built of mud and thatched, with the residence of the raja in the centre. The state was one of the largest of the 24 rajaships of Northern Hindostan; and contained about 15,000 inhabitants, chiefly Khasiyas and Brahmins.

PEYZAC. See **PAIZAC**.

PEZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen. It has its source in a marshy locality; runs W; and throws itself into the Mezen, on the r. bank, at Jerd, 36 m. above the town of Mezen, and after a course of about 180 m.

PEZA (La), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Granada, partido and 14 m. SW of Guadix. Pop. 2,100. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PEZARCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Rosay, on an affluent of the Yeres. Pop. 200. Freestone and millstone are abundant in the environs.

PEZAY-NAUDOUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Villefagnan, and 10 m. W of Ruffec. Pop. 780. It has an extensive traffic with Spain in mules.

PEZENAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,720; in 1846, 12,719. The town is 15 m. NE of Beziers, and 27 m. SW of Montpellier, pleasantly situated on the Peyne, near the r. bank of the Hérault. Pop. in 1841, 7,759; in 1846, 7,713. It has some well-built houses, a theatre, a college, and a bank; and possesses extensive manufactories of blankets, varieties of cotton and linen fabrics, hats, pottery, tiles, wax-candles, and chemical substances, several silk and cotton spinning-mills, dye works, tanneries, and extensive distilleries of brandy, and essences. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, brandy, grain, olive oil, dried fruit, olives, timber, staves, cloth, and linen. A market is held weekly, which greatly influences the price of brandy throughout Europe. The surrounding hills are covered with olive and almond plantations and vineyards. This town is the *Pezence* of the ancients, and was noted by Pliny for its manufacture of woollen fabrics. It was erected into an earldom in favour of Charles-d'Artois by king John, and fell successively to the house of Montmorency, the prince of Condé, and the princes of Conty.

PEZENNE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 1½ m. N of Niort, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,778.

PEZENS, or **VOISINS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. E of Alzonne, and 6 m. NW of Carcassonne, on the Fresquel. Pop. 1,000.

PEZILLA-DE-LA-RIVIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and cant. of Millas, 12 m. W of Perpignan. Pop. 1,291. It has an olive-oil mill.

PEZOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Moré, 8 m. NE of Vendôme, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. 836.

PEZUELA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town of Spain, in New Castle, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Madrid, partido and 15 m. WNW of Alcalá-de-Henares, on a height. Pop. 925. It has manufactories of linen.

PEZYNEK. See POSINO.

PEZZARA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. and 5 m. S of Vercelli, mand. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Stroppiana. Pop. 1,200.

PEZZAZE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. N of Brescia, district and 4 m. SW of Bovegno. Pop. 1,350.

PEZZO (PUNTA DEL), a headland of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. N of Reggio, cant. and 1 m. N of Villa-S.-Giovanni, on the strait of Messina. It is defended by a battery.

PEZZO-DA-REGOA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Trás-os-Montes, 12 m. SW of Villareal, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 1,622. It is noted for its fair for wine.

PFaffenberg, a presidial and market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 19 m. SSE of Ratisbon, and at an equal distance NNE of Landshut, on the l. bank of the Little Labor. Pop. 550. It has several distilleries of brandy, breweries, an oil-press, a saw and a tan-mill, and a brick-kiln. Pop. of presidial 26,000.

PFaffenDorf, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 1 m. N of Liegnitz, near the r. bank of the Katzbach. Pop. 240. A victory was here gained over the Austrians in 1760, by the Prussians commanded by Frederic II.

PFaffenHain, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, to the SW of Chemnitz. Pop. 215.

PFaffenhausen, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. NNW of Mindelheim, and 28 m. SW of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Mindel. Pop. 709. It has a castle.

PFaffenHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine and cant. of Rouffach, 12 m. S of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 1,790. It produces good wine.

PFaffenHOFEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine and cant. of Bouxwiller, 14 m. NE of Saverne, on the r. bank of the Moder. Pop. 1,484. It has a brewery, a tannery, a dye-work; a manufactory of pottery.

PFaffenHOFEN, a presidial and town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 30 m. NNW of Munich, and 17 m. SSE of Ingolstadt, on the Ilm. Pop. in 1838, 1,912. It has a school of industry and of design, and two hospitals; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, several tanneries, distilleries of brandy, numerous breweries, and a manufactory of saltpetre. Pop. of presidial 20,000.—Also a market-town in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kastel, and 12 m. SW of Amberg, on the r. bank of the Lauterach, an affluent of the Vils. Pop. 580. It has a castle.—Also a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 16 m. ENE of Imst, and 15 m. W of Innsbruck, on the r. bank of the Inn. Pop. 2,400.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, on the Zaber, to the SW of Heilbronn.

PFaffenWEILER, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, to the SW of Villingen. Pop. 285.

PFaffingen, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, on the Ammer, to the NE of Rottweil. Pop. 395.

PFaffikon, or **Pfeffikon**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of Zurich, bail. of Kyburg, at the head of a lake of the same name. Pop. 2,896. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics. Lake P. is 2 m. in length, and 1 in breadth, and

discharges itself by two outlets, one of which on the N flows into the river Toss, an affluent of the Rhein, the other on the S runs into the Greiffensee.

PFaffikon (Ober und Unter), villages of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. NNE of Schwytz and district of the same name, near the S bank of Lake Zurich, at the foot of Mount Etzel.

PFALZ. See **PALATINATE**.

PFALZDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 45 m. NW of Düsseldorf, circle and 6 m. SSE of Cleves. Pop. 2,620. It consists of an assemblage of detached dwellings generally well-built, and surrounded with trees and hedges, and has two places of worship. It was founded towards the middle of the 18th cent. by a colony from the Palatinate.

PFALZEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 3 m. N of Treves, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,300. It is partly fortified. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

PFALZGRAFENWEILER, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 9 m. NE of Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,320. It has manufactories of pitch and turpentine.

PFANNENSTIEL (OBER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, county of Schonberg and seignory of Hartenstein. It has manufactories of lace, hosiery, and white iron-ware.

PFARRKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 14 m. NNW of Braunau, and 32 m. WSW of Passau, on the l. bank of the Rott. Pop. 1,572. It has manufactories of cloth and linen. In the vicinity is the royal castle of Reichenberg.

PFARRWEISSACH, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 7 m. NNW of Ebern, and 23 m. NNW of Bamberg, on an affluent of the Baunach. Pop. 442.

PFATTER, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 15 m. ESE of Stadt-am-Hof, and 12 m. NW of Straubing, on the r. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of a river of the same name. Pop. 946. It has 2 churches and an alms-house, and several breweries.

PFAUENINSEL. See **POTSDAM**.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. of a district of the same name, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the Primm, 5 m. WNW of Worms, and 30 m. S of Mayence. Pop. 1,910. It has some fortifications.

PFEDELACH, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 1 m. S of Ohringen. Pop. in 1840, 1,178, of whom 318 were Catholics. It has a fine seignorial castle belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein.

PFEFFENHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 14 m. SW of Pfaffenberg, and at about an equal distance NNW of Landshut, on the r. bank of the Great Labor. Pop. 732. It has two churches, numerous breweries, and a brick-kiln.

PFEFFERS, **PFAVARS**, or **PFEFARS**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 35 m. SSE of St. Gall, district and 6 m. SE of Sargans, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1851, 1,315, Catholics. It was celebrated for its abbey, founded in 720 by Charles Martel, and suppressed in 1838, and the abbe of which, in the 12th cent., bore the title of a prince of the empire. In the vicinity, in a deep ravine, on the Tamina, at an alt. of 750 yds. above-sea-level, are thermal wells, the most celebrated in Switzerland. The temp. of the water is 30° R. With the exception of about 4 hours in the day during the months of July and August, the

sun's rays never penetrate to the bottom of the gorge in which these springs are situated.

PFEFFIKON. See **PFÄFFIKON.**

PFERSEN, or **PFERSAM**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 14 m. W of Augsburg, on the l. bank of the Wertach. Pop. 570.

PFIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, to the NE of Frauenfeld, near the Thur. Pop. 1,005.

PFINZ, a river which has its source in Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, near Arnbach; runs N; enters the grand-duchy of Baden; passes Durlach; and divides into several branches, which throw themselves into the Rhine, on the r. bank, between Russheim and Oberhausen. It has a total course of about 42 m.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 4 m. E of Eichstadt, and 14 m. NW of Ingolstadt, on the r. bank of the Altmühl. It has a fine chateau.

PFÖREN, or **PFÖREN**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the Danube, to the SE of Donaueschingen. Pop. 862. This town is supposed to be the *Æpona* of the ancients. It contains the ruins of a Roman fort, probably connected with the famous wall, portions of which are still to be found extending from the vicinity of P. to the Neckar and Rhine, a distance of 180 m.

PFÖRING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 15 m. ENE of Ingolstadt, and 8 m. W of Abensberg, on the l. bank of the Danube, which here divides into several arms, and is crossed by 3 bridges. Pop. in 1838, 790. It has 2 churches, and several breweries.

PFÖRTA, or **SCHULPFÖRTA**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 19 m. SW of Merseburg, circle and 2 m. WSW of Naumburg. Pop. 388. It has an ancient Cistercian convent, now used as a college, and a library.

PFÖRTEN, **PFÖRTCHEN**, or **BRODE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 44 m. SSW of Frankfurt, circle and 19 m. NW of Sorau, in a woody locality, on the Wedern, near several small lakes. Pop. in 1837, 1,218. It has the remains of an ancient and magnificent castle, belonging to the counts of Brühl, demolished by Frederick II. in 1758, and a fine park; and possesses manufactories of linen and cloth, and several breweries. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

PFÖRZ, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, on the Rhine, to the E of Kottbus. Pop. 1,200. It has the ruins of a castle.

PFÖRZHEIM, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 18 m. SE of Karlsruhe, and 24 m. WNW of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Enz, at the confluence of the Nagold, and at an alt. of 294 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1830, 6,315; in 1840, 7,128, of whom 630 were Catholics and 122 Jews; in 1843, 8,334. It consists of four parts,—the town properly so called, the old town, the Aue, and a suburb named Brozingen. The first is enclosed by walls and a ditch, and has three gates, and a church connected with the castle and containing the tombs of the old grand-ducal family. Of the public buildings the principal are the gymnasium, custom-house, hospital, lunatic asylum, the orphans' and deaf and dumb asylums, and a workhouse. The principal articles of manufacture are jewellery, clocks, fine cloth, Russia and common leather, oil, and hardware. There are also several iron and copper-works, a wire-mill, a bleachery, and a dyework. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, wood, oil, wine, cattle, and spices. The sumach [*Rhus cotinus*] is extensively cultivated in the environs, and as a dye-wood forms an article of commerce.

PFREIMT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 4 m. NNE of Naburg, and 15 m. ENE of Amberg, between the Nab and a river of the same name, and a little below their confluence. Pop. in 1840, 1,592. It has a Latin school.

PFREIM, a small river of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, an affluent of the Rhine.

PFULLENDORF, a bailiwick and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 21 m. N of Constance, and 12 m. S of Sigmaringen, on the slope of a hill, and on a small stream called the Cellbach. Pop. 1,683, of whom 1,663 are Catholics. It has an hospital, and in its vicinity is a fine church.

PFÜLLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 3 m. SE of Reutlingen, on the Echatz, at an alt. of 465 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 3,663. It has manufactories of hosiery, calico, parchment, and brocade, and several paper-mills. In the environs are the ruins of the fortresses of Stahleck and Greifenstein, and a remarkable grotto named the Nebelloch.

PFUNDERS, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, 15 m. NW of Brunecken, on an affluent of the Rienz.

PFUNDS, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Innthal, 23 m. SW of Imst, on the r. bank of the Inn, opposite Stuben.

PFÜNGSTADT, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, district and 9 m. from Bensheim, and 6 m. S of Darmstadt, on the Modanbach. Pop. 2,800, of whom 122 are Jews. It is well-built, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

PFYIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, and bail. of Stekborn, 5 m. NE of Frauenfeld, on the r. bank of the Thur, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,005. It is the *Ad Fines* of the Romans, and contains some ruins.

PHAIDI-PHOLO, an atoll or group of islands in the Indian ocean, in the N part of the Maldivé archipelago, to the E of the Mahlos-madu groups, and SE of the Milladu-madu atoll. The group consists of a circular range of islands, 34 in number, 4 of which are inhabited, and contain 550 inhabitants.

PHAL (**SAINT**), a small river in France, in the dep. of the Aube, which has its source 14 m. SW of Troyes, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Ervy; passes Chamo; and joins the Armanche, on the r. bank, at Bordes-d'Avreil, and after a course of about 8 m.—Also a village in the same dep., cant. and 8 m. NE of Ervy, and 17 m. SSW of Troyes, on a hill, near the source of the Mogue. Pop. 580. It has a fine castle.

PHALAMBANG, or **DANG**, a town of Hindostan; in Nepal, cap. of a small independent state, 105 m. NNE of Lucknow, on a hill. It consists of cabins surrounded with walls, all, with the exception of the dwelling of the chief, constructed of wood and earth. In the adjacent mountains are several iron-mines, which are wrought by the natives.

PHALEMPIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Pont-a-Marq, and 9 m. S of Lille. Pop. 1,311. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

PHALGU, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, formed a few miles above Gaya by the union of the Mohane and the Nilajan. From Gaya, where it is about 500 yds. wide, it runs NE for 17 m.; and then divides into two branches, the westernmost of which is named the Sungr, while the eastern assumes the name of Mohane. These two arms appear subsequently to be led off into channels of irrigation.

PHALIAH, or **PALLIA**, a village of the Punjab, 15 m. NW of Ramnuggur, on the road thence to Dadun-Khan-Pind, and about 5 m. N of the Chenab.

PHALSBOURG, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and arrond. of Sarrebourg.—The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,291; in 1846, 19,670.—The town is 12 m. NE of Sarrebourg, 6 m. WNW of Saverne, and 54 m. E of Nancy, on an elevated rock. Pop. in 1841, 4,947; in 1846, 4,889. It occupies an important situation at the entrance to the defiles of the Vosges. Its fortifications, by Vauban, form an elongated hexagon, with bastions, half-moons, and covered ways. Water is supplied by means of a fountain, hydraulic works, and wells. It has a fine town-house, several public halls, barracks, a Catholic and two Protestant churches, and a communal college; and possesses extensive manufactories of *noyau* and other liqueurs, several breweries, tile and brick-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in timber, planks, grain, and wine. In the environs are quarries of fine freestone. This town was founded in 1570, by George John, count-palatine of the Rhine. It was annexed to France by the treaty of Vincennes, in 1661, and fortified by Louis XIV. It has sustained several sieges.

PHANARI, or **FANARI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 25 m. S of Trikala, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the Pinus chain, and flows NNE to the Salembria.—Also a small port in Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, 33 m. NW of Vonitza, and 18 m. SSW of Paramythia, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Mavro-Potamo.—Also a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Triphyly, 25 m. NE of Arcadia, on an affluent of the Carbonaro.—Also a town in the nom. of Argolis, 25 m. E of Napoli.

PHANARI (CAVE), a headland at the NE extremity of the island of Nicaria, in the Archipelago, 12 m. W of the island of Samos.

PHANRY BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of Cochin-China, in the prov. of Champa, 35 m. SW of Cape Padaran, in S lat. 11° 10', E long. 108° 35'.

PHARI, or **PARIDSONG**, a town and fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Dzang, near the frontier of Bhotan, in a defile of the Himalayas, to which it gives its name, to the SW of Chamalari, which has an alt. of 26,000 ft. above sea-level, and is perhaps the loftiest summit of the Himalaya chain, 30 m. WNW of Tassisdun, and 80 m. S of Shigatze, in N lat. 27° 58', E long. 89° 12'. The valley of P. is of considerable extent, but, from the intensity of the cold, produces only a scanty herbage during summer. It is watered by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Poug-tsong-dzangbo.

PHARILLON, or **PHARALLON**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt, 1½ m. NE of Alexandria, at the entrance of the new port.

PHAROAH, or **FARAWAN**, a town now in ruins, in Morocco, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Fez, and to the S of Mount Zaaron. It contains extensive relics of antiquity.

PHARSALIA. See **SATALJE**.

PHARSALIA, a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 127 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Genegans-lette creek and Ostelic river. Pop. in 1840, 1,213. Its soil consists of argillaceous loam.

PHASIS. See **Rioni**.

PHELOKA, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, or Acesines, 5 m. SW of Wazirabad, and 65 m. NNW of Lahore.

PHELPS, a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. E of Canandaigua. It has a undulating surface, and is drained by Canandaig-

ua outlet and Flint creek. Its soil consists of clay loam, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 5,563.

—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 190 m. NE of Columbus. It is drained by Rock and Mosquito creeks, and is well cultivated.

PHELPSTOWN, a township of Ingham co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 71 m. W of Detroit.

Pop. in 1840, 121.

PHENG-HON. See **PESCADORES**.

PHIALA, a lake of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, about 9 m. ESE of Baneas, and to the E of Lake Huleh or Merom. It forms a deep circular basin, about 1 m. in circumf., and is supposed to be the lake to which Josephus refers as the true source of the Jordan, a subterranean communication being said to exist beneath it, and Lake Houle or Huleh, the generally reputed origin of that river. But as the level of Lake P. has been ascertained to be below that of the Jordan, the story of the subterranean communication seems a fiction.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of the state of Pennsylvania, and the second city of the United States in size, situated on the W bank of the Delaware, 126 m. from the sea, 136 m. from Washington, and 88 m. from New York, in N lat. 39° 57', and W long. 75° 10'. The river is navigable for ships-of-the-line up to the city. The city lies 3 m. along this river, and its W limit is washed by the Schuylkill which falls into the Delaware, about 5 m. below. The ground on which the city stands is an almost unbroken level. The streets are perfectly rectangular, and P. is probably the most regular and uniform city in the world; it is also remarkably clean, and abundantly supplied with the best of water. The streets are from 50 to 113 ft. wide. The houses are mostly of brick, darker in colour than in the Eastern states, and resembling at a distance the common red sandstone. The streets are generally paved and kept clean. The handsomest of the public buildings is Girard college; the main building of which is of white marble, 169 ft. by 111 ft., surrounded with Corinthian columns. The United States bank is also of white marble, with a front on the model of the Parthenon. The mint, and marine asylum, the exchange, and the bank of Pennsylvania, are also handsome marble edifices. The state-house is chiefly remarkable for containing the hall in which the declaration of independence was signed. Adjoining this building is an enclosed walk planted with trees. The Pennsylvania hospital, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the country, comprises two buildings, one of 278 ft. in length. An institution for the blind, and one for the dumb, Will's hospital for the lame and blind, several orphans' and widows' asylums, &c., are among the charitable institutions for which P. is famed. The P. library, established by the exertions of Dr. Franklin, now contains 50,000 vols. The American Philosophical society has a library of 10,000 vols., and the hospital one of 5,000. The Pennsylvania university occupies an edifice originally designed for the residence of the president of the United States. It has a president and 13 professors; and is divided into three departments, —the academical, collegiate, and medical. The Pennsylvania academy of fine arts has a good collection of paintings, some pieces of statuary, and a library. The academy of natural sciences have a fine museum and an excellent library of 6,000 vols. The city contains 150 churches, chapels, and other places of worship, including 2 synagogues, 7 markets, 3 theatres, and 16 banks, a navy yard and an arsenal of the United States. The Eastern penitentiary, or state-prison, on an elevated spot without the city, is the largest

building in the United States, occupying an area of 10 acres. Its front, built of blocks of granite, with towers at the angles and along the walls, is 670 ft. in length. The almshouse, a huge pile on the W bank of the Schuylkill has accommodations for 4,000 inmates. The county prison, to the S of the city, consists of a centre building, in the Gothic castellated style, with 400 cells, and other buildings of freestone in the Egyptian style.

The city and suburbs have numerous large manufacturing of cotton, iron, glass, &c., besides the great variety of articles made in small establishments. In point of commerce, P. is the fourth city in the Union. Its foreign commerce is considerable; the annual value of the direct imports from foreign parts being about 12,000,000 d.; of exports 3,600,000 d.; but the inland and coasting trade is much more extensive, and is rapidly increasing. The custom-house revenue for the year ending 30th June 1853 was 4,537,046 d., while the total amount of customs for the year was 58,931,865 d. The shipping amounts to 100,000 tons. Bookselling is a flourishing branch of trade in P., and the republication of English works is carried on largely. An immense variety of periodicals, newspapers, and monthly and quarterly magazines, issue from the press of this city.—The city is supplied with water by means of the Fairmont water-works situated on the l. bank of the Schuylkill, 2 m. from the centre of the city, where the river is dammed up, and the water raised 92 ft. into six reservoirs holding nearly 25,000,000 gallons. From these the water is conveyed by pipes, amounting in their aggregate length to 100 m., through P. and the suburbs. The daily consumption is 4,000,000 g.—P. was founded by William Penn, in 1682, and chartered by him in 1701; but the charter under which it is now governed was granted in 1796. The government consists of a mayor, 2 councils, and a board of aldermen. The councils are elected by a popular vote; the mayor is elected annually by the councils, and the aldermen are appointed by the governor of the State. Pop. of the city and suburbs in 1840, 258,832; in 1850, 409,353.

PHILADELPHIA, a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 16 m. NE of Watertown, and 172 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Indian river and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,388. The village is on Indian river, and contains about 125 inhabitants.—Also a village of Neshoba co., in the state of Mississippi, 83 m. ENE of Jackson, on the E side of Kentokey river, a branch of Pearl river.—Also a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Iowa, on Des Moines river, at the mouth of Lick river.

PHILE, or **PILAK**, or **GEZ-ANAS-EL-WQGD**, an island of the Nile, on the confines of Egypt and Nubia, 6 m. S of Es-Suan, above a cataract of the river. It is formed by a ridge of granite and other rocks which crosses the Nile, in N lat. 24° 1' 34", and E long. 32° 54' 16", and lies between the S extremity of the island of Biggeh, and the E bank of the river. It was famous for its religious importance under the Pharaohs, and is still remarkable for the number of its ruins and their scenic effect.

PHILATES, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj, and 30 m. SSE of Delvino, and 24 m. E of the island of Corfu, on a plateau, commanded by an adjacent range of mountains of the same name, near an affluent of the Calamas. Pop. about 4,000. The houses are neatly built, and detached from one another by olive gardens. They are all pierced with loop-holes, and some of them have towers. It has no spring of water, the only supply is obtained from wells constructed in adja-

cent ravines. The surrounding country is fertile, producing corn, oil, legumes, tobacco, and, in small quantities, wine. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry. P. is inhabited by a people allied to the Suliotes and Paramythiotes, and who maintain a species of independence by the payment of a light tribute to the pasha of Janina.

PHILBERT-DE-BOUAINÉ (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 4 m. N of Roche-Serviere, and 24 m. N of Bourbon-Vendee, on the r. bank of the Boulogne. Pop. 1,698.

PHILBERT-DE-GRAND-LIEU (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure and arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 3,190; in 1846, 9,915. The town is 15 m. SSW of Nantes, on the Boulogne, near its entrance into Lake Grand-Lieu. Pop. in 1841, 3,285; in 1846, 3,547. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in wine. The environs are marshy, but fertile.

PHILBERT-DU-PEUPLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and cant. of Longue, 15 m. S of Beaugé, on the r. bank of the Latan. Pop. 1,038.

PHILBERT-DU-PONT-CHARRAULT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 4 m. SE of Chantonnay, and 22 m. E of Bourbon-Vendee, near the l. bank of the Grand-Lay. Pop. 1,484.

PHILIATRA, a town of Greece, in the Morea 7 m. SW of Arcadia, and 20 m. NNW of Navarino. The houses are detached from one another by gardens and vineyards.

PHILIBERT-SUR-RILLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 1 m. W of Montfort-sur-Rille, and 8 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, near the l. bank of the Rille. Pop. 1,150.

PHILIOS. See **FILIOS**.

PHILIP ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 8° 6', and E long. 140° 3'. They are surrounded by dangerous sand-banks, have little elevation, and are covered thickly with shrubby vegetation. They were discovered by Hunter in 1791.

PHILIPPE (SAINT). See **Fogo**.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a town of Algeria, in the prov. and 48 m. NNE of Constantina, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 80', and E long. 7° 20'. Pop. in 1841, 3,823; in 1847, 5,546, of whom 5,000 were Europeans and 546 natives. It has a custom-house, a judiciary court, and a military hospital. It is strongly fortified and has a citadel. Its port, which comprises the safe and commodious roadstead of Stora, is the best in the E part of the prov. This town was founded in 1838, on the site of the ancient *Rusicada*, and is now the port of Constantina. It is connected with the interior by three roads, one leading S to Constantina, by El-Arush; another SE to Bona; and another E to Collo. In October 1849, it was greatly injured by fire occasioned by the practice of the Arabs, setting fire to the thistles and brambles in order to clear the ground for agricultural operations after six months of continued drought.

PHILIPPEVILLE, or **PHILIPSTAD**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 1,155. The town is 19 m. WSW of Dinant, and 27 m. SW of Namur, in the Ardennes, pleasantly situated on a height between the Jamagne and Bridon. Pop. 1,099. It is well fortified, and forms an irregular pentagon, defended by 5 bastions and a ditch. It has 2 gates, fine barracks, and the streets, which are generally broad, straight and well-paved, ter-

minate in a square in the centre. It possesses manufactories of pottery, and in the environs are quarries of fine marble, and a lead mine. This town was originally named Corbigay. Its fortifications were erected by Charles V. in 1535. In 1578 it was taken from the Dutch by Don Juan of Austria. It was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France, and held by that country till 1815.

PHILIPPI, or **FILEBA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the beglik and 39 m. ESE of Seres, and 12 m. SE of Drama. The battle between the forces of Octavius and Mark-Anthony, and those adhering to Brutus and Cassius, in which the last blow was given to the Roman republic, is generally believed to have taken place in the plains to the W of this town, although some authors assign it to the environs of Philippi in Thessaly, near Pharsalia.

PHILIPPINE, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, around, and 18 m. SSW of Goes, cant. and 7 m. W of Axel, on the l. bank of the Brackman, a branch of the Scheldt. Pop. 500. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1633 by William of Nassau, and was held by the French from 1747 to 1748.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, an extensive archipelago in the Eastern seas, to the N of Borneo, between the parallels of 5° 40', or the S point of Mindanao, and 18° 47' the N point of Luçon; and between the meridians of 119° 45' and 126° 45' E, sometimes called **THE MANILAS**. It consists of 10 principal islands, and a vast number of smaller islands and islets said to be nearly 1,200 in number, and 400 of which are of considerable size; but our knowledge regarding this group is very limited. They were discovered, in 1521, by Magellan, who lost his life here on the small island of Mactan, while engaged in that voyage in which man first completed the circumnavigation of the globe. Malte Brun, however, is of opinion that the Spaniards were acquainted with Luçon, or Manila, the principal of the group, in 1511. The Spaniards, on establishing themselves here in 1560, gave the name of their king, Philip, only to the N portion of the archipelago; the central part often receives the distinct appellation of the **THE BISSAY ISLANDS**.

[Climate, &c.] All these islands are traversed by lofty chains of mountains in which volcanoes occur; earthquakes are often felt upon them, and violent hurricanes frequently devastate the face of nature, as the principal part of the group comes within the latitude of the typhoons. In September 1852 a succession of earthquakes occurred in Luçon, which prostrated most of the public buildings in Manila. The eruptions of the principal volcanoes—viz., Dabao, in the isle of Mindanao, and Albay and Taalen, in Luçon, are considered as the arteries of so many safety-valves against earthquakes here. It is stated that the two last-named volcanoes are in almost continuous action, and that the force or extinction of their eruptions almost always presage the proximity or not of earthquakes, when the eruptions have ceased earthquakes succeeding shortly afterwards; and that, on the other hand, when the eruptions of these volcanoes have been most violent, Luçon has been free from that terrible scourge. It is remarked that in the great eruption of Taalen, in 1754, and that of Albay in 1814, when the cinders reached the capital, no earthquake took place. The most violent earthquakes were that of 1645, in which the whole capital was nearly destroyed, and 3,000 persons perished; that of 1796, which was repeated at intervals for 20 days, and left all the buildings in a state of equal ruin; and that in Sept. 1852, which was repeated at intervals of 14 days, and is described

as the worst of all. Taking the periods that have elapsed between the earthquakes that have occurred in those islands, and going on the theory that the volcanic eruptions noted there have prevented other earthquakes at the periods when they have occurred, it is estimated that every 32 years there becomes such an accumulation of volcanic matter, that if not got rid of by an eruption, an earthquake may be expected.—There is nearly the same variety of seasons as on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar. The rains begin in May, and continue till September, and sometimes even till December; from which latter period, until the succeeding May, a perpetual spring prevails. The moisture gives rise to great luxuriance of vegetation, the trees being constantly covered with leaves, and the soil with vegetation, which renders it a difficult task to keep the cultivated lands clear of weeds and insects. The regular winds are the N, the E, and the SW, each of which prevails from three to four months; the change of wind being attended with violent storms. A humid climate here preserves the appearance of perpetual spring; the trees are always in leaf,—the fields almost constantly enamelled with flowers,—and blossom and fruit are often exhibited together on the same tree.—The principal alimentary grain is rice; wheat was introduced by the Spaniards; the cocoa was brought hither in 1670, and thrives admirably; but European fruit-trees cease to bear when transported to these islands. The orange-tree grows in the open fields to its full height. Among the indigenous plants is the wild banana, from the fibrous filaments of which a kind of cloth and ropes are manufactured. The other products are different sorts of pulse, such as *mungos*, *patani*, kidney-beans, and millet. The natives cultivate the bread-fruit, and the palm tree, from the latter of which they procure both a spirit and an oil, together with a species of sweetmeat named by them *chanaca*. The areca, or betel nut, is also cultivated under the name of *imo*, and used profusely both by Spaniards and natives. Luçon produces indigo, of an inferior quality to that manufactured in Bengal. The tobacco is excellent, and is esteemed the best in Asia; it used formerly to be exported in considerable quantities.—Cattle are numerous; and the numbers and varieties of fish amazingly great. Boars occur in the forests, and monkeys are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the forests with snakes, amongst which the *damonpalu* is of the most poisonous kind.

[Population.] According to native tradition, all these islands, and especially Manila, were once entirely possessed by Negroes, who, when other races arrived on the coasts, fled to the mountains, which are still inhabited by their descendants. The practice of tattooing is followed here, and was at one time so frequent that the Spaniards, from this circumstance, gave some islands of the group the name of *Pintados*. M. Perouse supposed that the total pop. of the P. might be 3,000,000. In 1815, the census for the capitation-tax of the Spanish portion of the islands returned a pop. of 1,927,830. In the *Singapore Chronicle* of 30th September, 1824, it was stated to be as follows:

Native Indians	2,396,331
Mestizoes	118,030
Chinese	7,000
Whites	4,000

2,525,361

If Mr. MacMicking's estimate of the pop. of the Spanish portion of the group, which is about equal to the area of Cuba, at 5,000,000 is correct, the density of the pop. must be very considerable; and even taking the ordinary Spanish estimate of 3,000,000 it is as dense as that of Ceylon. According to official

reports the pop. in 1833 of the principal islands was as follows:

Villages.	Polla.	Pop.
Batanes Islands,	8	8,000
Luçon,	365	2,333,895
Samar,	28	18,546
Leyte,	31	18,255
Zebu,	38	40,711
Negros,	25	12,196
Panay,	64	85,149
Mindoro,	8	8,238
Calamianes Isles,	12	4,148
Magindanao,	55	13,538
	627	665,458
		3,345,290

Many of the natives, by frequent intercourse with Europeans, have acquired a degree of energy and intelligence greatly superior to that of the inhabitants of the more westerly islands. In intrepidity they greatly excel the Hindus, and they are generally employed as gunners and steersmen in the inter-colonial navigation. It is remarked by Mr. Crawford, that the P. are the only islands of NW Oceania which have improved in civilization, wealth, and pop., in consequence of their intercourse with Europe. When first visited, they were inhabited by a race of savages inferior in every respect to any of the adjacent pagan nations; but now they are as decidedly superior. To understand the reason of this, it is sufficient to remark, that the Spanish government finding here no spices, no rich manufactures, no mines of precious metal, did not think of monopolizing commerce, but satisfied itself with drawing a fixed capitation tax from its native subjects, and freely distributed the unappropriated lands amongst the colonists. The consequence of this state of things was a free intermixture of the local society, and a communication of the arts and manners of Europe to the native races. It does not appear that the Spaniards in the P. were ever guilty of the atrocities which they perpetrated in all their other colonies. Indeed they had little pretext for being so; as the natives from the first took heartily to the Christian faith, and submitted cheerfully enough to the Spanish dominion. If we may judge by Mr. MacMicking's account, the two races live in sufficient harmony together; and the Indians exhibit nothing of that embittered and degenerated condition which characterises the descendants of the natives races of Mexico and Peru. In short, they are Asiatic, not American or Polynesian Indians. Mr. MacMicking remarks the superiority of the Luçonians to any of the Malays or Javanese he met at Batavia or at Singapore. He bears testimony likewise to the universality of education among them. There are very few who cannot read, and he "always observed that Manila men, serving on board of ships, and composing their crews, have been much oftener able to subscribe their names to the ships' articles than the British seamen on board the same vessels could do, or even on board of Scottish ships, whose crews are sometimes superior men, so far as education is concerned, to those born in other parts of Great Britain." Though not suited for, or at least averse to field-labour, they have many ingenious manufactures; some of which, as hats, cordage, and grass-cloth, are exported to Australia, America, and even to Europe; and their gold and silver ornaments rival the marvellous productions of Hindu and Chinese ingenuity. The great obstacle to the development of the natural resources of the P. is the want of field-labour adequate for the cultivation on a large scale of cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, opium, and the other staples of Eastern commerce. A very moderate amount of labour is sufficient not only to provide for the Luçonian's physical wants, but to procure him such ornaments and luxuries as his simple

habits require. Beyond that, no inducement can prevail on him to hire his services to the planter. Recently efforts have been made to procure agricultural labourers from China. At present there scarcely appears to be such a personage as a planter in the whole colony.

Manufactures. The *pina* cloth manufactured in the P. is the best known of all the native productions, and a notable instance of their advance in the manufacturing arts. Mr. MacMicking, in his *Recollections of Manila*, says: "There is, perhaps, no more curious, beautiful, and delicate specimen of manufacture produced in any country. It varies in price according to texture and quality, ladies' dresses of it costing as low as 20 dollars for a bastard-sort of cloth, and as high as 1,500 d. for a finely-worked dress. The common coarse sort used by the natives for making shirts, costs them from 4 to 10 d. a shirt. The colour of the coarser sorts is not, however, good; the high price of the finer descriptions prevents its becoming generally a lady's dress; the inferior sorts are not much prized, chiefly because of the yellowish tinge of the white cloth. The fabric is exceedingly strong, and, I have been informed, rather improves in colour after every successive washing. *Pina* handkerchiefs and scarfs are in very general use by the Manila ladies, although they are rather expensive; the price of the former, when of good quality, being from about £5 to £10 each, while for a scarf of average quality and colour about £30 is paid. The coarser descriptions can be had for much less money than the sums mentioned; the finest qualities would cost from three to four times more than the amounts I have set down." Besides the *pina*, there is a sort of cloth made by the natives called *juæ* or *siramaio*, manufactured from the fibres of a particular sort of plantain, slightly mixed with pine-apple thread. It is generally striped or checked with coloured threads of silk. The manufacture of both these articles is carried on to a small extent in the immediate neighbourhood of Manila, but in the provs. of Yloilo and Camarines the best *juæ* is produced, the price of which is much lower than *pina*. The cotton manufacture has been introduced by the government, and by dint of high protective duties, contends successfully against foreign competition. Mr. MacMicking thus explains other circumstances in its favour. "The great advantage which the natives have over foreign manufacturers of these coloured cloths, consists not so much in the duty—although that is an immense protection—as in the quickness with which they are able to meet the changes of taste in the patterns and designs of such fancy goods; for it is evident that before designs of new styles can reach Great Britain, and the goods be manufactured there and shipped off to Manila, many months must elapse, during which the native manufacturers have been supplying the market with these new and approved styles of goods, and of course reaping all the advantages of an active demand, exceeding the supply, by the high prices obtainable for the new designs; for the market of Manila varies as much, and the tastes of the people are as inconstant and capricious with regard to their dress, as the natives of almost any country can be." Cloth from the plantain fibre, silk, and earthenware, are also among the native manufactures. "At several places in Luçon, in Cebu, &c., the natives make a species of cloth from the plantain tree, known by the names of *medrinaque* and *guirra* cloths. The former description is in the greatest consumption, being stouter and more valuable than the other sort, and is mostly bought up by the natives themselves. Although the silk-worm is bred to some small extent in the

country, the silk manufacture is not extensively carried on, as the market can easily and quickly be supplied from China with any description of goods in demand. Some articles of dress are, however, successfully made by the Indians, to oppose the China silks in the markets, such as *tapis* for the women, and *panjamas* for the men. In various parts of the country the manufacture of earthenware is pursued to a small extent. It is generally of a very coarse description, for cooking purposes, water jugs, &c., and does not interfere with the sale of the finer China ware, with which the natives are supplied for most of their household purposes by the Chinese dealers in the article, that of China make being very much finer than any they have as yet produced in the country." The tobacco manufactory at Manila, and the making of *vino-de-coco* or cocoanut wine, are government monopolies.

Commerce.] The happy geographical position of this archipelago can escape no observer, situated as it is upon the immediate coast of China,—close to Japan,—connected by an unbroken chain with all the islands to the S and W of it,—and lying in the direct route between the Old and the New world. "The whole world," says Kotzebue, "does not offer a more advantageous station for commerce than the town of Manila, situated as it is in the neighbourhood of the richest countries of Asia, and almost midway between Europe and America. Spanish jealousy had formerly closed her port; but since the revolt of the American colonies it has been opened to all nations, and the P. are consequently rising rapidly to importance. As yet, their export trade has been chiefly confined to sugar and indigo for Europe, and the costly Indian bird's-nest and *tre-pang* for China. The latter is a kind of sea-snail without a shell, which, not only here, but on the Ladrões, Carolinas, and Pelew islands, even as far as New Holland, is as eagerly sought after as the sea-otter on the NW coast of America. The luxurious Chinese consider them a powerful restorative of strength, and purchase them as such at an exorbitant price. But what an inexhaustible store of commercial articles might not these islands export! Coffee of the best quality, cocoa, and two sorts of cotton, the one remarkably fine, the produce of a shrub, the other of a tree, all grow wild here, and with very little cultivation might be made to yield a prodigious increase of wealth. These productions of nature are, however, so much neglected, that at present no regular trade is carried on in them. A great abundance of the finest sago trees, and whole woods of cinnamon, grow wild and unnoticed in Luçon. Nutmegs, cloves, and all the produce of the Moluccas, are also indigenous on these islands, and industry only (a commodity which, unfortunately, does not flourish here) is wanting to make them a copious source of revenue. Pearls, amber, and cochineal, abound in the P.; and the bosom of the earth contains gold, silver, and other metals. For centuries past have the Spaniards suffered all these treasures to lie neglected, and are even now sending out gold to maintain their establishments." Agreeably to the account which we have given of the climate and soil, the P. are found to produce for exportation a wide range of useful products,—gold, sugar, sapan wood, ebony, rice, indigo, coffee, sulphur, cotton, mother-of-pearl shells, tortoise-shell, cordage, and many minor articles such as are afforded by other parts of the Malay archipelago. The trade is far, however, from bearing a just proportion to the capacities of the country. In 1818, the sugar exported amounted only to 14,405 piculs; sapan wood to 18,825 p.; sulphur to 3,410 p.; and indigo to no more than 3,400

quintals. The data for these calculations are, however, taken from the returns of an ill-arranged custom-house, and are admitted by those acquainted with the subject to be greatly underrated. The whole quantity of sugar produced from year to year has been reckoned at 150,000 p., and indigo at 5,000 q. In 1818, the port of Manila was described in the printed returns as carrying on trade with the following places, viz., Acapulco, Kamtschatka, London, Gibraltar, three ports of France, the three British presidencies, four ports of the United States, Batavia, the Isle of France, Borneo, Sulu, Cochinchina, Macao, Nankin, Chancheco, and Amoy in China. The coasting trade is carried on in small brigs, and in smaller vessels called *galoras*, *goletas*, and *pontines*. Manila holds its most extensive coasting-trade with the provs. of Yloilo and Pangasinan in Luçon, and the islands of Panay and Zebu. One or two vessels make an annual trip to the Moluccas; and two or three small vessels run between Manila and Singapore, taking oil, liquid indigo, and sugar for sale, and bringing up European goods. The money current is doubloons, Spanish dollars, rials, and quartos. Of these 20 quartos = 1 rial; 8 rials = 1 dollar; 16 dollars = 1 doubloon. The picul is 137½ lbs. Spanish, or about 140 lbs. English. See articles LUÇON and MANILA.

Government.] The government of the P., with the addition of the Marianas, is under a military officer entitled captain-general. The islands are divided into 31 provinces, and each prov. is superintended by an *alcalde*, *mayor*, or *corregidor*. Each prov. is subdivided into districts, under a *gobernadorcillo*, with a deputy and inferior officers. The *gobernadorcillos* hold the municipal charge of their several districts, and specially assist the parochial curates in everything relating to church affairs. There are also in every district *cabezas* or head-men, each of whom is individually responsible for the tribute payable by 45 or 50 families. These head-men act as justices, and elect the sub-governors of provinces. In some towns the Sanglais or descendants of Chinese form a separate community, and elect their own magistrates. The administration of justice is in charge of the Royal *audiencia*, composed of 5 judges, a regent, and 2 fiscals, and of which court the governor-general is president. There are a tribunal and a chamber of commerce. The ecclesiastical government consists of an archbishop, 3 bishops, and a priest, in each parish.—The military force in 1845 consisted of 3 regiments of infantry, 2 of light infantry, 1 of cavalry, a corps of horse and foot artillery, and a corps of engineers, besides a large militia force, all native soldiers officered by Europeans.—The naval force was composed of a frigate of 48 guns, and 62 gun-boats.

Revenue.] The revenue of the P. amounted in 1818 to 1,466,610 dollars, and was made up of a poll-tax on the natives of the country, commonly called the *contribucion*, amounting to 701,070 d.; a monopoly of tobacco, amounting to 357,288 d.; a capitation-tax on the Chinese, amounting to the exorbitant sum of 6 d. a-head, &c.; with custom-house duties, among which were included a duty on the exportation of bullion. In 1844 the revenue was 3,600,000 d. There exists no land-tax, but in room of it a poll-tax, comparatively trifling in its amount, and highly unpopular, as capitation-taxes have always been in every age and country.

History.] These islands, as already mentioned, were discovered by Magellan, and were afterwards made a conquest of by a Spanish fleet sent thither from Mexico. The Spaniards became possessed of them slowly, island by island; nor are they yet masters of the whole group. Zebu was the first which they subdued; a few years afterwards they effected a settlement at the mouth of the Manila river, and constituted the town of Manila the

capital of the Spanish possessions in the archipelago. The colony of Manila was attacked by Chinese pirates in 1574, who were repulsed, but not without much loss. When the Dutch established themselves in India, a war commenced between them and the Spaniards, which was prolonged for nearly half-a-century. Natives of China, had, in the meantime, emigrated to the P. to such an extent, that in 1839 their number amounted to 80,000, most of whom had settled in Calamba and Binan. Though remarkable for industry and inoffensiveness, the Spaniards had long entertained a deep-rooted dislike to these emigrants; and, about the period last mentioned, made an attack upon them, and reduced their numbers to 7,000, who surrendered at discretion. In 1757, the viceroy of the P. islands despatched all the Chinese to their own country; and, to prevent their return, he appointed a fixed locality for the reception only of such Chinese as should come in a commercial capacity; no natives of China have since been permitted to establish themselves in these islands, except such as have embraced the Christian religion. A war having in 1761 broken out between Britain and Spain, forces were sent the following year from the East Indies, under the command of General Draper and Admiral Cornish, to attack the Spanish settlements on the P. islands. They arrived in the bay of Manila, and the Spaniards being unprepared, after a siege of twelve days, surrendered at discretion. Manila, with the port of Cavite, remained in the hands of the English till 1764, when, peace having been concluded between the two nations, these conquests were restored to the Spanish. Since this period, these colonies have not been disturbed by any European enemies, though they have been much infested by the piratical forces of those islands not subject to the Spanish government, such as Sulu and Mindanao. The regular troops, as well as the militia, are natives. The officers are Spaniards, though many of them are natives of the islands, and all, with few exceptions, are extremely ignorant. "As far as I have had an opportunity of observing the military force," says Kotzebue, "I think it could not make a stand against a European army. Not only are the troops badly armed, but even the officers—who are in fact distinguished from the privates only by their uniforms—have no idea of discipline; and of any sort of precision in their manoeuvres is out of the question; and to find a sentinel comfortably asleep with his musket on his shoulder, is by no means an uncommon occurrence. I was told that Lacon contained 8,000 regular troops, and that by summoning the militia, 20,000 could be assembled. The field of honour, where the heroes of Lacon distinguished themselves, is on the southern P. islands, which are not yet subdued; they are inhabited by Mahomedan Indians, who are constantly at war with the Spaniards, and ranging as pirates over all the coasts inhabited by Christians, spread terror and desolation wherever they appear. From time to time some well-manned gun-boats are sent in pursuit of these robbers, which expend plenty of ammunition with very little effect." In the present year [1853] General Urbistondo, captain-general of the P. islands, has been engaged in three different expeditions. In one case, the governor of the province of Abra, with 3 officers and 92 rank and file, marched against the town of Sibassao, the inhabitants of which had assassinated some Spanish 'commissioners.' It is stated that a desperate resistance was made, which ended in the flight of the enemy, who left 80 dead behind them, and the town, which contained 315 wooden houses and 100 granaries, was burnt to the ground. A second expedition led by the governor of the prov. of New Biscay, with 3 officers, 102 rank and file, and 1,500 native volunteers, against the town of Baligar, on approaching the town were attacked by 2,000 natives, armed with lances, hatchets, and stones, who were defeated with a loss computed at 100 killed and 200 wounded, while the Spanish loss is stated at one lieutenant and one corporal wounded, and that of their allies at 2 killed and 30 wounded. Baligar, which is stated to have contained 1,100 houses, was then destroyed by fire. The last expedition was by the governor of Zamboanga in boats, with 140 troops and 60 friendly Moors, against certain piratical dependencies of Jolo, and resulted in the town of Igar and island of Cabingar being taken, with a loss to the enemy of 80 killed and 300 prisoners, while the Spanish loss was only 4 wounded.

PHILIPPINES (New). See CAROLINES.

PHILIPPO. See FILIPPO.

PHILIPPOLI, or **FILIBE**, a large town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, in the sanj. of Sophia, on the r. bank of the Maritza, which here becomes navigable, 90 m. WNW of Adrianople. Before the dreadful earthquake which took place here in 1818, and by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, P. was a thriving place, containing, it is said, 30,000 inhabitants, a considerable number of whom were Greek Christians. It had several well-built streets, with handsome baths and 20 mosques. Its chief manufactures are woollens and cotton yarn; rice is cultivated in the neighbourhood to a great extent. The ancient *Philippopolis*, founded by the father of Alexander the Great, stood a little to the N. of the present town.

PHILIPS, a county in the E part of the state of

Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 730 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Mississippi, and watered by St. Francis river and its tributary Laquelle river. It is liable to inundation in the S, but in the N is dry, sandy, and very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 8,547; in 1850, 6,144. Its cap. is Helena.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of Baden, 16 m. N of Carlsruhe, and about a ½ m. from the Rhine. Pop. 1,200. It was fortified early in the 17th cent., at the commencement of the Thirty years' war, and was long one of the strongest places in Germany, but was bombarded and completely dismantled in the wars of the first French revolution. Its situation in the midst of marshes, renders it strong, but unhealthy. The duke of Berwick, son of James II. of England, was killed by a cannon-ball, while visiting the trenches before this town, on 12th June 1734.

PHILIPSBURG, a village of Rush township, Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 119 m. NW of Harrisburg, on Mushannon creek, 20 m. from its confluence with the W branch of Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Wells township, Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, 137 m. E by N of Columbus, on Ohio river, opposite Wellsburg, in the state of Virginia.

PHILIPSPORT, a village of Mamakating township, Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 92 m. SSW of Albany, on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 100.

PHILIPSTAD, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, 30 m. NE of Carlstadt. It stands in a hilly romantic valley, between two small lakes, and has a provincial infirmary. There are numerous iron mines in the vicinity. It was founded by Charles IX., and named after his son Philip.

PHILIPSTEIN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, 4 m. ENE of Weilburg. Pop. 450.

PHILIPSTHAL, a town, the cap. of the principality of Hesse-Philippsthal, in Electoral Hesse, on the r. bank of the Werra, 40 m. SSE of Cassel.

PHILIPSTOWN, a rivulet of King's co., which rises in four sources about 2 m. S and SW of the town of Philipstown, and pursues a sinuous course of about 7 m.

PHILIPSTOWN, a market-town, formerly a parl borough and the assize town of King's co., on the Grand canal, 10½ m. NNW of Portarlington, and 39 m. W of Dublin. The town obtained its name in honour of Philip II. of Spain, consort of Queen Mary; and was designed to be for King's co. the parallel of Maryborough for Queen's county. It consists principally of one street; but is one of the ugliest and most rueful little towns in Europe. The public buildings are a sessions-house, a gaol, a barrack, an old but renovated castle, two schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the parish-church of Killaderry. Pop. in 1831, 1,454; in 1841, 1,489.—Also a parish 4 m. NW of the town of Ardee, co. Louth. Area 3,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,659; in 1841, 1,669.—Also a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. N of Drogheda. Area 263 acres. Pop. in 1841, 64.

PHILIPSTOWN, or **PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT**, a parish in co. Louth, 3½ m. WNW of Dundalk. Area 1,035 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1841, 401.

PHILIPSVILLE, a village of Amity township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Genesee river, on the line of the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. in 1840, 250.

PHILLACK, a parish of Cornwall, 9 m. WSW of Redruth. Area 3,237 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,800.

PHILLEIGH, or **FILLEY**, a parish in Cornwall, 5½ m. SW of Treigny. Area 2,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 432; in 1851, 446.

PHILLIP ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific,

about 9 m. S of Norfolk island, in S lat. 29° 8', and E long. 168° 5'. The violence with which the sea breaks on its shores renders it difficult of access. It affords good herbage, but is entirely uncultivated. —Also an island off the S coast of Australia, at the entrance to Western Port, and to the ESE of Port Phillip, in S lat. 38° 30', and E long. 145° 20'.

PHILLIP (PORT). See **PORT PHILLIP**.

PHILLIPS, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 55 m. NW of Augusta, watered by Sandy river, an affluent of the Kennebec. Pop. in 1840, 1,312.

PHILLIPSBURG, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 338. —Also a village of Walkkill township, Orange co., in the state of New York, 109 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. 30. —Also a village of New Sewickly township, Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 2 m. from Beaver, and at the confluence of the river of that name with the Ohio.

PHILLIPSTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 65 m. NW by W of Boston. It is hilly but has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 919.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 14 m. W of Carmel. It is intersected by the Highlands, and is generally mountainous, bounded on the W by the Hudson. Pop. in 1840, 3,814.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a village of Granby township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Oswego river. Pop. in 1840, 175.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything in Hawkechurch p., Dorset, 5 m. NE of Axminster. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 570; in 1851, 506.

PHILOKIA, or **FILOKI**, a small town of Albania, at the foot of Mount Makronora, on the E side of the gulf of Arta, 56 m. S by E of Janina. It corresponds to the ancient *Argos Amphilochicum*, although not built exactly on its ruins, which are seen nearer to the sea, in the neighbourhood of the village of Zerakia. The valley of P. is well cultivated.

PHILOMONT, a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 12 m. of Leesville. Pop. in 1840, 40.

PHINEKA (CAPE), a high and bold headland on the coast of Caramania, in N lat. 36° 14' 30", E long. 30° 9' 10".

PHING-HOI, a town on the S coast of China, in the prov. of Kiwang-tung, in N lat. 22° 38', E long. 114° 54', in a bay which affords good anchorage.

PHING-LIANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Kan-Su, on the r. bank of the Kin-ho, in N lat. 35° 34' 48", in a mountainous but fertile district.

PHING-YANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, on the l. bank of the Fen-ho, in N lat. 36° 6'.

PHING-YUEL, a town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-tchu, in N lat. 26° 37'.

PHIPPS (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of North America, at the entrance into Behring's bay, in N lat. 59° 33'.

PHIPPSBURG, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. S of Augusta, on a peninsula between the estuary of Kennebec river and New Meadow bay on the W, and bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Pop. in 1840, 1,657. It has a considerable navigation employed chiefly in the fisheries.

PHLOKA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 8 m. ENE of Pyrgo.

PHOCHIA-NOVA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Saghala, 27 m. NW of Smyrna, on a small bay in the S part of the gulf of Shanderli. Pop. 4,000.

PHOCHIA-VECCHIA, or **FOGLIARI**, a town of

Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Saghala, on the gulf of Smyrna. 4 m. SW of Phochia-Nova.

PHOENIXVILLE, a village of Chester co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 79 m. ESE of Harrisburg, at the junction of French creek near Schuylkill river. Pop. 750.

PHO-YANG. See **PO-YANG**.

PHUNSA, a point of land marking the extreme E point of the Euphrates, 88 m. from Aleppo. There are the remains of a bridge here, and Capt. Lynch conceives it to be the site of the ancient *Thapsacus*, where the younger Cyrus led his army across the river.

PHUYEN BAY, a large and beautiful bay on the coast of Cochinchina, in N lat 13° 23', presenting the harbour of Xuandai, on its S shore; another called Vunglam on its NW side about 1½ m. further up; and that of Vungchao at the end of the basid. Its shores are bold and mountainous; and a high abrupt rocky island, called Nest island, stands at its entrance near its S shore. The soundings within the harbour decrease regularly from 12 to 4½ fath.

PI, a town of China, in the prov. of Kiang-su, in N lat. 34° 8'.

PI, a small port on the SW coast of the island of Majorca, at the bottom of the bay of Palma.

PIA, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 4 m. NNE of Perpignan. Pop. 1,360.

PIABANHA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises on the W flank of the Orgãos mountains, and runs NE to the Rio-Parahiba, which it joins on the right bank nearly opposite Parahibuna.

PIACE, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 14 m. SW of Mamers. Pop. 1,180.

PIACENZA, or **PLACENTIA**, a town of the duchy of Parma, situated in an extensive plain near the r. bank of the Po, not far from the spot where it is joined by the Trebbia. Pop. 29,000. It is surrounded by mouldering earthen ramparts, and defended by a castle. Of its streets, a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow, gloomy, and silent, and lined with dismantled edifices. The houses and public buildings are built in general of brick, there being no supply of stone nearer than the quarries at Lago-Maggiore. Of the public squares, that named *La Piazza, par excellence*, contains two equestrian statues in bronze, representing Ranuccio and Alexander Farnese, two distinguished members of the Farnese family, and executed in the first style of the art. The *Palazzo Pubblico* is a large edifice with Saxon arches and reticulated brickwork. The town contains two other squares of inferior interest. In one of them is situated the ducal palace, a building of considerable extent, of dusky red brick, partly unfinished, and partly in ruins; in the other stands the cathedral, one of the rudest and most ancient ecclesiastical edifices in Italy; it contains, however, a number of fine paintings. The university has about 200 students; there is also an Episcopal seminary. The town-library contains 30,000 vols.; and there are several extensive collections belonging to individuals. P. has a few manufactures, particularly of silk stuffs, woollens, fustians, stockings, and hats; also a great yearly fair in April. It was the birth-place of Pope Gregory X., and of Cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain. In June 1799, the French were defeated near this, in a very sanguinary conflict, by the Russian general Suwarrow. The country between P. and Parma is uniformly level, and is traversed by the ancient *Via Flaminia*.

PIADA. See **EPIDAUROS**.

PIADENA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 18 m. E of Cremona. Pop. 900. It was

the birth-place of Bartolomeo-Sacchi, well known in Italy as a historical writer.

PIAGNONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. NE of Il-Vallo. Pop. 2,500.

PIALAPORE, a town of Bengal, in the district and 27 m. WNW of Dacca, famous for its manufacture of earthenware.

PIAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 9 m. W of La Reole, near the r. bank of the Garonne.

PIANA, an islet in the Mediterranean, 30 m. N of Cape Sidero in Candia, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 51'$.—Also a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Sibirsk, near Sarbaevka; flows NW, and then E; and joins the Sura, on the l. bank, after a course of 180 m.

PIANA-DEI-GRECI, a town of Sicily, 18 m. SW of Palermo. Pop. 6,000. It is inhabited by a colony of Albanians, the descendants of several families who fled from Greece in the 15th cent., to escape the invasion of the Turks.

PIANCO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, 24 m. SE of Pombal, on a river of the same name, which, after a course of 20 m., joins the Piranhas.

PIANELLA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, on the Pescara, 2 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 3,500.

PIANIEZZA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Dora-Riparia, 9 m. W of Turin. Pop. 2,000.

PIANKATANK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into the Chesapeake, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 32'$.

PIANO-DI-SORRENTO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 6 m. SW of Castelamare.

PIANOSA, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, and situated between Elba and Corsica, about 10 m. from the former, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 32' 50''$, E long. $10^{\circ} 9' 50''$. It is flat in surface, well-wooded, and fruitful; but is inhabited by only a few families of fishermen. It was anciently called *Planasia*, and supplied marble to Rome. It was used in the time of Augustus as a place of exile; and the ruins of an ancient castle, a few subterranean vaults and grottoes, and other antiquities are still to be seen.—Also a small island belonging to Naples, 12 m. NNW of the promontory of Gargano, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 13'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 45'$.

PIANURA, a village of Naples, 3 m. NW of the capital. Pop. 700.

PIAPIS, a port on the N coast of the island of Waigu, on the equinoctial line, in E long. $130^{\circ} 15'$.

PIAS, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 9 m. N of Thomar. Pop. 600.

PIAS. See **BAYAS**.

PIASANSKOL, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 460 m. N of Turushansk.

PIASECZNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masow, obwodzie and 12 m. S of Warsaw, on the Jezoria.

PIASINA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yeniseisk. It issues from the N extremity of a lake of the same name, and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Arctic ocean, to the E of the gulf of Yenisei, and after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 300 m. It receives the Doudypta on the r., and on the l. the Agapa and Pyra. Lake P. is 60 m. from the r. bank of the Yenisei, and 24 m. from the shores of the Arctic ocean. It is 90 m. in length from N to S, and about 45 m. in breadth. Towards the S it receives the Norilka.

PIASINSKOL. See **PIASINO**.

PIASKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodzie, obwodzie, and 16 m. SE of Lublin, near the r. bank of the Kielsiewka, an affluent of the Wieprz. Pop. 700. See also **SANDEBERG**.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Grodno.

PIASSABASSU, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the N bank of the Rio-San-Francisco, and about 5 m. from its mouth. The greater part of the houses surround a large square, with a church in the centre. The river is here about 2 leagues broad.

PIASTLA, a settlement of Mexico, 55 m. S of Puebla-de-los-Angeles.—Also a river of Mexico, which has its rise in the vicinity of Durango, and runs ESE to the Pacific.

PIATNITZKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 28 m. NNW of Yeniseisk.

PIATRA, a small town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Bistritza, 70 m. SW of Jassy.

PIAT-SOPOK, a cluster of five islands among the Fox islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 25'$.

PIAUHY, a northern province of Brazil; bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the provs. of Ceara and Pernambuco; on the S by Pernambuco and Goyaz; and on the W by Goyaz and Maranhão. The Rio-Parnahyba forms its boundary with Maranhão; and the whole prov. comprises the eastern and larger portion of the basin of that river, whose chief affluents, on its l. bank, are the Urusouhy, the Gorgea, the Piahy, the Sambillo, and the Rio-Longa. The Sierra-Gorgea, Sierra-Piahy, Sierra-Irmaos, Sierra-Vermelha, and Sierra-Ibiapaba, divide its S and its E frontier from Pernambuco and Ceara. The extent of coast-line on the N does not exceed 60 m.; though the length of the prov. from the sources of the Parnahyba to the sea is nearly 600 m.; and along the parallel of 8° S it has a breadth of 300 m. The surface is well-watered, and generally level, but diversified in some quarters with high and abrupt hills. It has little forest; but extensive pasture-land. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of mandioca, maize, rice, sugar-cane, and cotton. Silver, iron, lead, and salt, are mined in small quantities.—Its area is roughly estimated at 61,400 sq. m. It is divided into 5 comarcas. Its pop. was estimated at 80,000 in 1846. It elects 1 senator and 2 representatives. Its provincial assembly is composed of 28 members, and meets annually in the cap., Oeiras.—The river which gives name to this prov. rises on its SE frontier, in the Sierra-Piahy, and pursues a nearly N direction to the Parnahyba, into which it falls, after a course of 280 m., after being joined by the Caninda passing Oeiras.—Also a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-das-Emeraldas, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and flows into the Jequitinhonha, below Salto-Grande.—Also a river in the prov. of Sergipe, which joins the Rio-Real, on the l. bank.

PIAVE, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises in Mount Paralba, in the Julian Alps, to the NE of Cadore; flows through the territory of Venice from N to S; divides into two branches, and discharges its waters into the Adriatic by them at Porto-de-Cortelazzo, 20 m. NE, and Porto-de-Piave-Vecchia, 14 m. ENE of Venice. It is navigable from Zenon, a distance of 28 m. Its principal affluent is the Cordivole.—Also a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, near the source of the river Panaro, 30 m. S by W of Modena.

PIAVOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, to the SW of the Kovdozero, and NW of the Tapozero. It is 48 m. in length from N to S, and 14 m. broad. It receives the Olonka and the Shadra.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, on the great road from Girgenti to Catania, about 20 m. from the SW coast, on the l. bank of the Terra-Nova. Pop. 12,000. It is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents; but none of the buildings are worth notice. Its situation, on an in-

sulated eminence, is healthy, and the environs are of unusual fertility and beauty. It has two well-frequented yearly fairs.

PIAZZOLA, a village of Lombardy, 12 m. NW of Padua, near the r. bank of the Brenta.

PICA, a small town of Bolivia, 50 m. SSE of Iquique, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, which falls into the ocean, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$.

PICADE (COL-DE-LA), a pass in the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of Haute-Garonne and the valley of Arrau in Spain, 9 m. SSE of Pagneres-de-Luchon. Alt. above sea-level, 2,661 yds.

PICARDY, an ancient province in the N of France, bounded by Artois and Flanders on the N; Champagne on the E; Ile-de-France on the S; Normandy on the SW; and the English channel on the W. Since 1790 it has formed the departments of the Somme, the Oise, the Aisne, and Pas-de-Calais. Its cap. was Amiens. The name first appears in history in the 13th cent.

PICASENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SW of Valencia. Pop. 1,800.

PICAUVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Le Manche, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Ste-Mere-Eglise.

PICCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 3 m. E of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,400.

PICENZA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. E of Aquila. Pop. 408.—Also a village in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. E of Salerno.

PICERNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 9 m. W of Potenza. Pop. 4,000.

PICHINCHA, a lofty mountain and volcano of Ecuador, 7 m. W of Quito, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 11' 32''$. On the top it is divided into various points or pinnacles, the loftiest of which, called Rucu-Pichincha, or Pichincha-viejo, has an alt. of 2,498 toises = 5,324 yds. above the level of the sea, as measured by the French academicians. It is constantly covered with snow. This volcano was active in the years 1535, 1577, 1660, and 1690.

PICHOTA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Guayaquil, on the river Chico, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 55'$.

PICHU-PICHU, a mountain of Peru, to the N of Arequipa, having an alt. of 5,670 metres = 6,200 yds. above sea-level.

PICINISCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. ESE of Sora. Pop. 3,000.

PICK, an island in the NE part of Lake Superior, a little to the W of the embouchure of a river of the same name.

PICKAWAY, a county in the central part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 470 sq. m., much of which is a dead level, extremely fertile, and without a single tree. Pop. in 1840, 19,725; in 1850, 21,286. Chief town, Circleville.—Also a township of Pickaway co. Pop. in 1840, 1,572.

PICKENHAM (NORTH), a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. S by E of Swaffham, on the W bank of the Wissey. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

PICKENHAM (SOUTH), a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. S by E of Swaffham, on the W bank of the Wissey. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 190.

PICKENS, a district in the NW part of S. Carolina. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,356; in 1850, 16,905.—Also a co. in the W part of Alabama. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 17,118; in 1850, 21,497.

PICKENSVILLE, a township of Pickens co., Alabama, on the E side of the Tombigbee. Pop. 500.

PICKERING, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 26 m. NE by N of York. The p. comprises the chapelry of Goadland or Goathland, and the townships of Kingthorpe, Marishes, Newton,

and Pickering. Area 31,785 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,346; in 1851, 4,161. The town is a place of considerable antiquity.

PICKERING, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, intersected by Duffin's creek, which flows S into Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 3,752.

PICKERINGTON, a village of Fairfield co., in Ohio, U. S., 17 m. ESE of Columbus. Pop. 220.

PICKERSGIL, a small island in the S. Atlantic, near the S coast of the island of Georgia, in S lat. $54^{\circ} 42'$, so called from Cook's third lieutenant.

PICKERSGIL COVE, a harbour in Christmas sound, 5 m. NNE of York-Minster.

PICKERSGIL HARBOUR, a port of New Zealand, on the S shore of Dusky bay, in S lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$.

PICKHILL, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W by N of Thirsk, on the W bank of the Swale. It comprises the townships of Holme with Howgrave, Ainderby-Quernhowe, Howe, Pickhill-with-Roxby, Sinderby, and Swainby-with-Allarthorp. Area 5,006 acres. Pop. in 1851, 777.

PICKWELL WITH LEESTHORPE, a parish in Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 160; in 1851, 172.

PICKWORTH, a parish in Rutland, 12 m. ENE of Oakham. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 157.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Folkeingham. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187; in 1851, 261.

PIC-LONG, a summit of the Pyrenees, in the French dep. of Haute-Pyrenees, 9 m. SE of Luz. Alt. 3,251 metres = 3,555 yds. above sea-level.

PICO, an island near the coast of Africa, forming the southernmost of the group called the Azores. Its E point is in N lat. $38^{\circ} 22'$, and W long. $28^{\circ} 6'$. It is about 26 m. in length from E to W, and consists almost entirely of one mountain rising to the height of 7,613 ft., and crowned with a magnificent dome; while its sides are covered with vineyards and varied cultivation. It has a pop. of 36,000, who occupy 3 towns and 11 villages. The great wealth of P. consists in its wine, of which it yields annually about 5,000 pipes. It is of the colour and flavour of inferior Madeira. The principal places are Lagens, P., Santa-Cruz, St. Sebastian, Pesquin, Santa Rocca, La Playa, and Magdalena. The summit of the peak is in N lat. $38^{\circ} 26' 15''$, and W long. $28^{\circ} 27' 58''$.

PICO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. N of Gaeta.

PICO (PUERTO-DEL), a chain of mountains in Spain, in the provs. of Avila and Toledo, connected on the W with the Sierra-de-Gredos.

PICOCHERA (SIERRA), a chain of mountains in Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, between the basins of the Guadalaviar and the Magro.

PICO-RUIVO. See MADEIRA.

PICOL, a settlement of Peru, on a river of the same name, 20 m. N of Huancavelica.

PICON, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Ciudad-Real, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 512.

PICQUET-BERG, a mountain-group in Southern Africa, about 90 m. N of Cape Town, in the district of Stellenbosch, supposed to produce the best tobacco of any place in Southern Africa.

PICQUIGNY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Somme, on the l. bank of the Somme, 9 m. NW of Amiens. Pop. 1,519; of cant. 17,885.

PICTOU, an island, river, bay, and town in the NE part of Nova Scotia, on the S side of the straits of Northumberland, and at the S extremity of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—The island, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from E to W, and rises 150 ft. above sea-level, lies in the narrowest part of the strait, a little

NW of the mouth of the river of its name, 8 m. S of Bear-cove in the island of St. John's. The bay or harbour, situated 5 m. to the S of Caribou-point, is of considerable extent, and one of the best within the gulf, deep, safe, and capacious. The other streams which flow into the bay are St. Mary's, Antigonish, Liverpool, Turket, and Musquidiboit rivers.—The town of P. is 3 m. from the entrance of the harbour on its N shore. Pop. 1,800. Its houses are chiefly of wood. There is a respectable academy here in connection with the Presbyterian church. It is a place of rising importance, especially since the opening of coal mines and quarries of building stones in the neighbourhood, which have given employment to several hundred coasting-vessels.

PIDDINGHOE, or **PLUMPTON-PIDDINGHOE**, a parish in Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Lewes, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 2,658 acres. Pop. 253.

PIDDINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SE of Bicester. Area 2,322 acres. Pop. in 1831, 422; in 1851, 420.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Northampton. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1851, 1,056.

PIDDLE-HINTON, a parish in Dorset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Dorchester, on the river Trent. Area 2,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 403; in 1851, 390.

PIDDLE (NORTH), a parish in Worcestershire, 7 m. E of Worcester. Area 810 acres. Pop. 149.

PIDDELTOWN, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. NE by E of Dorchester. Area 7,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,223; in 1851, 1,297.

PIDDELTRENTHIDE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 7 m. E of Dorchester. Area 4,487 acres. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1851, 800.

PIDLEY-CUM-FLENTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NNE of St. Ives. Area 3,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 583.

PIDSHAN, a town of Chinese Turkistan, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$, on the E bank of the Orluk, 150 m. NE of Kashgar.

PIEDAD (PUNTA-DE-LA), a headland on the coast of Portugal, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 6'$.

PIEDICORTE-DI-GAGGIO, a village in the island of Corsica, 10 m. SE of Corté. Pop. 780.

PIE-DI-LUCO, a town of the Papal states, 13 m. S by E of Spoleto, on a small lake.

PIEDIMONTE-DI-ALIFE, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Matese, 21 m. N of Caserta. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of cloth and paper, and copper is raised in the vicinity.

PIEDMONT, a region politically comprised in the continental portion of the Sardinian states, but now administratively subdivided into the provinces of Pinerola, Susa, Turin, Biella, and Ivrea: see these articles. It forms, however, a naturally distinct and well-defined geographical region of N. Italy, having its whole frontier on the S, W, and N, flanked off from the adjacent territories by a stupendous mountain-barrier; while the southern portion of the Lago-Maggiore, and the whole course of the Ticino, from that lake to the Po, defines the greater part of its frontier, and separates it from Lombardy. The duchy of Parma has a common frontier with it on the SE, from the r. bank of the Po to the chain of the Maritime Alps, which separate Piedmont on the S from the coast-districts of Nice and Genoa. From Monte-Cervino in the Pennine Alps, on the N, to the Colle-di-Tenda in the Maritime Alps, on the S, the P. territory has a length of 112 geog. m.; and from the point where the Po ceases to define the E boundary, or about 15 m. below the junction of the Ticino, to Mont-Tabor, at the junction of the Cottian and the Graian Alps, its breadth

is 120 m. The total area may be estimated at 8,500 sq. m. About one-half of this area is a perfectly flat country, rich in soil, and profusely watered by rivers and streams. From the bases of the environment mountain-chain numerous ridges shoot out towards the great central plain, into which they gradually sink. The principal river is the Po, towards which all the streams of the country converge, amounting in number to 25 on the l. bank, and 28 on the r. The other principal rivers are the Ticino, the Sesia, the Dora-Baltea, the Dora-Susina, the Chisone, the Tanaro, the Maira, the Senora, the Sangone, the Agogna, and the Terdoppio. Few of these streams are navigable, owing to the rapidity of their currents, and the ever-varying volume of water which flows into them from their mountain-feeders.—There are no fewer than 80 lakes within the limits of P., of which the greater number, however, are small mountain-tarns in the Alps.

The agricultural productions of P. are rice, wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, beans, pease, sago, and millet. Chestnuts, melons, gourds, and fruits of all kinds, are abundant; and tobacco, wine, oil, honey, wax, silk, flax, hemp, wool, cheese, and butter, are among the more important productions of rural industry. The silk-harvest is of yearly increasing importance.—P. is extensively rich in minerals. Copper, iron, steel, lead, zinc, marble, granite, limestone, and chalk, are wrought in various quarters of the great circling range of the Alps and Apennines.—The principal manufactures are those of velvet and silk, woollen cloth, linen, cotton, paper, leather, cutlery, chocolate, and vermicelli.—A line of railroad from Turin to Genoa is completed as far as Arquata, and has been in activity to that distance for the last two years. Gigantic works are in progress on this line, between Arquata and Genoa, and are now fast nearing their completion. Nine tunnels have been made, and a great part of the road lies in the bed of the torrent. The works of the Turin-Savigliano railway are completed, and the same company have obtained an act for an extension of the line to Cuneo. An act has been obtained by another company for a little line branching off from the Cavalla-Maggiore station, on the Turin to Savigliano line, to Bra, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. A line designed to extend from Turin westward to the valley of Susa, at the foot of Monte-Cenisio, is now in progress. The railway line from the present railway terminus at Turin to the city of Susa, which is about 38 m., runs parallel with the river Dora-Susina, and so direct that only one slight curve is necessary in that extent; while the mountains bordering the valley furnish stone, lime, timber, iron, &c., close at hand, for the works. This line will, it is contemplated, be prolonged into Savoy and France, by the Great Savoy railway, which, commencing at the foot of Mount Cenis, at the village of Modane, will proceed by Chambéry to Lyons and to Geneva, thus forming a main trunk line, connecting the port of Genoa with the N. A glance at the map will suffice to show the importance of this enterprise to the kingdom of Sardinia, as cementing the link attaching the duchy of Savoy to P., extending a direct communication with France, Switzerland, and consequently also to Germany. A project exists for perforating Mount Cenis, and it is not improbable that it may be realized. The scheme of connecting P. with the N by means of a railway, by either the pass of the Grimsel or Lukmanier, though much cherished by the commercial community of Genoa, has been abandoned as impracticable. The Turin-Novara line, 56 m. in length, is now in progress, and it is proposed to continue this line to Milan. An act has also been obtained by the Mortara and Vi-

gerano company for a line, branching-off the government railway, from Genoa to the Lago-Maggiore, tending to connect Milan with the commercial emporium of Sardinia. From Alessandria it is essential that a line should be carried to Piacenza, with a short branch from it to Pavia, thus opening a direct communication between Genoa and Milan, through Pavia on the one hand, and between Turin and all the eastern and southern states of Italy on the other. By this also Genoa and the duchies of Piacenza, Parma, and Modena, would obtain important mutual advantages; while the rich agricultural provs. of Lodi, Pavia, and Cremona, would gain a ready access to the port of Genoa, for the export of their vast productions of cheese, silk, rice, and other articles, and for receiving merchandise necessary for their own wants. The *Parlamento* of Turin calculates that 328 kil. (about 330 English m.) of railway will be open to circulation in P. by next year. This result is the more extraordinary as the works have not been in progress for more than three years. The names of the lines are: Turin and Genoa, 165 kil.; Alessandria and Novara, 100 kil.; Turin and Tossano, 65 kil.; Turin and Susa, 52 kil.; Turin and Pinerola, 38 kil.; Mortara and Vigevano, 15 kil.; Turin and Novara, 93 kil.

The pop. of P. including the provs. of Genoa, Nice, and the Ligurian coast, is about 3,600,000.—It is subdivided into 30 provs., forming the 7 military divisions of Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, Novara, Aosta, Nice, and Genoa, in each of which resides a military governor. For ecclesiastical purposes it is divided into 26 dioceses, which are presided over by 3 archbishops, and 23 bishops. Protestantism is recognised by the constitution of 1848.—The royal senate of P. sitting at Turin, has under its jurisdiction the different tribunals of prefecture of the majority of the provs.: the royal senates of Nice and of Genoa presiding over the others.—For further details, and historical sketch, see articles TURIN and SARDINIAN STATES.

PIEDRA (LA), a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 35 m. NW of Malaga, and 12 m. W of Antequera. It has some mineral springs.

PIEDRA-BLANCA, an island of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, at the mouth of the Rio-Grande, in N lat. 21° 33', and E long. 110° 5'.

PIEDRABUENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 17 pueblos. The town is 18 m. W of Ciudad-Real, and 6 m. NE of Lanciana, in a valley. Pop. 2,308. It has manufactories of linen and common cloth. In the environs is a mine of silver.

PIEDRAHITA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila. The partido comprises 82 pueblos. The town is 30 m. W of Avila, and 24 m. NE of Bejar, at the foot of a mountain of the same name on the Corneja. Pop. 847. It has a palace belonging to the dukes of Alva, with extensive gardens, and two convents, and possesses manufactories of hats, comfits, &c. In the environs are several mineral springs. This town was formerly enclosed by walls, portions of which are still to be found, and possessed a fortress, on the site now occupied by the palace of the dukes of Alva.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Burgos, near the l. bank of the Oca. Pop. 100.

PIEDRALAVES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. S of Avila, partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, in the valley of Adrada. Pop. 732. It has a parish church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. This town is of Moorish foundation.

PIEDRAMILLERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 12 m. W of Estella, and 36 m. SW of Pamplona, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Odrón. Pop. 410.

PIERAS (PUNTA-DE), a headland of La Plata, on the W coast of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, and on the r. bank of the estuary of the La Plata, opposite Monte-Video, and to the N of the bay of Samborombon, in S lat. 35° 28', W long. 41° 50'.

PIE-IZQUIERDO, or **GARCIA**, a small stream of Spain, in the Sierra-de-Albarracin, on the confines of the provinces of Cuenca, Guadalajara, and Teruel. It forms the head-stream of the Tagus.

PIELNHOFFEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 9 m. WSW of Regensburg, and 10 m. NW of Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Nab. Pop. 335. It has a brewery, 2 saw-mills, and a manufactory of tobacco.

PIELISJÄRVI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, NE of the gov. of Kuopio, and district of Karelenskoefre. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. The Pielis issues from it on the S, and conveys its waters into lake Orivesi. Eno is situated on its S bank.

PIEMAN'S RIVER, a river of Tasmania, which flows SW into the ocean WNW of the embouchure of Donaldson river.

PIEMONTE, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Naples, and district of Castel-a-Mare, cant. and 1½ m. S of Gragnano, at the foot of mount Gauro. Pop. 1,200. It has 3 churches and a convent.

PIEMONTE, or **PIEDIMONTE**, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NNE of Catania, at the E base of Mount Etna. Pop. 1,404.

PIEN (WALACHISCH), or **OLAH-PIAN**, or **PIHAN**, or **PIANA**, a village of Transylvania, 7 m. SW of Muhlenbach, in a valley, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Maros. In the environs is a gold-mine.

PIENA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 21 m. SW of Oboian.

PIENZA, or **PIEROZA**, a town of Tuscany, capital of a capitanate, in the prov. and 33 m. SE of Sienna, and 12 m. WNW of Chiusi. Pop. in 1840, 1,109. It has a fine cathedral, and a college. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Piccolomini, afterwards Pope Pius II.

PIERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada, 12 m. N of Villafranca, in a flat and marshy locality, near the l. bank of the Noya. Pop. 2,328. It has a convent, and possesses manufactories of brandy and of pottery, and a cotton spinning-mill.

PIERCED (ISLAND). See **PERCE**.

PIEREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 285.

PIERIUS, a mountain of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, 30 m. W of Antakia. It joins the mount Arsus on the E, and terminates on the W, in Cape Khanzir, to the S of the bay of Iskenderun.

PIERMONT, a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 65 m. NNW of Concord, bounded on the W by the Connecticut, and watered by Eastman's and Indian's brooks. Pop. in 1840, 1,057.—Also a village of Orangetown township, Rockland co., in the state and 24 m. N of New York, and 135 m. S by W of Albany, on the W side of Hudson river, and near the New York and Erie railroad. Pop. 1,000.

PIERNIGAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 6 m. WNW of Bribeica, on a height, near the r. bank of the Omio. Pop. 100.

PIERO-A-SIEVE (SAN), a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. S of Scarperia, on the r. bank of the Sieve. Pop. 2,460. On an adjacent height is a fort.

PIERPONT, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Canton, and 202 m. NNW of Albany. It is 40 m. in length from N to S, has a diversified soil, and is drained by Oswegatchie, Grass, and Racket rivers. Pop. 1,430.

PIERRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, near the l. bank of the Charetelle, an affluent of the Doubs, 20 m. N of Louhans. Pop. in 1846, 2,047; of cant., 15,419.

PIERRE (LA), a small island on the NW coast of France, belonging to the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. NE of St. Malo.

PIERRE (SAINT). See **PETER'S (SAINT)**.

PIERRE (SAINT), a small island to the NNE of Madagascar, in S lat. 9° 15', a dependency of the Isle of France.

PIERRE (SAINT), a port of the island of Martinique, situated on a bay on the W coast of the island, 5 leagues NW of Fort-Royal, in N lat. 14° 14', and W long. 62° 12'. It is a port of entry, and the centre of business. It was founded in 1635, and has been four times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 3,000 houses, and a pop. of 24,000. See **MARTINIQUE**.

PIERRE (SAINT), a river of Senegambia, which flows into the Atlantic, 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Casamansa.

PIERRE (SAINT), a small island near the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 46° 46', at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1842, 1,303, chiefly employed in curing and drying fish. This island has been usually ceded to France in peace, and taken in time of war by the British. It forms under French regime with Miquelon, the colonial government of **Pierre-et-Miquelon**.

PIERRE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 632.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liège and dep. of Glons. Pop. 356.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Ellezelles. Pop. 223.

PIERRE-BUFFIERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 17 m. S by E of Limoges, near the l. bank of the Briance.

PIERRE-CAPPELLE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 227.—Also a department and commune in the dep. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Marcq. Pop. of dep., 2,398; of village, 611. It has spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

PIERRE-CHATEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, near the Rhone, 3 m. SE of Belley. A strong fort commands the passage of the river at this place.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Isère, 20 m. S of Grenoble.

PIERRE-D'ALLEVARD (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, 22 m. NE of Grenoble. Pop. in 1846, 2,010.

PIERRE-D'AURILLAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 1 m. ENE of Saint-Macaire, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,200.

PIERRE-DE-BŒUF, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Pelussin. Pop. 1,472.

PIERRE-DE-CORMEILLES (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, 1 m. SE of Cormeilles, near the Calonne. Pop. 1,480.

PIERRE-D'ENTREMONT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, 18 m.

NNE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,456.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Orne, 18 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,255.

PIERRE-SUR-DIVES (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 18 m. NE of Lisieux. Pop. 1,728.

PIERRE EGLISE (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of La Manche, 10 m. W of Cherbourg. Pop. in 1846, 2,349. The surrounding country produces large quantities of corn and flax, and a considerable traffic in agricultural produce is conducted here.

PIERRE FONTAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 24 m. SE of Baume-les-Dames.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER (SAINT), a walled town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, situated in a hollow, surrounded by mountains, 14 m. N of Nevers. Pop. in 1846, 2,483.

PIERRE D'OLERON (SAINT), a town of France, on the island of Oleron, 15 m. SW of Marennes. Pop. in 1846, 4,892. It has a harbour, and some trade in brandy, vinegar, and salt.

PIERRE-LÈS-CALAIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 1 m. S of Calais, of which it forms a suburb.

PIERRE-QUILBIGAM (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 1½ m. WNW of Brest. Pop. 3,715.

PIERRE-LEZ-YPRES (SAINT), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Ypres. Pop. 283.

PIERRE-SUR-LA-DIGUE (SAINT), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 830.

PIERRECLOS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Tramey, 8 m. W of Macon. Pop. 1,333.

PIERREFEU, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Cuers, 16 m. NE of Toulon-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,206.

PIERREFITTE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and cant. of Salbris, 33 m. NE of Romorantin, on the l. bank of the Grande-Sauldre. Pop. 958.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Allier, 28 m. WSW of Moulins-sur-Allier, near the confluence of the Odde and Lar. Pop. 1,015.

PIERREFITTE-SUR-AIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. of Commercy. The com. is situated on the r. bank of the Aire, 19 m. NW of Commercy. Pop. 680.

PIERREFONT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Attichy, 8 m. SE of Compiègne. Pop. 1,500.

PIERREFORT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. and 17 m. SW of St. Flour. Pop. of com., 1,375; of cant., 9,126.

PIERRELATTE, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, at the foot of a large rock, near the l. bank of the Rhone, 14 m. S by W of Montélimar. Pop. in 1846, 3,537.

PIERREPONT, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. SE of Creully, on the r. bank of the Buis-la-Grande, an affluent of the Seine.—Also a village in the dep. of Moselle, 15 m. NW of Briey.

PIERREPORT, or **PIERREPURTUIS**, a pass in Mount Jura, in the cant. and 21 m. NW of Berne, on the confines of the territory of Bienne and Soleure. It is supposed to have been a work of the Romans. It was fortified by the Austrians in the war of 1813-14.

PIERREVILLE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, 8 m. NW of Privas. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 3 m. S of Pieux.

PIERREVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 7 m. E of Briey.

PIERRE-WITH-RUNSTON (SAINT), a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. SSW of Chepstow. Area 591 acres. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 65.

PIERRIE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 7 m. NE of Guemene-Penfias. Pop. 1,240.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, or **PIERST'S BRIDGE**, a township in Gainford p., co-palatine of Durham, 5 m. W by N of Darlington. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1851, 235.

PIESTING, a village of Lower Austria, on the river Fischa, 10 m. W of Ebenfurth. There are several iron forges here.

PIESZCZEC, a village of Poland, 50 m. ESE of Siedlec, in a flat thickly wooded district.

PIETERMARITZBURG, or **PIET-MARITZ-BERG**, a division and town of the colony of Natal in South Africa.—The division is bounded on the N by the dividing ridge between the Impfane or Mui river and the Umgani; on the SE by the division of D'Urban; and on the SW by the Umkomanzi river. It is a good grazing and a superior agricultural district, and is well-watered.—The town which is the seat of government and head-quarters of the military, is 52 m. road-distance W by N of Port-Natal. It is well-protected by Fort-Napier. Pop. 2,800. See NATAL.

PIETOLA, a village and fort of Austrian Italy, 3 m. SE of Mantua, on the banks of the Mincio. This was the birthplace of Virgil.

PIETON, a river of Belgium, which rises near Fountain-l'Éveque in Hainault; runs N, then E, and then S; and flows into the Sambre near Charleroi, after a course of 25 m.

PIETRA, a port in the Sardinian prov. of Genoa, 16 m. SW of Savona, on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRA (La), a village of Corsica, 15 m. E of Corte, near the r. bank of the Alesani. Pop. 757.

PIETRA-ABBONDANTE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. S of Agogna. Pop. 1,500.

PIETRA-CAMILA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. SSW of Teramo, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Tossicia. Pop. 1,000. It has 2 churches.

PIETRACATELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 15 m. E of Campobasso, cant. and 3 m. S of S. Elia, on a rock. Pop. 1,700. It has 4 churches.

PIETRACUPA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 12 m. NW of Campobasso, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Trivento, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 970. It has 4 churches.

PIETRA-DE-FUSI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Montefusco, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 5,000. It has a church and several chapels.

PIETRA-DI-MONTE-CORVINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 18 m. SW of S. Severo, cant. and 4½ m. SSE of Castelnuovo, at the extremity of a fertile valley. Pop. 2,200. It has a convent.

PIETRA-FERRAZANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 21 m. S of Lanciano, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Villa-Santo-Maria, on a rocky hill. Pop. 500.

PIETRAFISA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 12 m. SW of Potenza, cant. and 5 m. N of Brienza. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRAGALLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. NE of Potenza, cant. and 6 m. SW of Acerenza. Pop. 3,400.

PIETRALBA, a village of Corsica, in the arrond.

and 19 m. SW of Bastia, and 53 m. NNE of Ajaccio, on the r. bank of the Ostriconi. Pop. 500.

PIETRACINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. WNW of Ariano, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pesco-la-Mazza. Pop. 1,800.

PIETRAMALA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 23 m. SSE of Paolo, cant. and 3 m. S of Ajello, and 3 m. from the sea-coast, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,160. It has a fortress, 2 churches, and a convent. Silk is cultivated in the environs.—Also a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 29 m. NNE of Florence, vic. and 4 m. NW of Firenzuola. Pop. 2,450.

PIETRA-MELLARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 18 m. NNE of Caserta. Pop. 1,600.

PIETRANICO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 12 m. S of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 600.

PIETRANSIERA, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 18 m. SE of Sulmona. Pop. 360.

PIETRAPERTOSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 9 m. NE of Lamenzana. Pop. 2,560.

PIETRA-ROZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. ESE of Piedimonte. Pop. 1,700.

PIETRA-SANTA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 46 m. WNW of Florence, the cap. of an isolated district enclosed by the duchies of Lucca and Modena, and the Mediterranean. It is a well-built place, with several handsome churches, and a ducal palace. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRA-STORNINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 7 m. NW of Avellino. Pop. 2,154.

PIETRA-VAIRANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, on the summit of a hill, 24 m. NNW of Caserta. Pop. 3,000.

PIETRO (MONTE SANTO), a mountain of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 23', E long. 9° 18', having an alt. of 851 toises = 1,813 yds. above sea-level.

PIETRO (SANTO), a village of Corsica, 12 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 980.—Also a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Udino, on the l. bank of the Natisone.—Also a fort 7 m. S of Venice, at the N extremity of the island of Pelestrina.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 6 m. NW of La Sala. Pop. 2,700.—Also a fort of the island of Sardinia, 12 m. SSW of Cagliari.—Also a town near the SE coast of the island of Elba. Pop. 1,900.

PIETRO-AD-SEPHIM (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 3 m. NW of Salerno. Pop. 2,000.

PIETRO-A-PATIERNO (SANTO), a town of Naples, 4 m. NE of the city of Naples. Pop. 2,500.

PIETRO-A-SCAFATI (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 9 m. WNW of Salerno. Pop. 400.

PIETRO-AVELLANA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. SW of Capracotta. Pop. 1,200.

PIETRO-DI-MAIDA (SANTO), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. S of Nicastro. Pop. 1,500. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in 1783.

PIETRO-DE-NEMBO (SANTO), two islets of the Adriatic, at the entrance of the gulf of Quamero, to the SE of Osero, in N lat. 44° 27', and E long. 14° 32'. They are separated by a channel only 340 yds. in width, which affords good anchorage.

PIETRO-DE-VARA (SANTO), a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa, 9 m. ENE of Chiavari. Pop. 900.

PIETRO-IN-CALATINA (SANTO), a town of

Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 15 m. S of Lecce. It is a well-built town with a pop. of 7,750.

PIETRO-INCARIANO (SAN), a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Verona, on a torrent which throws itself into the Adige. Pop. 756. The district comprises 10 coms.

PIETRO-IN-FINE (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 27 m. SE of Sora, cant. and 4 m. SE of Cervaro. Pop. 1,000. It has 2 parish-churches and an hospital.

PIETRO-IN-LAMA (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and cant. and 5 m. SW of Lecce. Pop. 1,250.

PIETRO-VERNOTICO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 18 m. NE of Lecce, cant. and 9 m. N of Campi. Pop. 1,500.

PIEUX (LES), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche and arrond. of Cherbourg. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1830, 12,132; in 1846, 12,005. The village is 14 m. SW of Cherbourg, and 45 m. NW of St. Lo. Pop. 1,594. Kaolin is wrought in the environs.

PIEVE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and 12 m. S of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice, prov. and 12 m. NW of Oneglia, on the l. bank of the Aroschia. Pop. 1,735. The environs afford large quantities of oil.—Also a village of the Pusterthal, on the Cordevole, to the SW of Cortina.—Also a market-town of the Papal states, in the prov. of Bologna, on the Reno. Pop. 3,300.

PIEVE-DE-CAIRO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Lomellina, 15 m. SSE of Mortara, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,500.

PIEVE-DI-CADORE. See CADORE.

PIEVE-D'OLMI, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, capital of a district in the delegation and 6 m. ESE of Cremona. The district comprises 35 coms., and contains 13,619 inhabitants.

PIEVE-PELAGO, a market-town of the duchy and district of Modena, 38 m. SSW of the town of that name, in the del. of Frignano, on the l. bank of the Scutella, an affluent of the Panaro. Pop. 1,200.

PIEVE-PONTO-MORONE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the delegation and 17 m. ESE of Pavia, district and 6 m. SE of Corte-Oloha, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,840.

PIEVE-DI-PRIMIERO (LA), a market-town of Tyrol, in the circle and 34 m. E of Trent, and 14 m. NW of Feltre, on the r. bank of the Cismone. Pop. 1,200.

PIEVE-DI-SACCO, a market-town of Austria, in the delegation and 12 m. SE of Mantua, on the Canal-di-Fiumicelli. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactories of silk and cloth.

PIEVE-DI-SAN-GIOVANNI, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the delegation and 18 m. SE of Mantua, district and 3 m. SW of Revere. Pop. 1,326. It has numerous forges.

PIEVE-DI-SOLIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NNW of Treviso, district and 9 m. SW of Ceneda.

PIEVE-SAN-STEFANO, a market-town of Tuscany, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 54 m. ESE of Florence, on the Tiber, at the confluence of the Anscione. Pop. in 1840, 1,597. It possesses a collegiate-church and a public fountain, and has several dye-works.

PIGEON-HOUSE, a mountain of New Zealand, in S lat. 35° 19', and E long. 16° 30', so named by Cook, from its supposed resemblance to a dove cot.

PIGEON ISLAND, an island in Dusky bay,

New Zealand, a little to the S of Facile harbour.—Also a small island in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Canara, in N lat. 14° 2'.

PIGEON RIVER, a river of Tennessee, U. S., which runs into the French-Broad river, on the l. bank, near Newport.—Little Pigeon river joins the same river 9 m. below, in Jefferson co.

PIGLESTHORNE, or **PIRSTON**, a parish in Bucks, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Irvinghoe, including the chapelry of Nettlesden and Friesden. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 107.

PIGNA, a town of Piedmont, 9 m. NE of Ventimiglia. Pop. 3,000.

PIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 12 m. W of Montpellier. Pop. 1,500.

PIGNANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 12 m. SE of Brignolles. Pop. 2,450. It has considerable manufactories of cotton cloth and paper, also iron-works.

PIGNATARO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NW of Caserta. Pop. 1,980.

PIGNENA. See TIGRE.

PIGNEROL. See PINEROLA.

PIGNETTO, a village of the duchy and district of Modena, 17 m. SSW of the town of that name.

PIGOT (POINT), the north point of entrance into Passage canal, in Prince William sound, in N lat. 60° 47'.

PIKIE, a district and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland and S part of the gov. of Abo. The dist. comprises 4 parishes.

PIJA. See PIAVOZERO.

PIJMA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kostroma, district and 60 m. ESE of Vetloug; flows thence into the gov. of Viatska; and joins the river of that name, on the r. bank, near Koukarskaia, district and 42 m. ENE of Yaransk, and after a course in a generally E direction of 150 m.

PIKE-LAKE, a lake of British North America, to the E of Lake Winnipeg, into which it discharges its waters by a river of the same name. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 15 in breadth. The river P. has a course of 120 m.

PIKE, a county in the NE part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the NE and SE by Delaware river, and watered by Lackawaxen river and several creeks. It has a mountainous surface, and, except on the Delaware, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 3,882; in 1850, 5,876. Its cap. is Milford.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 470 sq. m., bounded on the W by Flint river, and drained by its tributary Anhaui river. Pop. in 1840, 9,176; in 1850, 9,876. Its cap. is Zebulon.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Alabama, containing a surface of 1,100 sq. m., bordered on the E by Pea river, and drained by Conecuh river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 10,108; in 1850, 15,920. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, containing a surface of 864 sq. m., drained by Bogue-Chitto river and its branches, and by Tangiahaho river, an affluent of Lake Pontchartrain. Pop. in 1840, 6,151; in 1850, 7,357. Its cap. is Holmesville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 490 sq. m., bounded on the SE by Cumberland mountain, and drained by the W fork of Big Sandy river. Pop. in 1840, 3,567; in 1850, 5,367. Its cap. is Picketon.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Ohio, containing a surface of 421 sq. m., bisected from N to S by Scioto river. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,626; in 1850, 10,954. Its cap. is Chili-

cot.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally undulating, of 325 sq. m., bounded on the N by White river, and watered by Patoka river and Flat creek. Pop. in 1840, 4,769; in 1850, 8,599. Its cap. is Petersburg.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 800 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Illinois, and on the SW by the Mississippi, and drained by several affluents of these rivers. On M'Kee's creek is a salt spring, 20 ft. in diameter. Pop. in 1840, 11,728; in 1850, 18,820. Its cap. is Pittsfield.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Mississippi, and watered by Salt and Auvre rivers. Pop. in 1840, 10,646; in 1850, 13,601. Its cap. is Bowling Green.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Arkansas, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by branches of Little Missouri river. Pop. in 1840, 969; in 1850, 1,692. Its cap. is Murfreesboro.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the state of New York, 20 m. N of Angelica, and 257 m. W by S of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by East Koy and West Koy creeks, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,176.—Also a township of Potter co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 139.—Also a township of Berks co., in the same state, drained by the head-streams of Manatawny river. Its soil is gravelly, but is little cultivated. Pop. 790.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the same state, 158 m. N of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, drained by Wyalusing creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,518.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 792.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 1,668.—Also a township of Clarke co., in the same state. Pop. 1,436.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 1,115.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 1,248.—Also a township of Madison co., in the same state. Pop. 529.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state. Pop. 1,409.

PIKE-RUN, a township of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 18 m. SE of Washington, watered by Pike run and Little Pike run, affluents of Monongahela river, and bordered on the E by the National road. Pop. in 1840, 2,187.

PIKETON, a village of Pike co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 19 m. S. of Chillicothe, and 64 m. S of Columbus, on the E side of Scioto river. Pop. in 1840, about 400.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Kentucky, 173 m. ESE of Frankfort, on the W side of Sandy river. Pop. 92.

PIKEVILLE, a village of Baltimore co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 8 m. NW of Baltimore, on the E side of Patapsco river. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Alabama, 68 m. NNW of Tuscaloosa, 3 m. E of Butta-hatchee river.—Also a village of Bledsoe co., in the state of Tennessee, 112 m. ESE of Nashville, on elevated ground, a little W of Sequatchy river, an affluent of the Tennessee. Pop. 150.

PIKHOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 9 m. SW of Novo-Khopersk, on the r. bank of the Khoper.

PILA, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 19 m. NE of Presburg, on the Gedra, an affluent of the Dodaog.

PILÃO-ARCADO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-São-Francisco. Pop. of the town and district, 5,000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahyba, and comarca of Brejo-d'Área, on the l. bank of the Parahyba. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town in the prov. of Goyaz, 92 m. N of the town of Goyaz.—

VI.

Also a village on the E coast of the Brazilian island of Itamaracá, in S lat. 7° 9'.

PILARES. See PILLAR (CAPE).

PILAS, an island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 35', E long. 121° 38'. It is about 9 m. in length, and is surrounded by a number of smaller islets.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,300.

PILAT, or PILATE (MOUNT), a mountain of France, in the chain of the Cevennes, running N and S, partly in the dep. of the Loire, partly in that of the Rhone. It has an alt. of 3,517 ft. above sea-level.—Also a ramification of the Bernese Alps, between the cants. of Lucerne and Unterwalden, stretching from SW to NE. Its principal summits are the Esel, the Oberhaupt, the Bande, the Gemsmättli, the Wedderfeld, the Grappstein, and the Tommlishorn. The latter, which is the principal peak, is 5 m. SW of Lucerne, and has an alt. of 7,116 ft. above sea-level, and 5,766 ft. above the lake of Lucerne. On the E side of the Tommlishorn is a small lakes or tarn fed by the melted snows. The whole mountain is composed of nummulite limestone and sandstone.

PILAYA-Y-PASPAYA, or ZINTI, a province of Bolivia, on the NE of the dep. of Potosi, intersected in all directions by the Cordillera. The climate in the mountain-valleys is moderately hot, and the soil very productive. The wine and brandies made in this district are esteemed in the neighbouring provs. The river San-Juan intersects the district; and the Supas and Agchilla form by their united streams the Paspaya, which divides the prov. from Pomabamba, and runs into the Pilcomayo. The towns of Pilaya and Paspaya were destroyed by incursions of the Indians. There are lead-mines in the settlement of Pototaca.

PILCHOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 39 m. SE of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Oder. Pop. 500.

PILCOMAYO, a large river of Bolivia and of Buenos Ayres, formed by the union of the Cachimayo and the Suipacha, which, flowing the one SE, from the mountains to the NW of Potosi, and the other NE, from the neighbourhood of Chuquisaca, unite in S lat. 21° 10', W long. 63° 55'. From this point the course of the river is nearly direct E, across the Llanos-de-Chaco, to the meridian of 61° W, when it turns SSE, and pursuing that direction, falls into the Paraguay on the r., by two branches, on the point of land formed by the most northern of which, or the Araguay-guazu, the city of Assuncion was founded by Gonzalez-de-Mendoza, in 1538. The other branch, called the Araguay-Mini, does not join the Paraguay till within a short distance of the confluence of the Vermejo. The P. is the largest river of the Gran-Chaco, and is one of the most important of the branches of the great Paraguay, forming a water-communication of nearly 900 m. with the prov. of Los Charcos and the mines of Potosi. It is said, that owing to the quantity of quicksilver washed into this river from the mountains, no fish will live in it; but this appears to be fabulous. In the mountainous country, however, no fish are found in it until it spreads its stream over the plains of the Gran-Chaco, and here it begins to abound in alligators, which are said to be more numerous and more voracious in this than in any other stream of the country. The navigation of the P., however, though at times practicable, with the exception of some rapids that are easily overcome, to its source, is subject to occasional interruptions, and in dry seasons, it is in some places too shallow for the smallest craft. In 1740 a failure of its waters is recorded, even at its source, by which the working of the

D

mines of Potosi was suspended, and the country suffered severely. The island formed by the two lower branches of the P. is low and marshy; inasmuch that in the rainy season the two branches swell so much as to overflow the whole island, and even to communicate with the Rio-Vermejo. In the tract of land adjoining the river, and subject to inundations, there are also several permanent lakes. An American traveller, who crossed the southern branch of this river in June 1853, about 10 leagues from Chuquisaca, says: "It has the peculiarity of all the highland rivers here, of great breadth compared with the amount of water which it ordinarily contains. So secure is it against inundation, except during the rains, that whenever the bed of the river is a little above the channels, and does not consist entirely of stones, the inhabitants convert it into gardens, and plant with such vegetables that the fruit can be secured before the rains return. We passed several of these gardens planted with such vegetables as are raised with some difficulty in our climate, yet they are grown here without difficulty, though planted in mid winter. The climate is as thoroughly tropical as that of Panama: as a consequence, the houses here lose the substantial character which they had in the colder regions, and are constructed only of reeds and other perishable materials. Another indication of the tropical character of this valley is the abundance of parasites on all the shrubs with which the hills are more or less covered. The P. contains water enough to float our small river-steamers if it all run in one channel, and not of greater width than 60 or 70 ft.: but it is divided into several shallow streams, the positions of which are constantly changing. I am told that the river maintains this character to its junction with the Paraguay. It is certainly unfortunate for Bolivia that all her southern rivers are, from the periodical character of the rains, necessarily of this character. River-navigation must therefore be limited to the rivers on the eastern border. Steam-navigation of these branches of the Amazon would make an entire change in the trade and course of business in this country." In 1844, three small vessels started from a little below the falls of Caiza, in about S lat. 21°, where the P. enters the plains of the Gran-Chaco; but after 37 days' hard labour, had only advanced 10 leagues, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, though the largest of the boats only drew 22 inches. In this situation they were also annoyed by the attacks of the Indians, descendants probably of the same tribes who had driven back the Jesuit missionaries from about the same place more than a century before.

PILES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of San Felipe, near the embouchure of the Alcoy. Pop. 1,110.

PILES GROVE, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 10 m. NE of Salem. It has a level surface, and is drained by Salem creek. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 2,477.

PILGRAM, or **BELZIMOW**, a town of Bohemia, 23 m. E of Tabor, on the l. bank of the Selivka. Pop. 2,500.

PILGRIMS, a group of five islands on the SE shore of the St. Lawrence, 103 m. below Quebec, 8 m. SW by W of Point Loup. The highest in the group is 300 ft. high.

PILHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 133.

PILIBIT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, district and 30 m. NE of Bareilly, pleasantly situated on the E or l. bank of the Gowrah, or Deva-Gorrah. It carries on an extensive

commerce in timber, from the Almorah hills. It was ceded to the British in 1802.

PILICA, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Cracow; forms the W and N boundary of the palatinate of Sandomir; and falls into the Vistula a few miles from Czersk, after a NE course of 150 m., in which it passes the town of its own name, and those of Sulejow, Nowemiasta, and Wurka. —Also a town of Poland, 28 m. N by W of Cracow, on the river Pilica. Pop. 1,900, of which a considerable proportion are Jews.

PILIERI, a village of Sicily, 52 m. SSE of Trapani, near the r. bank of the Belici, and in the neighbourhood of the ruins of the ancient *Selinus*.

PILIS, a village of Hungary, 9 m. SE of Gran, on the Dorog, a small affluent of the Danube. It is remarkable for two splendid castles.—Also a small town of Hungary, 26 m. ENE of Fünfkirchen.

PILKINGTON, a large township in Oldham-cum-Prestwich p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. S by E of Bury, comprising the hamlets of Stand, Ringley, Unsworth, and Outwood. Area 5,378 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,006; in 1851, 12,863. The cotton manufacture and calico-printing are extensively carried on here.

PILL, or **CORUGUE**, a rivulet of co. Wexford, which rises 7 m. E of New-Ross, and flows 10 m. S to the head of Bannow harbour.

PILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Aubeterre. Pop. 1,050.

PILLAR, a hill in the district of Wastwater, in Cumberland, 2,893 ft. in height.

PILLAR (CAPE), a high cape on the SE coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the NE shore of Storm bay, in S lat. 43° 13', E long. 148° 9'.—Also a cape on the NW coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 52° 42' 53", W long. 76° 39' 31", bearing S 42° W, 11 m. from Cape Victory, the opposite point of the entrance, forming the SW point of entrance into the straits of Magalhaens from the Pacific. It is a mass of rocks, which terminate in two cliffs in the shape of towers, making the extremity of the cape.

PILLATON, a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Callington. Area 2,478 acres. Pop. in 1851, 393.

PILLAU, a seaport of East Prussia, 24 m. WSW of Königsberg, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische-haff, in N lat. 54° 33' 59". It is well-built, but is important only for its harbour. The town itself is open, but adjoining to it is a regular fortress considered the key to this part of the Prussian coast. The harbour, which serves as the port of Königsberg, is commodious, but has only 12 ft. water, so that heavy laden ships find it necessary to discharge part of their cargo before they can come in. The total number of vessels which entered the port in 1849 was 622, of which 182 were English, 168 Prussian, 94 Norwegian, 74 Netherlands, 47 Hanoverian, 13 Swedish, 12 Danish, 5 Russian, 3 French, &c. Of these 219 vessels were in ballast, and the remainder brought cargoes of wine, fruits, coals, salt, sugar, herrings, fish, train oil, iron, &c. The number of vessels which cleared outwards during 1849 with cargoes was 565, of which 173 were English. Of these 381 vessels were laden with grain of various kinds, 47 with oil cakes, 41 with rape and linseed, 26 with flax, 12 with wood, and the remainder with general cargoes. P. has a good fishery, particularly of sturgeons. The peninsula on the point of which it stands is a pleasant and fertile tract. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Frische-haff forms a semicircular bay, on the other side of which stands Alt Pillau.

PILLERE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of

Golcondah, and district of Gurrumcondah, ceded by the Nizam to the British in 1800.

PILLERTON-HERSEY, or **NETHRE-PILLERTON**, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. SW of Kingston. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 227.

PILLERTON-PRIORS, or **OVER-PILLERTON**, a parish in Warwickshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Stratford. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 163.

PILLES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. NE of Mons, near the r. bank of the Aignes. Pop. 600.

PILLING, a chapelry and township in Garstang p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Garstang. Area 8,017 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,281.

PILLITH, or **PWLL-LAITH**, a parish in Radnorshire, 3 m. SW of Knighton. Area 1,897 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1851, 92.

PILLKALLEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. NE of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,270.

PILLTOWN, a small seaport town in the p. of Fiddown, co. Kilkenny, on the rivulet Pill, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Waterford. The houses and cottages are mostly of modern construction, and very neat. The quay, situated at the termination of the tide-way and the navigation of the Pill river, receives vessels of 70 tons. Pop. in 1831, 634; in 1841, 701.

PILNIKAU, a village of Bohemia, 30 m. NE of Gotschin, on the r. bank of the Kaiferbach. Pop. 966.

PILNITZ, or **PÖLLNITZ**, a village of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 4 m. ESE of Dresden. It is celebrated in European history for a meeting of the emperor Leopold II., Frederic William II. of Prussia, the count of Artois, the ex-minister Calonne, and several other personages, in August 1791. A treaty of offensive alliance was not concluded, but preliminaries were agreed on for a defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia, which was finally settled at Berlin, on Feb. 7, 1792. The brothers of the king of France received only an assurance from Prussia and Austria, that they hoped all the powers whose assistance had been asked for would be ready to contribute, according to their means, to restore the royal family, and to establish a government founded on the rights of sovereigns, and the welfare of the people, in which case Austria and Prussia would join them; and that in the mean time, they would give orders that their troops should hold themselves in readiness to act. Six secret articles are also said to have existed. The French considered the P. convention as the basis of the coalition of Europe against France. The royal palace here was burned down in 1818, but has been since rebuilt.

PILOTAS (RIO-DAS), a river of Brazil, which rises in the Morro of Santa-Anna, and flows W to the Xapoco, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 27° 15'.

PILOTO (SALINAS-DEL), a group of upward craggy rocks on the W coast of Mexico, to the SE of Cape Corrientes.

PILSDON, or **PILLESDON**, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Beaminster. Area 648 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 95.

PILSEN, a circle of Bohemia, adjoining Bavaria on the W, and to the S of the circle of Elmbogen. Its area is 1,600 sq. m. The W part is covered with ramifications of the Böhmerwald. There formerly existed in this circle large silver-mines, but these are now exhausted, and iron forms the chief mineral product. The pastures of the district are good. The rivers Mies and Bradawka or Radbusa both have their sources here, and, after their junction, take the name of Beraun. The pop. was 222,196 in 1843.—The chief town, of the same name, is situated at the angle formed by the Mies and the Radbusa, at their junction, at an alt. of 302 yds. above sea-

level, on the great road from Nuremberg to Prague, and 71 m. SW of the latter city. It contains 3,700 inhabitants, and has become an active trading-place. Its chief manufactures are woollens, cottons, leather, and articles of iron and horn. It is fortified; and has frequently been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia.

PILSEN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 12 m. SSW of Ipoly-Sagh.

PILSENITZ, or **ALT PILSEN**, a market-town of Bohemia, 5 m. SE of Pilsen, on the l. bank of the Uslawa. It is now much decayed.

PILSGATE, a hamlet in Barnack p., Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Stamford. Pop. 133.

PILSLEY, a township in Chatsworth p., Derbyshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Bakewell. Area 447 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 339.—Also a hamlet in Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 403.

PILSNO, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, 60 m. E of Cracow. Pop. 1,600.

PILSTING, a village of Bavaria, 3 m. NW of Landau, near the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 500.

PILSWORTH, a township in Middleton p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. SE of Bury. Area 1,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 443; in 1851, 373.

PILTEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, on the r. bank of the river Windau, 20 m. NW of Goldingen. The Poles, Danes, and Swedes, successively held this place, which was ultimately occupied by the Russians in 1795.

PILTON, a parish in Rutland, 4 m. NE of Uppingham. Area 337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 86.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Shepton-Mallet. Area 5,593 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 1,159.—Also a parish in Devon, 1 m. N of Barnstaple, at the mouth of the Taw. Area 1,861 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,819; in 1851, 1,813.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Oundle, on the W bank of the Nene. Area 1,473 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1851, 143.

PILWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district of Oudipore, in N lat. 25° 19'.

PILWISZKI, a village of Poland, 12 m. NW of Marienpol, on the r. bank of the Scheschoffe.

PIMBAMARCA. See **PAMBAMARCA**.

PIMBO, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 4 m. S of Geaune. Pop. 560.

PIME'NE' (MONT), a summit of the Pyrenees, in the S part of the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, between the valleys of Estaube and Gavarni. Alt. above sea-level, 3,410 yds.

PIMENTO (PORR), a village on the SW coast of the S peninsula of the island of Hayti, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW of Les-Coteaux.

PIMERIA, a district of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, inhabited by the Pimas Indians, and divided by the Ascension river into P. Alta and P. Baxa.

PIMPERNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Blandford-Forum. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. 517.

PIMSANIM, a town of Chinese Tartary, 35 m. SW of Ning-yuen.

PIN (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. N of Cerisy. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Mars-la-Jaille. Pop. 830.—Also a village in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. E of Argentan. Pop. 220.—Also a village in the same dep., 6 m. S of Mortagne. Pop. 1,260.

PINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Ebro.

PINA-DE-CAMPOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Ucieza. Pop. 900.

PINA-ESQUEVA, a village of Spain, in the prov.

and 18 m. ENE of Valladolid, near the r. bank of the Esgueva.

PINAGOA, a small river of Quito, which enters the Putumayo.

PINAGRA, a town and fortress of India, in the district of Baramahal, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$. It was taken and destroyed by the British in 1790.

PINANG. See **PENANG**.

PINAR (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of Majorca, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 53'$.

PINAREJO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Cuenca. Pop. 1,400.

PINAS, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Ystmo, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, to the W of the Chagres.

PINAS (POINT), a low projecting point of land on the coast of New California, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 37' 15''$. It is covered with trees, chiefly of the stone pine.

PINASCA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Pinerola, near the l. bank of the Clusone. Pop. 2,000.

PINCHBECK, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. N by W of Spalding. Area 11,640 acres. Pop. 3,062.

PINCHESES, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, which runs SSE, and enters the Pastaza, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 50'$. There was formerly an Indian settlement on its banks, at its junction with the Pastaza.

PINCKNEY, a township of Lewis co., New York, U. S., 16 m. NW of Martinsburg.—Also a village in Warren co., Missouri, 61 m. ENE of Jefferson.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a township of Union district, S. Carolina, U. S., on Broad river, 79 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Wilkinson co., in Missouri, 150 m. SW of Jackson.—Also a village in Perry co., in Illinois, 134 m. S of Springfield.

PINCZEHELY, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of the Kapos, 35 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenberg.

PINCZOW, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Nidda, 18 m. WNW of Stobnica. Between this and the village of Clissow, the Swedes obtained a victory over the Poles in 1702.

PINDA, a port of Congo, on the l. bank of the Zaire, 14 m. from its mouth.

PINDAMONHANGABA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 66 m. NE of the city of São-Paulo, the cap. of a fertile district.

PINDARE, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-da-Desordem, in the prov. of Maranhão, and flowing E, joins the Mearim, on the l. bank.

PINDARIS [*i. e.* 'Freebooters'], a name given in British India to the hordes of mounted robbers who, for several years, after 1812, infested the possessions of the East India company. In the autumn, when the Herbada is so low that it is fordable by cavalry, they frequently entered into the rich territories of the company, devastated the country, and carried off the spoils to their mountains. These freebooters had existed since 1761, but made themselves particularly formidable in the 19th century. They were descended from the caste of Mohammedan warriors, which formerly received high pay from the Indian princes; but the British East India company disarmed many of the tributary native princes, and disbanded their troops. The number of the P. was thus increased, and they were secretly excited by the Indian tributaries to attack the Company. In 1817, the British governor-general, the marquis of Hastings, determined on the destruction of these robbers, whose force was estimated at 40,000 horse. Attacked on all sides, they were conquered and dispersed; garrisons were placed in some of their fortresses, and hostages taken to Calcutta; their other strong places were demolished. See historical paragraph in article **HINDOSTAN**.

PIND-DADUN-KHAN, a town of the Punjab, 100 m. NW of Lahore, consisting of three small towns situated close to each other, and within 4 m. of the r. bank of the Jelum. The united pop. is about 6,000, whose chief employment is connected with the great salt-mines near Karabagh.

PINDUS. See **MEZZARO**.

PINE, a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 11 m. N of Pittsburgh. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of

Alleghany river. Pop. in 1840, 1,770.—Also a township of Armstrong co., in the same state, bounded on the W by Alleghany river, and drained by its branches. Pop. 1,227.—Also a creek in the same state, which has its source in Potter co., and flows into the W branch of Susquehanna river.

PINE (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $46^{\circ} 37' 12''$, and W long. $53^{\circ} 32' 27''$. A revolving light with bell-shaped reflectors has recently been erected on this cape, at an alt. of 246 ft. above the level of the sea.

PINE-BLUFF, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 28 m. SSE of Little Rock, on the S side of Arkansas river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PINE-CREEK, a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 572.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 628.

PINE-GROVE, a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 593.—Also a township of Schuylkill co., in the same state, 43 m. NE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Swatara creek. Pop. 1,605.

PINE-HILL, a village of Elba township, Genesee co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PINE ISLAND. See **PIÑOS**.

PINE-ISLAND (LAKE), a lake of New Britain, to the S of Beaver lake, and 150 m. NW of Lake Winnipeg.

PINE ISLANDS, a group in the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$, and W long. $81^{\circ} 25'$.

PINE-PLAINS, a township of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 25 m. NE of Poughkeepsie, and 62 m. S of Albany. It is level in the centre, and is drained by Chicomico and Wappinger's creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,334.

PINE-RIVER, a river of N. America, which rises in a lake contiguous to the Lake-of-the-Hills, and falls, after a short course, into Peace river.—Also a river which runs into Lake Huron, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 42'$.

PINEDA, a small port of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Barcelona. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 24 m. W of Cuenca.

PINEDA (SIERRA DE), a mountain chain in Spain, in the SE of the prov. of Burgos, united with the Sierra-de-Oca on the N, and the Sierra-Millan on the S.

PINEDA (PORT DE), one of the inland passes of the Pyrenees, between the Spanish prov. of Aragon and the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees. It is 27 m. SE of Argeles, elevated about 7,800 ft. above the level of the sea.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 78 m. E by S of Archangel, on a river of the same name which flows into the Northern Dwina, on the r. bank, after a NW course of 250 m.

PINEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WSW of Tarragona, near the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 820. In 1766 it received a grant of privileges and immunities from Charles III.

PINEL-DE-ABAJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Valladolid. Pop. 550.

PINEL-DE-ARRIBA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Valladolid. Pop. 330.

PIN-EMAGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 5 m. NE of Marnay. Pop. 600.

PINERO (EL), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Zamora. Pop. 400.

PINEROLA, a province of Piedmont, bounded by the prov. of Turin on the E and NE; the Po on the E; and the prov. of Saluzzo on the S. Area

153,521 hectares, of which 55,916 were under cultivation in 1839-40; 23,486 were occupied by woods and forests; 20,706 were in a natural state, but capable of cultivation, and 53,433 were uncultivable. About two-thirds of the prov. are covered with hills intersected by narrow valleys. Its pop. in 1848 was 126,998. Chestnuts and fruit are largely produced, and about 70,000 lbs. of silk yearly. It has active manufactories of pottery, paper, woollen cloth, hats, leather, and wax; and a large mill for spinning cotton-yarn has recently been erected at La Tour. The live stock of the prov. is extensive. The prov. is intersected by the Clusone, the Pellice, Agogna, Germanasca, Chlamagna, Chisola, and Lomina. It is subdivided into 15 districts and 69 communes.—Its cap., of the same name, is delightfully situated at the foot of a fertile hill, behind which rise the more elevated summits of the Alps, near the entrance of the valley of the Clusone, 20 m. SW of Turin, at an alt. of 423 yds. above sea-level. It is neither regular nor well-built, but contains a spacious place-of-arms, on which are situated a handsome hospital and cavalry barracks, and has a cathedral which forms a marked object in the landscape. The pop., amounting to 14,000, manufacture woollens, silk, paper, and leather. The trade in these articles, as well as in corn, wine, spirits, charcoal, and fire-wood, is considerable. P. was formerly a place of strength; but on its cession to Savoy in 1713, its fortifications were blown up by the French.

PINES. See **PINOS.**

PINES (BAY OF), a bay on the coast of W. Florida, in N lat. 30° 20'.

PINES (ISLAND OF), an island in the S. Pacific, near the S point of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 38'. It is about 18 leagues in circumf., and stretches 14 or 15 m. in a SE and NW direction.

PINEVILLE, a village of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. E by S of Doylestown. Pop. in 1840, 30.—Also a village of Charleston district, in the state of S. Carolina, 130 m. SE of Columbia, on the S side of Santee river.—Also a village of Marengo co., in the state of Alabama, 110 m. SSW of Tuscaloosa, and a little E of Tombigbee river.

PINEY-LUXEMBOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, 12 m. NE of Troyes. Pop. 1,800.

PINGREEVILLE, a village of Littleton township, Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the SE side of the Connecticut.

PINKHAM'S GRANT, a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 92 m. N of Concord. Pop. in 1840, 39.

PINKNEY, a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 201.

PINTLALA, a river of the state of Alabama, U. S., which has its source in Montgomery co., and joins the Alabama on the S bank. On its banks is a village of the same name.

PIN-GAN, a prov. in the N part of the Corea, bounded on the SW by the Yellow sea, and on the W and N by Mandshuria. It is 240 m. in length from NE to SW, and 135 m. in breadth. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by the Ya-lu. Its chief place is Wei-yuen.

PIN-HAI, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Kin-chan, on the sea of Japan, 135 m. SE of Han-yang. It has a port which is one of the best in the peninsula.

PING-FAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Leang-chu-fu.

PING-HEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Shan-tih-fu, 240

m. SSW of Peking, in N lat. 37° 2', and E long. 115° 5'.

PING-HEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Yuen-chu-fu, in N lat. 27° 39', and E long. 113° 50'.

PING-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Chang-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 18', and E long. 117° 13'.

PING-HU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-Keang, and div. of Kea-hing-fu, 54 m. NE of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 43', and E long. 120° 45' 54'.

PING-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yo-chu-fu, 54 m. NE of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat. 28° 42' 20', and E long. 113° 24' 25'.

PING-KU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shih-le, and div. of Shen-teen-fu, in N lat. 40° 2', and E long. 116° 43'.

PING-LE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Hing-yan-fu, 150 m. S of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 32° 18', and E long. 109° 23'.

PING-LEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 165 m. ESE of Lan-chu-fu, on the r. bank of the Kip-ho, in N lat. 35° 34' 48', and E long. 106° 40' 30'. It is enclosed by mountains, but the surrounding country is fertile, and the climate temperate.

PING-LEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Ping-leang-fu.

PING-LO-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 66 m. S of Kwei-lin, in a mountainous locality, on the l. bank of the Kweikiang, in N lat. 24° 21' 54', and E long. 110° 29' 15'.

PING-LO-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Ning-hea-fu, in N lat. 38° 52', and E long. 106° 3'.

PING-LU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Suh-ping-fu, in N lat. 39° 45', and E long. 112° 6'.

PING-LUH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Keae-chu, in N lat. 34° 47', and E long. 111° 3'.

PING-LU-WEI, a fortress of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, 138 m. N of Tae-yuen-fu, near the great wall.

PING-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 18', and E long. 118° 32'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Tein-chu-fu, 135 m. S of Kwei-lin, in N lat. 23° 32', and E long. 110° 3'.

PING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 17', and E long. 114° 10'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Sen-chu-fu, 165 m. S of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 28° 20', and E long. 104° 5'.

PING-SHAN-PO, an island in the strait of the Corea, near the S coast of the peninsula of that name. It is 18 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth. It has a small port.

PING-TING-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 60 m. of Tae-yuen-fu, in N lat. 37° 52', and E long. 113° 35'.

PING-TO-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Lae-chu-fu, 195 m. W of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36° 46', and E long. 120° 20'.

PING-TSEUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ching-tih-fu.

PING-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu.

PING-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, and div. of Wan-chu-fu, 210 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, near the coast, in N lat. 27° 42', and E long. 120° 20'.

PING-YANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 11 districts. The town is 150 m. SSW of Tae-yuen, on the l. bank of the Fen-ho, in N lat. 36° 4', and E long. 111° 25'. It is about 4 m. in circuit, and is scarcely in any respect inferior to the capital of the prov. in importance.

PING-YAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 37° 12', and E long. 112° 8'.

PING-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tan-gae-fu, 42 m. SW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 36° 23' 2", and E long. 116° 34' 30'.

PING-YUE-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 48 m. E of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 26° 40', and E long. 107° 20'. It is badly laid out, and ill-built, and is retained by the inhabitants in a state of dilapidation in order to avoid attracting the cupidity of the independent tribes, by whom the adjacent mountains are inhabited.

PING-YUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 48 m. NW of Tse-nan-fu, in a well-cultivated locality, in N lat. 37° 15', and E long. 116° 36'. It is enclosed by walls 12 ft. in breadth, and commanding the town. The houses generally are low and mean-looking; that of the mandarin governor is adorned at the entrance with two triumphal arches, and its apartments, which open into a court planted with trees, are though scantily furnished neat and commodious. It has several two-storied public edifices, and in the vicinity is a tower 7 stories in height.

PING-YUEN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ta-ting-fu, in N lat. 26° 32', and E long. 105° 30'.

PING-YUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Ke-ying-chu, 228 m. ENE of Canton, in N lat. 24° 47', and E long. 115° 54'.

PINGO (SERRA-DO), a lofty mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca of Rio-de-Contas.

PINGUENTE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 27 m. SE of Tuerte, the chief place of a district highly fertile in corn, olives, and wine. Pop. 650.

PINHEIRA (PUNTA), a headland on the coas of Brazil, in S lat. 27° 53', W long. 48° 37'.

PINHEIRO-DE-BEMPOSTA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 18 m. NE of Aveiro. Pop. 1,200.

PINHEIROS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which rises in the mountains to the W of São-Paulo, and flows into the Tiete.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. NE of Guarda, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Coa. Pop. 1,700. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, and a town-hall.

—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-Tapajós, 80 m. above its confluence with the Amazon.

PINHOE, a parish in Devonshire, 2½ m. NE of Exeter. Area 1,735 acres. Pop. in 1851, 527.

PINHOVELHO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 36 m. N of Moncorvo.

PINILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Zamora. Pop. 1,015.

PINILLA-DE-ARLANZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Arlanza.

PINILLA-DE-LOS-BARRUECOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 288.

PINILLA-DE-TRASMONTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 530.

PINILLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Esgrueva. Pop. 260.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. S of Logrono, near the r. bank of the Yregua.

PINKA, a river of Styria, which rises 6 m. NNE of Friedberg, and flows to the Raab, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 55 m.

PINKAFELD, or **PINKAFEY**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on the river Pinka, 21 m. W of Güns. Pop. 1,700, of German descent. There is a fine chateau here. A mineral spring, resembling that of Seltzer, exists in the vicinity.

PINNACLE ISLAND, an island of N. Pacific, in N lat. 60° 25', E long. 186° 40', so named in 1778 by Cook, from its summit terminating in pinnacle rocks. It is about 14 m. in length from N to S; the shore everywhere broken and uneven, and forming bays bounded by projecting rugged cliffs.—Also an islet in the sea of Japan, in S lat. 29° 50', E long. 129° 50', 30 m. SSW of Takuma-sima.

PINNACLE POINT, the SE point of Alaska, in N lat. 55° 10', E long. 198° 5'.

PINNE, a town of Prussian Poland, 28 m. WNW of Posen. Pop. 1,200.

PINNEBERG, a district of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, composed of the seignories of P. and Herzern, and the town of Allona. Its area is 293 sq. m. The village of P. is 8 m. NW of Hamburg. Pop. 600.

PINNER, a parish of Middlesex, 3 m. NW of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 1,310.

PINNOCK (Str.), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SW of Liskeard. Area 3,467 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,628.

PINO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Burgos.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Zamora, near the r. bank of the Duero.

PINO-FRANQUEADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. SSW of Salamanca, on the Sarcilla. Pop. 1,050.

PINOLA, or **PINCOLA**, an Indian village of Guatemala, 75 m. E of Guatemala.

PINOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 24 m. W of Puy. Pop. 800.

PINOS (ISLA-DE), an island off the coast of New Granada, in N lat. 9° 1' 30", W long. 77° 50' 10". It is about 1 m. in length, and is covered with firs, palms, cocoas, dates, oranges, and lemons. Between its shore on the S, and the continent, is a channel of good depth for vessels.—Also an island near the S coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a channel 16 leagues long, and 6 leagues wide. It is 42 m. long, and 34 m. broad; and it has several secure and well-sheltered roads. It is inhabited only by a few fishermen on the coast.—Also an island of New California, on the S coast of the bay of Monterey, in N lat. 36° 37'.

PINOSA. See MAYO.

PINOS-DE-GENIL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Grenada, on the Genil, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 1,100.

PINOS-PUENTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Grenada, on the Cubilcar. Pop. 3,000. It occupies the site of the *Iurco* of Pliny.

PINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, on the l. bank of the Pripet, 150 m. SSW of Minsk.

It is the see of a bishop of the united Greek church; but many of the inhabitants, who are about 5,000 in number, are Jews. Its chief manufacture is leather. The town is nearly surrounded by marshes, which spread over the whole S part of the gov.

PINTANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Saragossa, in a mountainous district. Pop. 460.

PIN-TAO, one of the Lieu-Kieu group, to the E of the Grand Lieu-Kieu.

PINTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Madrid. Pop. 1,724.—Also a village of Malta, 3 m. SW of La Valetta.

PINULA, a village of Guatemala, 40 m. NE of the city of Guatimala.

PINVELET, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, 23 m. S by W of Nicopolis. Pop. 2,000.

PINVIN, a chapelry in the p. of St. Andrew Pershore, Worcestershire, 2 m. NE of Pershore. Pop. in 1851, 1,216.

PINXTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 4 m. E by S of Alfreton. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1851, 943.

PIN-YANG, a city of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, situated in a fertile district, in N lat. 36° 6'. It is said to be 4 m. in compass.

PINYARI. See INDUS.

PINZGAU, a district in the W part of the duchy of Salzburg, in Upper Austria. It extends across the whole duchy, from Carinthia to Tyrol, and has an area of nearly 900 sq. m. It is covered with mountains of great height, which occupy almost the whole face of the country except the valley formed by the upper course of the Salza, which rises among these mountains, many of which are covered with perpetual snow and glaciers, and in general so steep as to be impassable. The principal town is Zelle.

PIO (SANTO), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 18 m. ESE of Aquila. Pop. 470.

PIOLENE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 3 m. NW of Orange. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of silk, woollens, glass, and stone-ware.

PIOTTELLO, a town of Lombardy, 7 m. NE of Milan. Pop. 1,400.

PIOMBINO, a small principality of Tuscany, in the S part of the prov. of Pisa, extending about 30 m. along the sea-coast. Its superficial extent is 190 sq. m. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Its principal rivers are the Cornia and the Peccora.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on a rocky promontory on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Elba, and 66 m. SSW of Florence, in N lat. 42° 55' 27". It is the residence of the prince, and contains a pop. of 1,100, but is in a decayed condition. It has a harbour, and considerable fisheries. A little to the N are the ruins of the ancient *Populonia*.

PIONNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, 7 m. E of Gueret. Pop. 2,280.

PIONSAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 26 m. NW of Riom. Pop. 1,680.

PIONTEK, a town of Poland, on the Bzura, 60 m. W by S of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

PIOSSASCO, a town of Piedmont, 12 m. SW of Turin. Pop. 1,800.

PIOTRKOWO, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Masovia, 21 m. W of Brzesc. Pop. 500.

PIOVE, or PIOVE-DI-SACCO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 12 m. SE of Padua. Pop. 3,000. It has woollen and silk manufactories.

PIOVENE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 15 m. NNW of Vicenza. Pop. 1,070.

PIOVERNA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Como, which rises in Middle Cornetta, and flows into the Lago-di-Como, after a NW course of 16 m.

PIOZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Guadalaxara. Pop. 318.

PIPAIX, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 9 m. E of Tournay. Pop. 1,200.

PIPE, a parish of Herefordshire, 3 m. N of Hereford. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 180.

PIPE CREEK, a small river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie, in Sandusky bay.

PIPEMAKER'S CREEK, a river of the state of Georgia, U. S., which runs into the Savannah, in N lat. 32° 8'.

PIPERI, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 27 m. NNW of the N extremity of the island of Skyro.—Also an islet 6 m. SE of Thermia, in N lat. 37° 18'.

PIPERNO, a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on a hill, 15 m. SE of Frosinona, near the r. bank of the Amaseno. Pop. 3,700. It is a poorly built place, but is the see of a bishop, and the surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated. The ancient *Priverum* is supposed to have occupied the site of this modern town.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Sobanryka river, about 10 m. from the sea. It was formerly considered as one of the best ports of Bengal, and there is a tradition of there having been an inland navigation between this place and the town of Satgong. In 1633, the English obtained permission from the emperor Shah-Jehan to trade to this port, and one of the East India company's factors was sent to reside here; but the subsequent permission given to Europeans to take their ships up the Hugly, drew the trade from P., and it is now only frequented by small country-vessels conveying salt and grain to and from the coast of Coromandel.—Also a town in the prov. of Orissa, 30 m. S of Cuttack.

PIPLOUD, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, in N lat. 21° 44'.

PIPON ISLANDS, two small islets off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 6' 40", E long. 144° 26' 5".

PIPRIAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,600.

PIPUL, a village of the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Dera-Ismail-Khan, about 5 m. E of the Indus.

PIPUL, or PIPULWARIE-MUKAM, a village of Sind, 28 m. NE of Kurachi, on the road thence to Tanah.

PIQUA, a town of Miami co., Ohio, U. S., situated on the Great Miami, 130 m. from its mouth, and 67 m. N of Cincinnati. Pop. 1,480.

PIRA, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Marta, which falls into the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 11° 18'.

PIRACANJUBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which joins the Rio-Corumba, on the r. bank.

PIRACICABA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, which enters the Tiete.—Also a river in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, a head-stream of the Rio-Doce.

PIRACIMINGA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serras-dos-Órgãos, and flowing SSW, joins the Guapi-Açu, on the r. bank.

PIRACRUCA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Piahy, which rises in the Serra-Hibiappaba, and flowing NE, joins the Rio-Longa.

PIRACUNAN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which rises in the Tarira lake, and flows NE into the bay of Cumá.

PIR-ADAL, a town of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, about 60 m. from Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

PIRÆUS. See ATHENS.

PIRAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a river of the same name, and 21 m. above its confluence with the Parahyba.

PIRAIA-NARA, an island formed by the Madeira river, in the prov. of Para in Brazil.

PIRAIM, an island formed by the Rio-Cuiaba, in the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso, in S lat. 16° 18'.

PIRAJA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 12 m. N of Bahia, on a small stream of the same name, which flows into the bay of Todos-os-Santos.

PIRANGA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 16 m. SE of Marianna. It owes its origin to the gold which once existed in great quantities in the soil of the neighbourhood, but seems now nearly exhausted. The town has a dull deserted appearance, and its pop. does not exceed 1,200.

PIRANGI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which flows NE, and falls into the sea near Aracati.

PIRANHAS (Rio-das), a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-dos-Cairiris, and flows into the sea by three channels, known as the Amargosa, the Conchas, and the Cavallos.

PIRANO, a town of Austrian Illyria, situated partly on an eminence, partly on a narrow tongue of land which runs into the sea, 14 m. SSW of Trieste, in N lat. 45° 29' 22". Pop. in 1845, 6,200. It is neatly built, and is a thriving place, having, along with Capo-d'Istria, in a great measure absorbed the salt trade of the peninsula. It has also a brisk traffic in other commodities, and its environs are productive both in wine and olives.

PIRARA, a village of Guayana, in N lat. 3° 40', and W long. 59° 12', on a small stream which issues from Lake Amucu. It is inhabited by Indians of the Macusi tribe, and is situated upon a slightly elevated ground, affording an extensive view over vast savannahs, to the Pacarima mountains on the N, and the Carawaimi mountains on the S; where the forests on the Essequibo bound the view on the E, and the Mocajahi mountains on the W. These savannahs cover a space of 14,400 sq. m., which appears to have anciently formed the bed of an inland lake.—*Schomburgk*.

PIRARA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which rises in the Serra-Baracaina, and flows into the Rio-Branco.

PIRARNO, a town of Sicily, on the N coast of the island, 6 m. WNW of Patti. Pop. of district 3,900.

PIRATE ISLANDS, a group in the gulf of Tonquin, in N lat. 21°, and E long. 108° 10'.

PIRATINI, a river of Monte-Video, which, running NW, flows into the Uruguay on the l. bank, in S lat. 28° 10'.

PIRATININGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which rises in a mountain range of the same name, and flows into the sea opposite the island of Barra-Grande.

PIRATINUM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, which flows into the channel called the Rio-de-São-Gonçalo, by which Lake Mirum communicates with the Lago-dos-Patos. The town had a pop. of 3,673 in 1814, and has increased gradually since that period.

PIRAWARTH, a village of Lower Austria, on the Weindenbach, 15 m. SW of Zistersdorf. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs and coal-mines.

PIRAY, a river of Bolivia, in the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, which runs NW, and joins the Guapey on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m.

PIRBRIGHT, a parish of Surrey, 6½ m. NNE of Guildford. Area 4,579 acres. Pop. in 1851, 637.

PIRCKFELD, a village of Styria, 18 m. NNE of Gratz, near the r. bank of the Fistriz.

PIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of Janzé, on the r. bank of the Berne. Pop. 3,000.

PIRETIBBI, a lake of Lower Canada, 240 m. N of Quebec, which discharges itself into the St. Lawrence by the Bustard river.

PIRIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 6 m. NW of Guerande. Pop. 1,100.

PIRIBEBUI, a town of Paraguay, 32 m. SE of Assuncion.

PIRIGUI-ACU, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, 6 m. W of Aldeia-Velha.

PIRISTINA. See PRISTINA.

PIRITU, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. of Caracas, 20 m. WSW of Barcelona. It has a magnificent church. Pop. 1,600.

PIRITU ISLANDS, two small uninhabited islands on the coast of Venezuela, between Cape Unare and Barcelona, 12 m. to the W of Barcelona, and about 3½ m. from the mainland. They are low and covered with herbage.

PIRJATAN, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Pultava, on the river Udai, 75 m. E of Kiev.

PIR-JELALPUR, a small town of the Punjab, near the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab. The bazar is a good one; but the town has a decayed appearance.

PIRMASENZ, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. ESE of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 5,600. It has manufactories of tobacco, straw-hats, glass, and musical instruments. It is walled, and has a spacious building for exercising troops in bad weather, a council-house, a Lutheran school and church, and a Calvinist church. On the 14th September, 1793, the duke of Brunswick obtained an advantage over the French near this town.

PIRNA, a town of Saxony, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 11 m. SE of Dresden. Pop. in 1845, 6,901. It carries on a traffic in wood and corn on the Elbe; and manufactures cotton goods, stockings, leather, earthenware, and linen. There are quarries in the neighbourhood which produce excellent freestone. In 1745 the Saxons and Austrians were defeated here by the Prussians; and in 1756 a numerous corps of Saxons surrendered here to the Prussians.

PIRNITZ, or **BATNITZ**, a town of Moravia, 43 m. W of Brunn, on the Brtniczka. Pop. 3,470. It has manufactories of linens and muslins.

PIRNIZZA, a river of Greece, which, rising near Krano, runs S, and flows into the gulf of Corinth, near Nisi, after a course of 36 m. It is the ancient *Parnissus*.

PIRON, a river of Spain, which rises 9 m. ENE of Segovia, passes Iscar, and joins the Cega on the l. bank, near Cojeces, after a NW course of 50 m.

PIRON, an island in the Louisiade archipelago, in S lat. 10° 30'. It is 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth, of moderate elevation, and sloping gently towards each extreme.

PIROU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lessay. Pop. 2,000.

PIR-PANJAL, a lofty mountain-range of Hindostan, which separates Cashmere from the plains of the Punjab. It runs NW and SE for about 40 m., and has its highest point in about N lat. 33° 40'. At its SW extremity is the Pir-Panjal pass, alt. 12,000 ft. above sea-level. See article CASHMERE.

PIR-PUNJAH, a town of Sind, in the tract between the W bank of the Indus and the Nara, and about 50 m. N of Sehwan.

PIR-PUTTA, a town of Sind, on the S side of

the Baggaur, in the delta and 20 m. SW of Tatta, on an eminence.

PIRRA, a small town of European Turkey, situated on the river Aspro, on the high road from Artà to Tricala, 33 m. SW of Larissa.

PIR-RADAN, a village of Sind, about 30 m. NW of Tatta. In its vicinity are 3 lakes, which afford a permanent supply of water to the surrounding country.

PIRSNIK, a small town of European Turkey, in Rumania, in the sanj. of Sophia, 48 m. ENE of Nissa, on the river Lom.

PIRTON, a parish in Hertford, 3 m. NW of Hitchin. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 897.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. S of Tetworth, including the hamlets of Assendon, Clare, Golder, and Standhill, and the liberty of Christmas-common. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 661; in 1851, 692.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Pershore. Area 1,669 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 238.

PIR-UKRA-GOTE, or **PEERGOTE**, a village of Sind, on the r. bank of the Indus, about 15 m. NNW of Hyderabad.

PIRUN-DUBRAYA. See **DUBRAWA**.

PIRUSAI, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which runs NW and W, and after being augmented by various smaller streams, takes the name of Rio-Blanca, and joining the Huallabamba, forms the river of Esmeraldas.

PISA, a city of Tuscany, situated on the Arno, 7 m. above its mouth, in N lat. 43° 43' 11", and E long. 10° 23' 58". It stands on an extensive and richly cultivated plain, bounded on one side by the Apennines, open on the other to the Mediterranean. The Arno, which is here a full and majestic stream, flowing through the town, divides it into two nearly equal parts, and as it bends a little in its course, gives a slight curve to the streets which border it, as shown in the subjoined plan of the city. The



quays which run along either bank, from one extremity of the city to the other, are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses, and some fine palaces. The bridges are 4 in number. The circuit of the town is more than 6 m. The decayed state of some of the public buildings gives P. a dull and deserted appearance, reminding one of the precincts of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge during vacation time; "gravity pervades every street." [Forsyth.] The streets are, however, in general well-paved, with raised paths for foot-passengers.—

The cathedral, with its attendant buildings, the baptistery, the cemetery, and the belfry, is perhaps the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the *Gotico-Moresco*. Its plan and elevation are basilical. The exterior is covered with marble, and surmounted by a handsome dome; the interior presents five aisles formed by insulated columns, and is adorned with pillars, statues, and paintings. The baptistery, situated opposite to the cathedral, is constructed of beautiful marble, and embellished in the interior with columns and arcades. The Campo-Santo is a vast rectangular building, enclosing a court formerly used as a cemetery; and originally filled with earth brought from the Holy Land during the third crusade. Of all the buildings of P., the most curious is the belfry, a cylindrical tower of 178 ft. in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of eight circles of columns supporting arches, chiefly marble, but remarkable for its inclination of about 15 ft., whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. This inclination is ascribed by some to design, by others, and with more probability, to the sinking of a part of the soil on which the edifice stands. It does not, however, appear in the least to affect the solidity of the building, which has stood for more than six centuries. It is formed of two walls, each two feet thick, one within the other, with an interval of 3 ft. between for the stairs. The well in the centre is 22 ft. in diam. The square of the university contains several marble buildings. Among the public establishments of the city, an hospital for 300 patients is conspicuous.—The university of P. is one of the oldest in Italy; it was founded in 1298, and is still accounted the seat of Tuscan education. It has 3 colleges, with 35 professors, who have salaries of from 500 to 700 scudi or dollars; also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The expenses are wholly defrayed by government; but the number of students never exceeds 500. P. is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. It did not, however, become distinguished till the 10th cent., when it took the lead of the commercial republics of Italy. In the 11th cent., its fleet of galleys maintained a superiority in the Mediterranean, commanding the coasts of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Barbary, and assisting the French in the crusades. In the 13th cent., the ascendancy of Genoa cast P. into the shade; in 1298, its fleet was destroyed by its rivals; and since the beginning of the 16th, it has been subject to Florence. Its pop., without amounting to the numbers pretended in history, must at one period have far exceeded its present amount of 22,000.—Its trade has long been very limited, Leghorn absorbing the foreign intercourse of this part of Italy.—The mildness of the climate during winter attracts hither a number of invalids; and the celebrated baths called the *Bagni-di-Pisa*, 3½ m. N of the city, are resorted to from a great distance. Forsyth says the great evil of the climate is its humidity. The annual fall of rain is 47 inches. Winter is the finest season here, and fully as mild as our spring. P. has railway communication with Lucca, Leghorn, and Florence.

The **TERRITORIO PISANO** forms only a small part of the valley of the Arno; but extends along the whole sea-coast to the vanguards of the Apennines which separate it from the Maremma. The island of Elba and the intermediate state of Piombino belong to this province.

PISAGUA (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Bolivia, in S lat. 19° 36', W long. 70° 19', 2½ m. S of the embouchure of the P., a mountain-torrent the

bed of which is dry during nine months of the year.

PISANG, one of the Molucca group, lying ENE of Great Obi, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 22'$.—Also one of the Banda islands, to the NE of Neira.

PISANIA, a town of Senegambia, on the r. bank of the Gambia, and near its mouth, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 33'$.

PISATELLO, a small river of the Papal states, in the leg. of Forlì, rising near Roversano, and flowing NE to the Rigosa, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 15 m. By some it is supposed to be the ancient *Rubicon*.

PISCADORE ISLANDS. See **PESCADORES**.

PISCADORES, or **PESCADOR ISLANDS**, a group off the coast of Peru, 18 m. NNW of Callao, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 46'$.

PISCATAQUA, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Wakefield township; separates New Hampshire from Maine; and pursuing a SSE course of about 40 m., flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth. From its source to Berwick lower falls it is called Salmon-Fall river; thence to the junction of the Chocheo it takes the name of Newichawannoc; and afterwards that of Piscataqua. By means of the P. and its tributary waters, a sloop-navigation is opened to S. Berwick, Dover, Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter. P. harbour, formed by the mouth of this river, is one of the finest on the American continent.

PISCATAQUIS, a county in the N part of the state of Maine, U. S., skirting on Canada, and containing a number of small lakes. Its cap. is Dover. Pop. in 1840, 13,138; in 1850, 14,735.—Also a river of Maine, which runs E into the Penobscot, 25 m. below the junction of the Mattawamkeag, after a total course of about 65 m.

PISCATAQUOG, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Deerfield township, and runs ESE into the Merrimac.

PISCATAWAY, a town of Middlesex co., New Jersey, U. S., on the Raritan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of New Brunswick. Pop. 2,828.—Also a town of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Piscataway, 38 m. SW by S of Baltimore.—Also a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, 8 m. below Alexandria.

PISCH, a river of Prussia, which rises in Lake Sparding, and running S into Poland, falls into the Narew, near Novgorod, after a course of 45 m.

PISCINOLA, a town of Naples, 4 m. NNW of the cap. Pop. 1,860.

PISCIOTTA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 19 m. W of Policastro, near the coast. Pop. 3,000.

PISCO, a town of Peru, in the prov. of Ica, with a good harbour, in S lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name. The town itself is built on the E side of an extensive bay, about 1 m. from the sea. It was formerly a large town, but was taken and sacked in 1624 by some piratical adventurers, and afterwards in 1686 by the buccanniers; and in 1687 it was destroyed by an earthquake, the sea completely inundating it. The inhabitants after the last catastrophe removed to the place where the town now stands. Pop. 3,000, most of them Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Blacks; the Whites being much the smallest number. They are largely engaged in exporting guano from the Chincha islands, and in the manufacture of a spirit called *Italia* or *Pisco*. The road of P. is capacious enough to hold a royal navy. It is open towards the N, but sheltered from the usual winds, namely, those between the SW and SE. Landing, however, is difficult here as a heavy surf generally rolls in upon the beach.

PISCOPI, **TILO**, or **TELOS**, an island of the Archi-

pelago, belonging to Turkey, between Rhodes and Cos, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 26'$. It is 10 m. long from NW to SE.

PISCOPIA, a village of Cyprus, on the S coast, 24 m. ESE of Buffa.

PISCO LAKE, a lake in Arietta township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 6 m. in length, and 2 m. wide.

PISEK, **PJSEK**, or **PISECA**, a town of Austria, cap. of the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, 23 m. WSW of Tabor, and 57 m. S of Prague, on the Wotawa, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 5,032. It is defended by ancient walls and fortifications, is well-built, and has several churches, a gymnasium, and a school for the education of the children of the military. Cloth and saltpetre are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was destroyed by the Imperialists in 1,619.

PISFORD, a parish in the co. and 5 m. N of Northampton. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. 633.

PISHILL, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. NNW of Henley on the Thames. Area 785 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147; in 1851, 192.

PISHIN, an elevated valley or plateau of Southern Afghanistan, extending between the Kojeh-Amran mountains on the N, and those of Tukatu on the S, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 35'$, and at an alt. above sea-level of about 6,000 ft. It is intersected by the Lora and its affluents, and is crossed by the great road through the Khojuck and Bolan passes. It has a fertile soil, and is well cultivated, and possesses a considerable trade in horses. It is inhabited chiefly by Te-reens.

PISINO, or **MILTERBURG**, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 41 m. SSE of Trieste, and 28 m. WSW of Fiume, on the Fulva, which soon after disappears underground, and near a small lake. Pop. 1,615.

PISKOKEPHALI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the island and sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Candia, and 2 m. S of Silia.

PISKORSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Solikamsk. It has a copper-work, belonging to the government.

PISKOVALKA, a German colony consisting of about 35 Lutheran families in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SW of Saratov, district and 78 m. NNW of Kamychin, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Medveditsa, in a fertile and woody locality.

PISMA, a river of Sicily, in the prov. of Syracuse, which has its source near Palazzolo, and after a course in a generally E direction, throws itself into the Anapo on the l. bank, 5 m. W of Syracuse. The papyrus is found on its banks. This river is the *Oyane* of the ancients.

PISOGNE, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Bergamo, district and 15 m. SW of Bremo, at the NE extremity of lake Iseo. Pop. 2,750. The adjacent iron-mines and fisheries form the chief objects of local industry.

PISSA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia and reg. of Gumbinnen. It issues from the N extremity of lake Wyszytyen, near the town of that name, and on the Polish frontier; runs first W, then N; resumes the W direction; traverses Gumbinnen in which it receives the Rominte; and after numerous sinuosities joins the Angerap on the r. bank, 5 m. E of Insterburg, and after a total course of about 72 m. The united streams take the name of Prejel.

PISSARAO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and district of Araxa.

PISSARAS, a territory of Brazil, in the prov. of

Santa Catharina and parish of N. S. da Penha-d'Ita-pacoroya.

PISSE-VACHE, a cascade of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, 5 m. NNW of Martigny, and at an equal distance SSE of St. Maurice. It is formed by the Salanche, an affluent of the Rhine, and has a fall of 800 ft. Its waters are remarkable for their whiteness.

PISSEOS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,909; in 1846, 6,555. The town is 36 m. NNW of Mont-de-Marsan, and 32 m. WSW of Buzas, near the Leyre. Pop. in 1846, 2,203.

PISTICCIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 21 m. S of Matera, and 48 m. ESE of Potenza. Pop. 5,780. It has a church, numerous chapels, and a convent.

PISTILL, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Pwllheli. Area 3,949 acres. Pop. in 1851, 477.

PISTJAN, a village of Hungary, on the Conag river, 60 m. NNE of Presburg, celebrated for its various saline springs.

PISTOJA, a town of Tuscany, cap. of the Cantallaria of the same name, in the emp. and 20 m. NW of Florence, in a fertile plain, at the foot of a branch of the Apennines, and near the l. bank of the Ombrone. Pop. in 1551, 6,168; in 1745, 9,446; in 1833, 11,101; and in 1840, 11,893. It is about 3 m. in circumf., and is defended by old walls, erected by Didier, king of the Lombards, and by a citadel erected by the Florentines in 1252. The houses are well-built, and the streets broad and handsome, but dull-looking. The cathedral, churches, convents, hospitals, and town-house are all of mediæval architecture. It has besides a museum, two public libraries, a theatre, an academy, a lyceum, a surgical school, and a savings' bank, and possesses extensive iron and copper-works, manufactories of iron and copper-plate, and cutlery, harness, musical instruments, pottery, glass, and silk-fabrics, and iron. It has railway communication with Florence by the Leopolda railway; and a line 26 m. in length is now executing, by which it will be connected with Lucca. The Great Central Italian line of railway will, it is proposed, commence at P., and crossing the Apennines, will descend to Bologna by the valley of the Reno, whence it will turn N to Modena and Reggio. From the latter town it is proposed to extend it by one branch to Mantua, where it will unite with the Venice line; and by another to Parma, and thence to Milan, where it will form a junction with the Sardinian line to Turin and Genoa.

PISTOLET, a bay at the N extremity of Newfoundland, at the E extremity of the strait of Belle Isle. It lies between Cape Norman on the W, and Cape Burnt on the E, and contains several islands, one of which bears the same name. This bay abounds with fish.

PISUERGA, a river of Spain, in Leon, formed in the N part of the prov. of Palencia, by several streams which descend from the Cantabrian mountains, and unite near the village of Piedraslenguas, and 11 m. NNE of Cervera. It runs first WSW, then S to Cervera, whence it takes an ESE direction; waters Aguilar-de-Campo; receives the Camesa on the l.; runs afterwards S parallel to the canal of Castile, entering at several points the prov. of Burgos, and receiving on the r. the Burejo, Buedo, and Albanades, and on the l. the Arlanzon. A little below Torquemada, it bends SW, forms for some distance the line of separation between the provinces of Palencia and Valladolid, enters after the junction of the Carrion the latter prov., passes the town of the

same name, and receives the Esgueva, and 9 m. below, near the Charter-house of Aniego, discharges itself into the Duero on the r. bank, and after a total course of about 150 m.

PIT RIVER, a river of California, the main head-branch of the Sacramento, rising within 3 m. of Goose lake, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $120^{\circ} 40'$, and flowing ESE to the Sacramento, which it joins on the l. bank, probably in about $48^{\circ} 30'$. It receives its name from the numerous pits on its banks originally dug by the Indians as traps for wild animals. The Oregon trail from the United States crosses the Sierra Nevada, between the S end of Goose lake, and the head of this river.

PITAL, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 69 m. SSW of Neiva, and 15 m. SE of La Plata, between the Magdalena and its affluent the Rio Apirima. It was destroyed in 1827 by an earthquake.

PITANGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which falls into the bay of Todos-os-Santos, on the N bank, opposite the island of Maré.—Also a river which has its source in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, flows into that of Parahiba, and joins the Rio Camarabiba on the l. bank.

PITANGUI, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes, 102 m. WNW of Villa-Rica, on the Para, an affluent of the São Francisco. It has a parish-church, an elementary and a Latin school, and a mining tribunal. The district produces sugar, cotton, and millet; pastures large numbers of horses, cattle, and pigs. Pop. 5,000.

PITARQUE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Teruel, partido and 6 m. ENE of Aliaga, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 280. In the environs is a coal-mine. The surrounding district is noted for its sheep.

PITAS, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near the l. bank of the Paraguay, 90 m. W of Cuiaba, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 3'$.

PITCAIRN, a village in the p. and 1 m. S of Dunning, Perthshire. Pop. in 1841, 319; in 1851, returned with Dunning.—Also a village in the p. of Redgorton, 4 m. WNW of Perth, on the Almond. Pop. in 1841, 279.

PITCAIRN, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 127 m. NW of Albany, drained by the W branch of Oswegatchie river. The surface is hilly, and chiefly adapted to pasturage. Pop. in 1853, 503.

PITCAIRN ISLAND, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. $25^{\circ} 4'$, W long. $130^{\circ} 25'$. It is about 7 m. in circumf., and in 1851 had a pop. of 170, nearly all of whom were the descendants of the mutineers of the British ship *Bounty* and their Otaheitan wives. The coast is abrupt, rocky, beaten by a heavy surf, and almost inaccessible; some coral and coral debris are found on the beach of the small coves, but there are no distinct reefs of coral. The highest point of the island attains an alt. of 1,109 ft. above sea-level. The E side of the island, on which the settlement is placed, presents a picturesque appearance. An amphitheatre rising from the sea, luxuriantly wooded to its summit, and bounded on each side by precipitous cliffs and naked rocks of rugged and fantastic forms, has the simple habitations of the islanders scattered over its wooded declivity, and half-concealed by the abundant verdure. The therm. varies from 55° to 89° in the shade. In the summer-months the prevailing winds are from ESE to N; in winter, from SW to ESE. The soil is good, a great proportion being composed of decomposed lava. The pop. are a fine robust people, but far from handsome. In intellect and habits they form

an interesting link between the civilized European and unsophisticated Polynesian. Their food is chiefly vegetable; yet swine, goats, poultry, and fish, are not wanting. Water is scarce, as the volcanic structure of the island forbids the formation of wells. Disease is rare, and *feve* or elephantiasis, so prevalent among the Polynesian islands, is here unknown. In 1831 the islanders were removed by the British government to Tahiti, as it was feared that the island would not furnish sufficient food for the increasing population. There they were soon visited by sickness, and having lost 12 of their number, they made up their mind to return. Emigration, however, will soon become necessary again, as the island is scarcely capable of supporting its present pop., which appears to have more than doubled since 1825. Norfolk island has been mentioned as a suitable place, if it is no longer to be used as a penal settlement. Pitcairn island is about half-way between Panama and Australia, and when steamers begin to run, they will have to touch here for water and vegetables, and at the Gambier islands, about 300 m. from Pitcairn. The latter having no port, and being iron-bound, offers no facilities for a coal-station; but the Gambier islands hold out great inducements, and will probably be selected by one at least of the companies about to ply between Panama and Sydney.

PITCAITHLY, or **PITKEATHLY**, a village of Perthshire, in the p. of Dumbarny, noted for its mineral waters.

PITCHAN. See **PIDSHAN**.

PITCHA, or **POTCHA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghestan, and khanat of Koura, on the Koura-chai, 120 m. WSW of Derbend.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish in Gloucestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Painswick. Area 217 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1851, 145.

PITCHCOTT, a parish in Bucks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 924 acres. Pop. in 1851, 59.

PITCHER, a township and village of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 107 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by Otselic river and its branches. Pop. of township in 1850, 1,403; of v. 300.

PITCHER-SPRINGS, a village of Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. W of Albany, consisting in 1853 of about 40 houses.

PITCHFORD, a parish in Salop, 6 m. SSE of Shrewsbury. Area 1,645 acres. Pop. in 1851, 164.

PITCH LAKE. See **BREA (LA)**.

PITCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Bruton. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 411.

PITEA, or **PITHEA**, a laen or administrative division of Sweden, bounded on the N by Norway and the laen of N. Bothnia; on the E by W. Bothnia; on the S by the laen of Umea; and on the W by Norway. Area 751 Swedish sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 46,767.—Also a small port of Sweden, in Lulea-Lappmark and the modern laen of P., on an island at the mouth of a large river of the same name, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 18'$. It is the only town in a very wide track of country; but is a poor place. Its log-built houses are not even lined with deals as in other towns of Sweden; yet it has a good harbour, and some shipping.—Also a river of Sweden, which issues from the Pjeskajaur, a lake in the NW part of the laen of Pitea-Lappmark; runs SE, traversing Lakes Tjäckelvas and Wuolvojaure; enters the Lulea-Lappmark; and, after a course of about 240 m., throws itself into the gulf of Bothnia, at Pitea.

PITEA-LAPPMARK, one of the old divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the S bank of the river Pitea, from the mountains of Norway to

W. Bothnia, and now forming part of the extensive laen of P.

PITESTI, or **PITESHTI**, a town, or rather large straggling village, of Upper Wallachia, cap. of the district of Argish, 60 m. direct distance NW by W of Bucharest, and 35 m. NE of Slatina, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Argish or Ardshisch. It contains a number of houses handsomely built of wood, several churches, two convents, a school, and some good shops. The streets and lanes are planked with wood. In the vicinity is a fine hill covered with vineyards and orchards, and studded with houses. Between P. and Bucharest, the country is one vast plain, the roads intersecting which are full of deep ruts and bogs, and easily flooded by the rains.

PITET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Fallais. Pop. 222.

PITGAM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Bergues, 9 m. SSW of Dunkirk. Pop. 1,716.

PITHIUSAS, or **PITHYUSÆ ISLES**, a name sometimes borne by a group of islands in the Mediterranean, to the SW of the Balearic islands, and comprising the islands of Ivica and Formentera. See article, **IVICA**.

PITHIVIERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret. The arrond. comprises an area of 118,932 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 60,039; in 1841, 59,847; and in 1846, 60,043.—The cant. comprises 23 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,092; in 1846, 18,130.—The town, also called *Fluviers*, is 27 m. NE of Orleans, and 60 m. S of Paris, on a rising ground, at an alt. of 134 yds. above sea-level, and near the Oeuf. Pop. in 1739, 2,236; in 1821, 3,706; in 1831, 3,957; in 1841, 3,772; and in 1846, 3,955. It is well laid out and well built, has a large square, and possesses an ancient abbey with a massive square tower, and several other ancient Gothic edifices; the parish-church is remarkable for the height and cincture of its steeple. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufactures of linen, hosiery, agricultural implements, and other iron-ware, baskets, leather, and confectionary. It has also several gypsum-kilns and quarries of fine fire-stone. An active trade is carried on in wine, corn, wax, white honey, tallow, wool, almond biscuits and other confectionary, and saffron. This town was taken in 1428, by the English; in 1562 and 1567, by the Prince of Condé; and in 1589, by Henry IV., when its fortifications were destroyed. In the environs are the ruins of the castle of Yevre, and the mineral spring of Segray.

PITHOLMEN, a small island of the gulf of Bothnia, on the E coast of Sweden, near Pitea, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 19'$, and E long. $21^{\circ} 39'$.

PITHON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1 m. NW of Soleures, on the r. bank of the Selles. Pop. 1,350.

PITIC, a town of Mexico, in the dep. of Sonora and Cinaloa, 120 m. SW of Arispe, and 150 m. NNE of Guaymas, on the Ures or Sonora, a little below the junction of the Dolores, and opposite the Pueblo-de-Ceres. Pop. 5,000. It consists of houses only a single story in height, generally small and placed without regularity. The streets are covered with light sand. The waters of the Sonora are plentiful but bad. P. is the chief entrepot for merchandise, consisting in tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, and porcelain, from the Antilles, Lima, and the United States, imported at the port of Guaymas for Upper Sonora and New Mexico. The exports are chiefly in gold, silver, copper, and corn.

PITIGLIANO, a fortified town of Tuscany, in the

prov. and 60 m. SSE of Sienna, and 15 m. W of Bolsena. Pop. 2,420, of whom about 150 are Jews. It has a synagogue and an hospital, and is the residence of the bishop of Sorano. It has manufactories of cloth, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

PITLAGAS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the vicinity of the r. bank of the Pilcomayo, in the S part of the Bolivian prov. of Chuco.

PITILLAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. SSE of Pamplona and partido of Tafalla, 3 m. SSE of Olite, on a plateau, on the l. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 630. At the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., on a height, are a hermitage and vast cistern, enclosed by walls, and below is a stone column, with an inscription in honour of Augustin. In the vicinity is a lake 3 m. in extent, abounding with fish, which forms the chief means of irrigating the surrounding country.

PITLAUD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay and prov. of Gujerat, 15 m. NE of Cambay. It is enclosed by a good stone rampart.

PITLAWUD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bombay and prov. of Malwa, 75 m. WNW of Indore.

PITLESSIE, a village of Fifeshire, in the p. of Cultra, 4 m. SSW of Kinghorn. Pop. in 1841, 490.

PITMINSTER, a parish in Somersetshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S of Taunton. Area 5,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,426; in 1851, 1,607.

PITNEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. W of Somerton. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 454.

, **PITON**, a word synonymous with mountain, in frequent use in the French islands of Africa and America.

PITON (GREAT), an island of the Salvage group, in the Atlantic, to the N of the Canary islands, and 11 m. SW of Great Salvage island. It is 4 m. in length, and 1 in breadth. A little to the W is Little Piton island.

PITON-DE-NEIGE. See **BOURBON**.

PITON-DU-MILIEU. See **MAURITIUS**.

PITON-ROUGE. See **BOURBON**.

PITRE, a small island of the Little Antilles, near the island of Guadalupe, in the Petit-cul-de-Sac, 1 m. S of La Pointe-a-Pitre.

PITRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Pont-de-l'Arche, and 8 m. NNE of Louviers, near the confluence of the Seine and Andelle. Pop. 1,080.

PITSEA, a parish in Essex, 5 m. WSW of Rayleigh. Area 2,167 acres. Pop. in 1851, 246.

PITSANELOUC. See **PORELOUC**.

PITSCHEN, or **BYCZYNA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 34 m. NNE of Oppeln, circle and 10 m. N of Creuzburg. Pop. in 1837, 1,881. It possesses a Catholic and 2 Lutheran churches, and an hospital, and has a brewery and numerous spinning-mills. This town was besieged in 1588 by Maximilian.

PITSIOUNTA, a town and bay of Asiatic Russia, in Abasia, on the E coast of the Black sea, 18 m. WNW of Sukum-kali. The head of the bay is in N lat. $43^{\circ} 9' 45''$, E long. $40^{\circ} 21' 30''$.

PITSLIGO, a parish of Aberdeenshire, on the coast of the Moray frith. Pop. in 1851, 1,801.

PITT, a county in the E part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 583 sq. m., drained by Tar river, Tranter, Grindle's, and Swift's creeks. It has a level surface, and a fertile and highly cultivated soil. Pop. in 1840, 11,806; in 1850, 13,397, of whom 6,633 were slaves. Its cap. is Greenville.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the N by Alleghany river, and on the S and W by Monongahela river. Pop. in 1840, 6,002. It has a hilly surface,

and abounds with coal. Pittsburg lies in its NW boundary.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 424.

PITT'S ARCHIPELAGO, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, between the coast of British North America and Queen Charlotte's island, and separated from the continent by Granville channel. It extends between $53^{\circ} 12'$ and $54^{\circ} 10'$ N lat., and $129^{\circ} 9'$ and $130^{\circ} 33'$ W long.

PITT (CAPE), a headland forming the SE extremity of the island of Georgia, in the Solomon archipelago, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $158^{\circ} 5'$.

PITT ISLAND, a small island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 37'$, W long. $166^{\circ} 11'$, discovered by Edwards in 1791. It is mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood.—Also an islet of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $65^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $66^{\circ} 38'$.

PITT ISLANDS, a cluster of islands of the N. Pacific, in the Mulgrave archipelago, in the group of Gilbert islands, in N lat. $2^{\circ} 54'$, E long. $173^{\circ} 30'$.

PITT'S PASSAGE, a channel of the S. Pacific, in the Asiatic archipelago, extending between the islands of Buro, Ceram, and Mysolo, on the S; and the Zulla islands and island of Oby on the N; and communicating on the N with Molucca and Gilolo passages, and on the NE with Dampier strait. It forms the best route from Europe to China in the months of December, January, and February.

PITT'S STRAIT, a channel of the Asiatic archipelago, which separates the islands of Battanty and Salawatty, to the NW of Papua. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in breadth.

PITTARI (CAPE), a cape of Naples, on the W coast of Calabria, in the straits of Messina, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 59'$.

PITTEN, or **PUTTEN**, a village of Lower Austria, 9 m. S of Ebenfurth, on the Trasenbach. Pop. 450.

PITTENWEEM, a borough and seaport in the co. of Fife, 24 m. NNE of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 1,450. The town is built on an elevated situation above the harbour, and consists of several streets of old houses. The corporation revenues in 1849-50, amounted to £645. It joins with East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, Crail, and Cupar, in returning a member to parliament. Electors in 1850, 44.

PITTHEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 14 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 5,400.

PITTI, a small island in the straits of Malacca, in N lat. 2° , to the SW of Ameni.

PITTINGTON, a parish in the co. and 4 m. ENE of Durham. Area 6,727 acres. Pop. 6,241.

PITTSBOROUGH, a town in Chatham co., N. Carolina, U. S., 32 m. N by S of Raleigh. Pop. 300.—Also a village in Hendrick's co., in Indiana, 18 m. WNW of Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, a town in the W part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., next in importance to Philadelphia. It stands upon a point of land at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela, which here take the name of Ohio, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 32'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 02'$. It is compactly built, on a regular plan, upon the slope of an eminence and a level triangular plain at its foot. Among the public buildings, the court-house and the Roman Catholic cathedral are the most conspicuous. It is finely situated for trade. With the Atlantic sea-board it has connection by means of the Pennsylvania canal and railroad; and long lines of railroad connect it with the western territory, while it enjoys a communication by steamboats with all the great towns on the Ohio and the Mississippi; but it is most distinguished for its large and flourishing manufactures of glass, iron, woollens, and cottons. The surrounding country is rich in bituminous coal, the constant use of which fuel causes a perpetual cloud of black

smoke to hang over the place. The coal strata are situated in the hills near the city, at an alt. of 300 ft. above the alluvial plain. The pits enter the earth horizontally, and some of the manufacturing establishments situated on the margin of the river, obtain the coal from the bank above, which is sent down a wooden trough into the building where it is to be used. P. is the Birmingham of America. There were here in 1850, 13 rolling-mills, 5 large cotton-factories, 8 flint glass-works, a copper smelting house, and numerous manufacturing establishments, the value of whose annual products was supposed to average from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 dol. Large quantities of wheat and other produce come down the Monongahela to P., from the fertile tracts which lie along the borders of that river. Immense timber-rafts, some of them one-fourth of a mile in length, may be often seen floating down the Alleghany. In 1850 there were 48,476 tons of shipping, of which 44,571 were navigated by steam, belonging to P. The entire value of taxable property in 1851 was 65,000,000 d.—The pop. of the city proper in 1810 was 4,768; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 12,568; in 1840, 21,151; in 1850, 46,601. The entire district of the city had a pop. in 1853 of 110,241; of this pop. 21,261 were in the suburb of Alleghany city, on the NW, and 3,742 in that of Birmingham borough, on the S side of the Monongahela.

PITTSBURG, a village of Carroll co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 62 m. WNW of Indianapolis.—Also a v. of Van Buren co., in Iowa, 67 m. SSW of Iowa.—Also a v. of Coos co., in New Hampshire, 132 m. N by E of Concord.

PITTSFIELD, a town of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, U. S., 114 m. W of Boston, on the Western railway. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. in 1840, 3,747; in 1850, 5,872.—Also a township of Rutland co., Vermont, 84 m. S by W of Montpelier. Pop. 512.—Also a township of Pike co., in Illinois, 64 m. W by S of Springfield.—Also a township of Otsego co., New York, on the E side of the Unadilla, 82 m. W of Albany. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Somerset co., in Maine, 37 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 1,166.—Also a township of Wishtenaw co., in Michigan, 60 m. SE of Lansing. Pop. 1,230.

PITTSFORD, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, U. S., on the Otter creek, 44 m. SW of Montpelier. Pop. 2,026.—Also a township of Monroe co., New York, on the line of the Rochester and Syracuse railway. Pop. 2,060.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in Michigan, 28 m. W of Adrian.

PITTSTON, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, U. S., on the E side of the Kennebec, 7 m. S by E of Augusta. Pop. 2,828.—Also a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 26 m. NW by N of Trenton.—Also a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 91 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.—Also a township of Rensselaer co., New York, 21 m. NE of Albany, intersected by the Troy and Rutland railway. Pop. 3,782.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county on the S side of Virginia, U. S., watered by Dan and Bamster rivers. Area 866 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 28,796. Its cap. is Competition.

PIURA, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Truxillo, 25 m. SSE of Payta. It was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and was originally founded in 1531, by Pizarro, in the valley of Targasala, near the sea, but was subsequently removed, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, to its present site on a sandy plain on the r. bank of a river of the same name. The houses are constructed of bricks, or of cane and wood-work. Pop. 7,000.—The river P.,

which flows down from the mountains of Huancabamba, falls into the gulf of Sechura, in 8 lat. 5° 32', after a course of about 100 m.—The district is celebrated for its dry atmosphere. In summer the temp. ranges from 80° to 96°; in winter, from 70° to 81°.

PIURI, PIURO, or PLURS, a small but ancient town of Lombardy, in the deleg. and 21 m. NW of Sondrio, and a little to the NE of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,430. It was destroyed in 1618 by a slip from Mount Conto.

PIUTHANA. See PEXTAHN.

PIVATTO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, in the sanj. and 87 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 33 m. W of Constantinople, on the sea of Marmora.

PIVOCHONNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 24 m. WSW of Nowa-Troki.

PIWINCZNA, a town of Galicia, in the circle of Sandec, 14 m. S of Nowi-Sandec, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and on the l. bank of the Poprad, near the Hungarian frontier. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of linen, and a paper-mill.

PIZZIGHETTONE, a town and fortress of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 14 m. WNW of Cremona, and 36 m. ESE of Milan, on the Adda, at the junction of the Serio-Morto. Pop. 3,820. It consists of two parts, united by a double drawbridge. That on the r. bank of the river, named Gerra P., is enclosed by an old wall, flanked with small bastioned towers, and connected with a fortress now in ruins. Surrounding the wall is a ditch 8 ft. in depth, and beyond it is another line of fortifications. It is entered by two gates, and has several casemates, a powder-magazine bomb-proof, and barracks for 500 men. The original purpose of this fort was to command the passage of the Adda. The town is ill-built, and, in consequence of the adjacent marshes, insalubrious. Several mills have been erected within the precincts of the castle, but it possesses no commerce. The foundation of this place is by some authorities dated 1183; by others, as late as the 14th cent. It was erected by the Cremonese to repel the incursions of the Milanese. It sustained sieges in 1706, in 1733, and in 1746; was taken by the French in 1796, but was regained by the Austrians in 1799. It some time after fell again into the hands of the French, and was retained by them till 1814.

PIZZO (L), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 5 m. NNE of Monteleone, and 24 m. SW of Catanzaro, finely situated on the gulf of Santa-Eufemia. Pop. 5,600, chiefly employed in the coasting-trade. It has an artillery depot, possesses a safe port, and carries on an active trade. Fish, especially tunny, abounds in the vicinity. Murat having landed here with thirty of his followers in October 1815, was made prisoner, shot, and interred in the church of this place.

PIZZO-DI-GOTTO, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Messina, district and 5 m. N of Castoreale.

PIZZOFERRATO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 24 m. SSW of Lanciano, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Villa-Santa-Maria. Pop. 1,030.

PIZZOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 6 m. NW of Aquila, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. 3,200. It has three churches and a monastery.

PIZZONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 30 m. NW of Piedimonte, cant. and 3 m. NW of Castellone. Pop. 1,000.

PIZZONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. ESE of Monteleone, cant. and 2 m. NE of Soriano. Pop. 1,100.

PJESKAJAUR, a lake of Sweden, near the NW extremity of the laen of Pitea, in N lat. 67°, and E long. 16° 20'. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 6 m. in breadth. It forms the source of the Pitea.

PJESSCANY. See **PUSCHTIN**.

PLA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Tarragona and partido of Valls. Pop. 1,465. It has a manufactory of brandy.

PLABENNEC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Finistere and arrond. of Brest.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,143; in 1846, 14,340.—The town is 9 m. NNE of Brest, and 40 m. NNW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,624.

PLACA, an island of the archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, 45 m. NNE of Cape Sidero, and 27 m. S of the island of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 4' 11", and E long. 26° 24' 54".

PLACANICA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 18 m. NE of Gerace, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Castel-Vetere. Pop. 1,700.

PLACE, a commune of France, in the dep. and 8 m. SW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,101.

PLACE-D'AINIERES, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Arc-Ainieres. Pop. 450.

PLACE-D'ARC, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Arc-Ainieres. Pop. 420.

PLACE-A-L'ANNOIT, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, dep. of Ellezelles. Pop. 475.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Vergara, 24 m. SW of San-Sebastian, and 12 m. S of Deva, on the r. bank of a river of that name, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,665. It has a handsome parish-church, a convent, and a fine square; and possesses extensive manufactories of arms, and of bronze-ware. The river affords excellent fish. In the environs are mines of iron and copper. This town was founded in 1337, by Don Alphonso IX., king of Castile. It ranks second in the provincial council.—Also a river in the prov. of Bilbao, which has its source near the hermitage of Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra-de-Bizcargui, and 3 m. SW of Rigoytia; waters Mun-guia and Plencia; and after a course in a generally NW direction of 27 m., throws itself by a wide mouth into the Atlantic, between Barrica and Gooliz.

PLACENTIA BAY, an extensive indentation of the S coast of Newfoundland, to the W of the peninsula of Avalon, and separated by only a narrow isthmus from Trinity bay on the N. Its entrance, which is about 69 m. in width, lies between Cape Sante-Marie on the E, and Cape Chapeau-Rouge on the W. The bay is about 60 m. in depth, and 45 m. broad; and forms in its N part a port capable of receiving 150 vessels of the line, but difficult of access from the number of islets and rocks with which it is studded. It forms an important rendezvous of the cod-fishery.—Also a small town in the peninsula of Avalon, on the E coast of the bay of the same name, 70 m. SW of St. John. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. It is defended by Fort Frederick.

PLACER, a central co. of California, comprising an area of 1,600 sq. m., drained by the Rio-de-los Americanos and its forks, and bordered on the E by Fremont's lake. It has a mountainous surface, and contains numerous mines. Pop. in 1853, 10,783, of whom 3,019 are Chinamen. Its cap. is Auburn.

PLACERVILLE, a village of California, capital of El Dorado co., 113 m. NE by E of San Francisco. It is one of the oldest mining settlements in the state. Pop. in 1853 varying from 2,000 to 4,000.

PLACZOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie

of Sandomir, obwod and 27 m. SE of Opoczno, and 3 m. ESE of Odrowac, in a woody locality. Pop. 80.

PLADDA, a rocky islet in the frith of Clyde, about 5 furl. S of the SE extremity of Arran, and divided from that island by a strait to which it gives the name of Pladda sound. It bears NE by N 15 m. from Ailsa Craig. Mr. Galbraith, in 1836, determined its position to be N lat. 55° 25' 33", W long. 50° 7' 0". It is conspicuous chiefly for its lighthouse, erected in 1790, which exhibits two fixed lights, one above the other: the elevation of the one light being 130 ft., and of the other 77 ft. above high water. The lights are respectively visible at the distance of 15 and of 12 m.

PLA-DE-LA-CREU, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, in Spain, in the prov. of Girona, near the confines of the French dep. of the E. Pyrenees, 9 m. SSW of Céret.

PLA-DES-SALINES, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the E. Pyrenees, and Catalonia, near the source of the Vanera.

PLAETSWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Schelerode. Pop. 228.

PLAFAYEN, or **PLAFPEIEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. SE of Freyburg. Pop. 800. It has several tanneries.

PLAGNE, a small fort of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, between Bourg and Cubzac.

PLAIDT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 10 m. WNW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. NE of Mayen, on the Nette. Pop. 508. It has a paper-mill.

PLAILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. S of Senlis. Pop. 940. It has manufactories of lace and blonde, quarries of gypsum and freestone, and several tile-kilns. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in the environs.

PLAIN, a township of Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 71 m. NNE of Columbus, drained by Muddy-fork and Killbuck creek. It possesses a diversified soil, but is generally well cultivated. Pop. in 1853, 2,375.

PLAIN-DE-VALCH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. SE of Sarrebourg. Pop. 408. It has a fine glass-work.

PLAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Saales, and 14 m. NE of St. Diey, on the l. bank of the Bruche. Pop. 1,805.

—Also a river in the same dep., which has its source in the cant. of Schirmeck, in the mountain of Donon, one of the highest summits of the Vosges; flows thence into the cant. of Raon-l'Etape; runs along the confines of the dep. of the Meurthe and Vosges; and after a course of about 18 m., throws itself into the Meurthe, on the r. bank, at Raon-l'Etape.

PLAINE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Pornic, and 14 m. SW of Paimboeuf, near the estuary of the Loire. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SW of Vihiers, and 31 m. WSW of Saumur, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 975.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NE of Quintin, and 7 m. SW of Brioux, on a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 2,032.

PLAINE-DU-NORD, a village of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 12 m. SSW of Cape Haytien, in a fine plain.

PLAINEVAUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 646; of com. 359.—Also a com. in the prov. of Luxemburg and dep. of Fays-les-Veneurs. Pop. 138.

PLAINES-DE-WILLEMS, a district of the Mauritius, between the districts of Port-Louis and Moka on the E, the district of Sav on the S, and that of Black river on the W and NW.

PLAINFAING, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Fraise, and 9 m. SSE of St. Diey, on the r. bank of the Meurthe. Pop. in 1846, 3,851. It has a paper and a spinning-mill, and a cotton-factory.

PLAINFELD, or **MARIA-PLAIN**, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 7 m. ENE of Salzburg, and 4 m. W of Thalgaun, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 230.

PLAINFIELD, a township, village, and railway station of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the E side of Quinnebaug river, 39 m. ESE of Hartford, drained by Moosup river, and intersected by the Norwich and Worcester, and the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill railroads. Pop. in 1853, 2,730.—Also a village of Will co., in the state of Illinois, on an affluent of Des Plaines river, and 148 m. NE by N of Springfield. Pop. 600.—Also a village and railway station of Hendrick's co., in the state of Indiana, on White Lick creek, and on the Terre Haute and Richmond railway, 14 m. W by S of Indianapolis.—Also a township and village of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 97 m. W by N of Boston, drained by the headstreams of Westfield river. It has a mountainous surface, but possesses in the valleys considerable fertility. Pop. 814.—Also a township and village of Sullivan co., in the same state, on the Connecticut, which is here crossed by a bridge, 45 m. NW of Concord. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile, and has some fine meadows. Pop. 1,392.—Also a township and village of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 32 m. NE by N of Trenton. It has a level surface, bordered on the E by Robinson's branch of Rahway river, and on the W by Green Brooks, and intersected by the New Jersey central railway. Pop. of township, 2,446.—Also a township and village of Otsego co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Unadilla river, and 73 m. W by N of Albany. It has an undulating surface. The soil, consisting of sand and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 1,449.—Also a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the S side of Conedogwinit creek, 21 m. W by S of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, on Wills creek, 65 m. E by N of Columbus.—Also a township and village of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 9 m. E of Montpelier, drained by Onion river. It has a rough surface, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. of township 808. It is noted for its mineral wells.

PLAINMELLOR, a township in Haltwhistle p., in Northumberland, 15 m. W by S of Hexham, intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Area 4,904 acres. Pop. in 1851, 171.

PLAINTEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Plœuc, and 9 m. SSW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1841, 3,476.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 14 m. WSW of Hartford, at the intersection of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, and New-Haven and Northampton railways.—Also a village of Onondaga co., in the state of New-York, about 1 m. W of Seneca river, and 2 m. E of Cross lake.—Also a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. from Cincinnati, with a station on the Little Miami railway.

PLAISANCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. NW of St. Sernin, and 18 m. W of St. Affrique, on the Ronce. Pop.

1,603.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Gers and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,934; in 1846, 9,000. The town is 20 m. WNW of Mirande, and 30 m. W of Auch, on the l. bank of the Larros. Pop. 1,664.—Also a village and parish of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 27 m. WSW of Cape Haytien, on the Trois Rivières. In its vicinity is a sulphur mine.

PLAISANCE. See **PLACENTIA**.

PLAISIAN, or **PLEYSIANS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. SE of Buis, and 14 m. SE of Nions, on a mountain. Pop. 700.

PLAISIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SW of Marley-le-Roi, and 8 m. W of Versailles. Pop. 1,215. It has a fine castle, and several pleasant country seats.

PLAISIR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NW of Bourbon-l'Archambault, on the l. bank of the Brioude, an affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,187.

PLAISTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 37 m. SE of Concord, and intersected by the Boston and Maine railway. It is hilly, but very fertile. Pop. in 1853, 748.

PLAITFORD, a parish of Wilts, 11 m. SE of Salisbury. Area 1,178 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

PLAN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 44 m. NE of Huesca and partido of Boltana, in the valley of Gistan, on the Cinqueta, near its confluence with the Cinca. Pop. 365. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, cobalt, and sulphur.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 33 m. WNW of Pilsen, and 12 m. N of Hayd, on the Mies. Pop. 2,939. It has manufactories of cloth, and of alum and vitriol. Rubies of small size, and fuller's earth, are found in the environs.

PLAN (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Cazères, and 24 m. SW of Muret. Pop. 900. It has a lime-kiln.

PLAN (COL-DE), or **DE-CAVARERE**, a pass of the Pyrenees, on the confines of the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, in France, and of the prov. of Huesca, in Spain, 15 m. S of Ancizan, and 12 m. NNW of Plan, and at an alt. of 2,453 yds. above sea-level.

PLANA, or **PIANA**, an island of the Mediterranean, near the SW coast of the island of Sardinia, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of the island of S. Pietro.

PLANA. See **POLA (SANTA)**.

PLANAZE, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, mand. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Montmellian, and 12 m. SE of Chambery, on the l. bank of the Isère, and at an alt. of 341 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 800. It has a copper foundry.

PLANCARD (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Montrejeau, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 1,236.

PLANCENOIT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 851.

PLANCHE-COULON, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Marne and cant. of Heiltz-le-Maurupt, connecting the Chée and Ornain.

PLANCHER (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manches, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Granville, and 13 m. NW of Avranches. Pop. 1,370.

PLANCHES-BAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saône, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Champagny, and 12 m. ENE of Lure, on the Rehain. Pop. in 1846, 2,114. It has a paper-mill, and a coal mine.

PLANCHES-LES-MINES, or **PLANT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saône, cant. and 5 m. NE of Champagny, and 14 m. NE of Lure, on the Rahain. Pop. 1,201. It has a cotton

and a paper-mill, and manufactories of cork-screws and of articles in horn, tin, and copper; and carries on a considerable trade in timber. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

PLANCHES (LES), a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and district of Vevey, near the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,520. It comprises the villages of Planches and of Clarens.

PLANCHES, or **PLANCHES-EN-MONTAGNE (LES)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura and arrond. of Poligny. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 4,613; in 1846, 4,469. The village is 21 m. SE of Poligny, on the Semette, in the Jura mountains. Pop. 223. It has several tanneries, saw-mills, and forges. Cheese forms an extensive article of local manufacture.

PLANCHETTES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NW of Neuchâtel, near the E bank of the Doubs.

PLANCHEY, or **PLANCHEZ**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. S of Montsauche, and 7 m. NE of Chateau-Chinon, on a height. Pop. 1,426.

PLANCHOTTE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Darney, 18 m. S of Mirecourt. It has a glass-work.

PLANCOET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,839; in 1846, 13,586. The town is 11 m. NW of Dinan, and 27 m. E of St. Brieuc, on the Arguenon. Pop. 785. It possesses a small port, and has manufactories of coarse linen and woollens.

PLANCY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 7 m. NE of Mery-sur-Seine, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Aube, which here forms a considerable island. Pop. 1,164. It is well built; and has numerous manufactories of hosiery, and cotton-mills, and several dye-works. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

PLAN-DE-BALX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 10 m. NE of Crest, and 52 m. WNW of Die, on the Chantemerle. Pop. 550. It has manufactories of cloth and raten.

PLAN-DU-BOURG, an island of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. of Arles and Saintes-Maries, formed by the Rhone, the Old Rhone, and Mediterranean, to the SE of Camargue. It is 10 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 8 m. in breadth. It contains several extensive lagoons, one of which named Giraud is 5 m. in length.

PLANE, **PLANA**, or **AL WATIEH**, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the N coast of Tunis, about 2 m. E of Ras Sidi or Ali-al-Mekhi, on the NW side of the entrance of the gulf of Tunis, in N lat. 37° 10' 40", and E long. 10° 20' 20".

PLANE, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Zauch-Belzig. It has its source near the village of Raben, 6 m. SSW of Belzig; traverses several extensive marshes; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 36 m., joins the Havel, close to Brandenburg, and a little above the entrance of the Havel into Lake Plane.

PLANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Berny. Pop. 1,060.

PLANES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 21 m. SE of San Felipe, built amphitheatrically on a mountain. Pop. 1,157. It has manufactories of earthenware.

PLANGUENOUAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pleneuf, and 9 m. E of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,543.

PLANIAN, or **PLANIARY**, a town of Bohemia, in

the circle and 6 m. NE of Kaurzim, and 30 m. E of Prague.

PLANIER, a small island in the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of France, 6 m. WSW of Cape-de-la-Croisette, and 11 m. WSW of Marseilles, in N lat. 43° 11' 57", and E long. 5° 40' 0". It is about 2 m. in diameter, is nearly circular, and is surrounded by rocks. A lighthouse has been erected on it.

PLANINA, or **ALBEN**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 23 m. SW of Laybach, circle and 8 m. NNE of Adelsberg, at the foot of a mountain, on the Laybach which here bears the name of Unz. Pop. 1,074. It has manufactories of starch, and in the vicinity are mines of quicksilver. Near this town are the fortified castle of Haasberg, and the ruins of that of Kleinhausel, and the fine grotto of the Unz.

PLANITS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. E of Klattan, and 12 m. N of Scitthenhofen, on the Bratava. Pop. 1,424. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 3 m. SSW of Zwickau. It has a coal-mine.

PLANOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Hennuyeres. Pop. 148.

PLANOSA. See **PIANOSA**.

PLANOY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 145.

PLANTAGENET, a maritime county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Hay; on the E by that of Kent; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by the co. of Stirling. It is watered by the Kalgan, Napier, Hay, Denmark, and King rivers. Its chief towns are Albany and Wyndham.

PLANTAIN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, off the Sierra Leone coast, Western Africa, to the N of the embouchure of the Sherboro, and 51 m. SSE of Freetown.

PLANTAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Aigurande, and 20 m. SW of La Châtre. Pop. 1,330.

PLANTES (RIVIERE-DES), a mountain-torrent of Canada, which joins the Chaudiere, about 45 m. from Point Levi. Gold has recently been discovered in gravel and veins of quartz, immediately above the first falls of this stream.

PLANTSVILLE, a village of New-Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 6 m. E of New-Haven.

PLAPPEVILLE, or **PLATTEVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. W of Metz. Pop. 450. In the environs are extensive quarries of free-stone.

PLAQUEMINES, a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 967 sq. m., intersected from N to S by the Mississippi. It has a generally low surface, and the S part, in which is the delta of the Mississippi, is liable to inundation from the gulf of Mexico, the land there being to a great extent scarcely more than 10 or 12 ft. above the level of the gulf. The coast is indented with numerous bays, and towards the interior are several lakes. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in large quantities, Indian corn, rice, and sugar. Pop. in 1852, 7,390. Its cap. is Fort Jackson.—Also a village of Iberville parish, in the same state, on the r. bank of the Mississippi, 23 m. below Baton-Rouge. Pop. about 500.—Also a bayou or outlet of the Mississippi, 117 m. above New Orleans.

PLAS, or **PLAIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, 5 m. SW of Tournon. Pop. 750.

PLASENCIA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 28 pueblos. The town is 56 m. NNE of Caceres, and 27 m. NE of Coria, on a rising ground, in a narrow valley, on the r. bank of the

Jerte, which is here crossed by 3 fine bridges. Pop. 6,800. It is enclosed by old but substantial walls, and is entered by 6 large and 2 smaller gates. The streets are spacious and well paved, and many of the houses handsome. It has numerous public squares and fountains, and a fine promenade running along the banks of the river. The cathedral is built of granite, and has been remodelled in the modern Gothic style; and there are besides 7 parish churches, 3 convents, a fine episcopal palace, a Jesuit's college, 5 hospitals, and a fine aqueduct consisting of 80 arches. The manufacture of hats, and of common woollen fabrics, linen, and leather, form the chief objects of local industry. The environs are picturesque, abound with fruit, and are said to contain mines of gold and copper. P. was founded in 1170 by Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and formed into a bishopric. Several of his successors, and especially Ferdinand IV. conferred upon it important privileges, and contributed extensively to its advancement.

PLASENCIA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Zaragoza, and partido of La Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, in a rugged and infertile locality. Pop. 513. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics and of linen.

PLASKY, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 32 m. SSW of Carlstadt, regimental district and 17 m. SE of Ogulin, in a pleasant valley. Pop. 4,500. It is the residence of the Greek bishop of Carlstadt.

PLASSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. S of Blaye, and 20 m. N of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,093.

PLASSEC, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the prov. of Sirmur, on an affluent of the Sutledge, 20 m. SW of Bilaspur.

PLASSENBURG, a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, on one of the two heights between which the town of Kulmbach is situated. It was taken by the French in 1806. It is now used as a state-prison.

PLASSEY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Nuddea, 27 m. S of Murshedabad, on the l. bank of the Cossimbazar river. The locality is noted for the decisive victory gained by the British under Colonel Clive in 1757, over Seraje-ud-Dowlah.

PLATA, a small desert island of the Pacific, off the coast of Ecuador, and dep. of Guayaquil, in 8 lat. 1° 18' 45", W long. 81° 4' 21". It is 6 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth, and is surrounded with lofty rocks.

PLATA (LA). See CHUQUISACA.

PLATA (LA), or SAN SEBASTIAN-DEL-ORO, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 66 m. SSW of Neiva, and 60 m. E of Popayan, in a fertile valley, on the Rio-Pazes, an affluent of the Magdalena. The town is small, but pretty. The river abounds with fish, and the surrounding locality is extremely fertile.

PLATA (RIO-DE-LA). See the following article, and also articles BUENOS AYRES, PARANA, PARAGUAY, and URUGUAY.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO-DE-LA-PLATA,

a confederation of South American states, sometimes known as the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, comprising the whole continent, with the exception of Paraguay and the Banda Oriental, lying between the parallels of 22° and 41° S lat.; and bounded by Bolivia on the N; on the E by Paraguay, the Banda

Oriental, and the Atlantic; on the S by the Indian territories of Patagonia; and on the W by Chili. The extent and area of the old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which comprised all this territory, and a large portion of the adjacent states, is given in the article BUENOS AYRES, to which the reader is likewise referred for a particular account of the federal state of Buenos Ayres itself. The area of the confederated province is about 726,000 sq. m., viz.:

	Area in sq. m. of 15 to a degree.	Pop. in 1847.
I. RIVERINE PROVINCES.		
1. Buenos Ayres	1,940	320,000
2. Santa-Fe	1,890	20,000
3. Entre-Rios	6,000	30,000
4. Corrientes		40,000
		<hr/> 410,000
II. UPPER PROVINCES.		
5. Cordova	2,160	90,000
6. Santiago-del-Estero	3,285	30,000
7. Tucuman	1,980	45,000
8. Salta and Jujuy	2,600	80,000
9. Catamarca	1,800	30,000
10. La Rioja	2,760	25,000
		<hr/> 320,000
III. PROVINCES OF CUTO.		
11. San Luis-della-Punta	1,690	20,000
12. Mendoza	2,220	45,000
13. San Juan-della-Frontera	1,845	25,000
	<hr/> 30,210	<hr/> 90,000
		<hr/> 820,000

The reader is referred to the separate articles on each of these provinces for details belonging to each. The object of the present article is to exhibit a connected view of the whole territories and social condition of the confederacy.

Physical features.] This country resembles an extensive amphitheatre, bounded laterally by the Andes on the W, and the Brazilian mountains on the E; and on the N by a mountain-tract, running NW from the Andes of La-Paz and Potosi, and crossing the Parana towards the Brazilian ranges; leaving towards the SE the immense opening of the Rio-de-la-Plata, like a wide and magnificent portal, proportioned to the grandeur, importance, and extent of the region to which it gives access. The S frontier may be taken along the entire course of the Cusu-Leubu or Rio-Negro. Within these limits—some scattered and intermediate ridges excepted—the country is extremely level, the hills generally not exceeding 540 ft. of elevation above their bases; and the whole presenting a vast plain, covered with lakes, and intersected by innumerable rivers, many of which, though equal to some of the largest in Europe, flow unregarded and nameless, and are viewed merely as tributary streams; while the waters of not a few never reach the sea, being either lost in the lakes, or stopped in the level plains, where they are soon absorbed or insensibly evaporated.

Rivers.] The Uruguay forms the E frontier of the republic, separating it from Brazil and the Banda Oriental; but this great river receives no stream of importance on its W side; the larger rivers of the provs. of Corrientes and Entre-Rios flowing W or S to the Parana. See article URUGUAY. The grand river of the country is the Parana, with its upper twin stream the Paraguay, both of which are fully described under their separate heads. Three great rivers intersect the country from NW to SE, and bear the drainage of nearly the whole northern part of the country to the Paraguay and Parana. These rivers are in their order, from N to S, the PILCOMAYO and the VERMEJO, both tributaries of the Paraguay, and the SALADO, a tributary of the Parana. See these articles. In the S part of the republic, another Salado flows E to Samborombon

bay, below the estuary of the Rio-de-la-Plata; and still further S, the Rio-Colorado pursues a course nearly parallel to the Rio-Negro. The Rio-de-la-Plata itself is merely the common estuary of the three grand rivers of the country, and is hydrographically described in the article BUENOS AYRES. The other rivers of this country are most of them either lost in small salt lakes, or evaporated in the level plains by the solar rays, or absorbed in the sands. Of this description is the river of Tucuman, which, after a comparative course of 350 m. to the SE through the Pampas, is lost in the salt lakes of Porongos.

Lakes.] The uniform level of this region is so great, that it has been calculated by barometrical observation that the river Paraguay, in its progress to the S, does not fall above 1 ft. in perpendicular height between the parallels of 18° and 22° S lat., or in 280 m. direct distance, but much more by the course of the stream. When the winds from the SE occasion the rivers of Buenos Ayres to rise 7 ft. above their usual level, this rise is observed in the Parana at the distance of 60 leagues. In consequence of this flatness of surface, the rains which fall on the Andes are stopped where they descend into the plains, and insensibly evaporated; nor can this physical defect be supplied by any artificial means; for the same cause which prevents the superfluous moisture from finding its way to the sea, would equally prevent its conveyance by canals. In the city of Buenos Ayres, and in several other towns situated on the banks of the rivers, it is found necessary to use a pump in order to raise the water to the level of the town. These physical circumstances are equally favourable to the formation of lakes. When the superfluous waters caused by the periodical rains have no outlet, from defect of descent, and cannot be absorbed by the soil, they are necessarily collected in the flat parts of the country, where they often spread to a great extent, covering an immense space but of no great depth anywhere. Most of the lakes are of this description. The celebrated lake of Xarayes, on the frontiers of Bolivia and Brazil, is nothing else than the superfluous waters of the Paraguay, which, when swelled by the tropical rains, spread over an immense flat, and are partly evaporated partly carried off by the river when it begins to retire within its banks. Of the same kind are the lakes of Aguasacaty in S lat. 25°, and the Estero-de-Nembucu in 27° S lat., and in general all those to the E of the Paraguay.—The lake of Iberi, Ybera, or Caracares, between the Uruguay and the Parana, is of immense extent. From its S extremity the river Mirinay runs S into the Uruguay; and from its W and SW sides, three other large streams, the Santa-Lucia, Corrientes, and Batiles, run southwards, and fall into the Parana. None of these streams are fordable. This lake neither receives rivers, brooks, nor springs, but is entirely nourished by the simple filtration of the waters of the Parana,—a phenomenon of which there is not another known instance in the world. This filtration supplies not only the four rivers issuing from this lake, but also the vast quantity carried off by evaporation from a surface of 8,000 sq. m.; which, according to Halley's calculation, must be equal to 70,000 tons daily, allowing the mean temp. to be the same as that of England. This watery expanse, however, is generally very shallow, and filled with aquatic plants, so that its interior is completely inaccessible. It overflows twice a-year. During the intervals between the inundations it has the appearance of an immense swamp, with twelve distinct lakes dispersed through it at different distances.—In the southern parts of the republic, and E of the Plata, a chain of salt lakes extends from the Andes to the shores of this

estuary. One of these lakes in particular, 360 m. SW of Buenos Ayres, is remarkably salt. It is about 18 m. in circuit; and the salt found at the bottom is so hard and thick that it is difficult to break it with iron tools. It is very remarkable that a few of the lakes in this chain of inland lakes are fresh, though during the rains they are so swelled as to communicate frequently with those that are salt.—All the springs throughout the greater part of the flat country W of the Parana and Paraguay, are more or less salt, and few of the rivers can be drunk till they enter the Parana. The soil of this region, extending about 700 m. in length, and 190 m. in breadth, is in fact saturated with fossil salt. All the rivers that flow down the eastern declivities of the Andes yield excellent water till they enter this saline tract; even the great rivers, such as the Pilcomayo and the Vermejo, though their current is never stopped, are always saltish when their waters are low. Great quantities of this fossil salt are refined for consumption; but it is most abundant between Santa Fé and Cordova, and in the vicinity of San-Jago-de-Estero the whole ground is covered with a saline incrustation even to the foot of the Andes. Natural saltpetre is also collected in this part of the country in great plenty; after a shower of rain the ground is white with it, and chills the feet excessively.—The Rio-Dulce, which rises at the foot of the Sierra-de-Aconquija, in the NW part of the republic, after a long course towards the SE, disappears in a great inland lake in the pampas of Santa-Fé, called the Salados-de-los-Porongos.

Mountains.] The NW parts of the old viceroyalty, particularly the districts added from Peru, and now forming Bolivia, are generally mountainous, comprehending within their limits some of the loftiest ridges of the Andes. From the great chain of the Andes branches diverge eastwards in different places, and extend far into the interior. Of these the most northern within the present frontier of the republic is the Sierra-Negros, which, striking off from the main chain under the parallel of 24° 40' S, runs E to the Cordillera-de-los-Valles. To the S of this, another chain branches off in a SSE direction, and in the prov. of Catamarca divides into two ridges, one running NE, enters the Sierra-de-Aconquija, the other SE, called the Sierra-Ambato. The Sierra-Barbara crosses the country in a NNE direction, from the Rio-Salado on the S, to the Rio-Vermejo on the N. The Brazilian mountains on the E are connected with the Andes on the W and NW, by an intermediate range called the mountains of Chiquitos. This range stretches through the Bolivian districts of La-Paz and Potosi, and the provs. of the Mojos, the Chiquitos, and Chaco, towards the interior Brazilian provs. of Matto-Grosso and Minas-Geraes, till it strikes the Brazilian frontier in the prov. of San-Paulo. It has a number of secondary ridges projecting from it to the N and S, and forms the water-shed separating the tributary streams of the Amazon from those of the Rio-de-la-Plata. With the elevation, breadth, and geological structure of this connecting range, we are utterly unacquainted.—The road to Potosi from Buenos Ayres, which is 1,617 geog. or 1,860 British m., and from Potosi to Lima, 1,215 geog. or 1,402 British m. more, or a total of 3,262 m., passes over the highest ridge of the Andes. The traveller who attempts this arduous journey must expect to encounter every degree and sort of privation and hardship, not only from the extremes of heat and cold, but also from the rugged and impracticable nature of the country through which he has to pass. The journey can only be attempted during summer; and as the mountain-snows then begin

haunted the plains of unowned cattle. The herds now seen are the property of individuals. Oxen seldom wander far from their native pastures, and are easily prevented from straying into adjoining estates by a little attention on the part of the *peons*. Every proprietor knows his own stock by a particular mark which is branded at the castrating season." Vast numbers of mules are reared for the service of the mines in the plains of Buenos Ayres. In Peru, where no mules are bred, they are employed in travelling, and in carrying loads from the mountains. The town of Salta is the great mule and horse-fair, where the people of Cordova, and many Europeans, and Americans, who have sales at Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, and Corrientes, attend. Miller says, "the horses on the plains of Buenos Ayres are generally from 14 to 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and swift. Although their food is pasturage alone, they are often ridden a distance almost incredible: 35 leagues in 14 or 15 hours is not an uncommon thing for one horse to perform. The equality of the stoneless plain, and the easy gait of the unshod horse, not a little concur to render the performance of long journeys easy. The horses of the plains are exposed to the stings of musquitos, to scorching sun, heavy rains, and hoar-frosts in winter when the S wind blows biting cold, all which render them extremely hardy; whilst the liberty they enjoy in wandering up and down the plains, plunging in running streams, or large pools of water at pleasure, added to the invigorating effects of pure air, render them less subject to disease than the horses of Europe, confined to hot and unwholesome stables, and where the hardness of the roads subject the hoof to the torments of the smith."

Mineralogy.] The mineralogy of this country when a viceroyalty was almost wholly confined to the NW provinces, formerly strictly considered as Peruvian,—for in reality Charcos, Tucuman, and even Buenos Ayres, were all regarded as dependencies of Peru previous to 1778. With the exception of New Spain, the upper part of this viceroyalty, now the southern point of Bolivia, still justly deserves the appellation of *La Plata*, given to the whole, being the richest country in silver perhaps, yet discovered on the globe, as—exclusive of Potosi—the mines of gold and silver existing here may be said to be innumerable. A little gold is still mined at La Carolina, 60 m. N of San-Luis. Native iron occurs in the prov. of Santiago-del-Estero. A gold mine is wrought in the neighbourhood of Monte-Video.

Population.] In the table at the commencement of the present article, the entire pop. of the Argentine provinces in 1837, was estimated at 1,120,000. The inhabitants of this extensive country are composed of the same classes as those of the other Spanish American colonies, viz.: European Spaniards, Creoles, people of colour, Negroes, and Indians. Of these, the Europeans filled, with few exceptions, every office of trust, power, and influence, in the country, until the country threw off its allegiance to the crown of Spain. The Indians are, as usual, lowest in the social scale. It is, however, impossible to fix the number of inhabitants, and the relative proportions of the different classes to each other: Azara, Estalla, and Humboldt, give nothing but conjectures on this subject. Estalla estimates the amount of the viceroyalty—at 1,000,000; and Humboldt, at 1,100,000. As aboriginal population. The unsubdued Indians of the Paraguay prov. of Chaco, were estimated at 100,000. On the banks and to the E of the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, are the Chiracas and Minanes, who long withstood, with the most determined resistance, the subjugation of their country; but these are now reduced to a few hundred warriors. The Chiquitos, a numerous, civilized, and industrious nation of independent Indians, inhabit the country to the W of the marsh of Xarayes, and from S lat. 28° to S lat. 20°, having the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra on the W. The Mojos or Moxos, another numerous nation of unsubdued Indians, inhabit to the NW of the Chiquitos, along the boundaries of the Portuguese and Spanish possessions. The Mamos tribes inhabit the country in the vicinity of the Mojos.

The unsubdued Indians who dwell along the frontiers of Tucuman and Chili, and to the S of the prov. of Cuyo and Buenos Ayres, are generally denominated Moluches and Fuehches, and are divided into a great variety of independent tribes, of whom we have very little knowledge. They inhabit the immense plains to the W of the Plata, and to the E of the Chilian Andes. The Guaranis, who inhabit the country E of the Paraguay, Paraná, and Uruguay, as far as the frontiers of Brazil, were gradually civilized by the indefatigable labours of the Jesuits, and settled in villages and townships under the appellation of *reducciones*, which grew and fourished under the care of the reverend fathers to such a degree as alarmed the neighbouring colonists, and excited their hatred. The number of these converted Indians was stated to amount to 340,000 families, which, allowing only 4 to each family, would amount to 1,360,000 souls. Seven of these reductions to the E of the Uruguay having been ceded to the crown of Portugal in exchange for San Sacramento, the Guaranis, always enemies to their Brazilian neighbours, flew to arms, and for several years resisted the united force of Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits were suspected of having promoted and aided the rebellion of the Guaranis, and their expulsion from Spain in 1767 was immediately followed by the total subversion of their American settlements. The missions were converted into regular Spanish settlements, and the Jesuits were succeeded in their spiritual labours by the Franciscan and Dominican monks, and those of the Order of Mercy. We may form some estimate of the prosperity of these reductions from the number of cattle which they possessed at the time of their annexation to Paraguay, viz., 769,353 horned cattle, 94,983 horses, and 221,537 sheep.

There is such a sameness in the character of the Spanish American pop., that in describing that of one viceroyalty we may be said to describe all the rest, a few local modifications excepted. The same jealousies reign between the classes; the same ambition, wealth, and industry, characterize the European Spaniards; the same pride, indolence, and luxury, prevail among the Creoles of Buenos Ayres as among the Creoles of other Spanish settlements. No invidious distinctions of rank, however, are acknowledged among them. They have neither titles, entails, nor feudal tenures; the only existing difference among them is purely personal, arising either from the fortune or the reputation of the individual. No White would consent to serve the richest noble of his nation; the viceroy himself was contented with the service of Negroes or men of colour, and Indians. The manners of the city Creoles differ considerably from those of the country Creoles. Buenos Ayres, Asuncion, Monte-Video, Corrientes, Maldonado, and Santa-Fé, present astounding scenes of indolence, vice, voluptuousness, and dissipation. To sleep, to walk, to ride, and to smoke cigars, is often the whole occupation; and the facility with which existence can be supported, or a livelihood obtained without toil, encourage this listless and inactive life. Yet with all their vices and indolent habits, the Creoles are possessed of good natural abilities. The females are esteemed much more handsome than the Spanish ladies—the jetty blackness of their hair and eyes contrasting admirably with the brilliant whiteness of their skin; they are all, however, as indolent as their husbands. The inhabitants of the country are divided into the two classes of agriculturists and shepherds. The latter are by far the most numerous, but their character is extremely bad; they seem to have forgotten their origin, and are almost on a level with the savages themselves.

Their habitations—which are generally situated near the centre of the *estancia* or farm—are miserable huts; the furniture chiefly consisting of a cask for holding water, a horn to drink with, a wooden spit, and a small copper vessel in which they infuse the Paraguay tea. Their only food is roasted meat, eaten without salt and at no stated hours; pulse and vegetables being considered as no better than grass, and fit only for horses. Their dress is in strict accordance with the meanness and filth of their habitations. Few have a shirt. A *poncho* or cloak consisting of a piece of coarse woollen or cotton cloth, manufactured in the prov. of Tucuman, about 3 ft. long, and 2 ft. broad, with a hole in the centre for the head to pass through, a hat, a pair of drawers, and half-boots made of the skins stripped off from the legs of their cattle, constitute the whole of their clothing. The master-shepherd or proprietor adds to these habiliments a doublet, vest, breeches, and shoes. The women dress merely in a shirt without sleeves, which is bound round the middle with a girdle. The shepherds of the Paraguay are more cleanly and decent in their apparel, and are better lodged than those of Buenos Ayres. The shepherds are dexterous horsemen. The principal operations of the farm are always performed on horseback. The weekly gathering of the herds is made at full gallop; but as, from the extent of some of the pastures, the cattle are nearly in a wild state, they are hunted and killed in the same manner as the wild oxen in the plains of the pampas. The common method of slaying cattle is to drive a certain number into an enclosure, where the shepherds assemble on horseback, armed with spears in the form of a half-moon, a knife, and a lasso. As many beasts are turned out at a time as there are men in waiting, when each pursues his prey at full speed. The shepherd, with wonderful dexterity throws his lasso or catch-rope round the neck of the bullock, or entangles one or both of his hind legs, by which means he is easily secured; but he is generally hamstringing with a spear, and is then despatched with a knife. The Mestizoes or offspring of the Spaniard and Indian, and Mulattoes or offspring of the Spaniard and Negro, are chiefly employed in the mechanical arts, and are the most robust and useful classes of the community. Among them are found professors and teachers of the

liberal arts.—The Negroes, who occupy the third grade in the scale of South American society, are treated with kindness and attention when sick, and never abandoned in old age. They are even said to be better fed and better dressed than the poorer classes of the Whites, and many of them obtain their freedom after a short period of service. In 1850, the number of French in Buenos Ayres was 20,000.

Religion and Ecclesiastical government.] The established form of religious worship is Roman Catholicism, but religious toleration has been expressly stipulated for in the treaty of recognition by Great Britain. The ecclesiastical establishment of Buenos Ayres equals in power and splendour that of any state in Europe, and the superstitious liberality of the American Spaniards has adorned the cathedrals and churches with profuse munificence. Numerous monasteries and convents are scattered throughout the whole viceroyalty, which have proved incalculably inimical to the prosperity and pop. of the country. A more liberal system is now beginning to prevail; and schools for the education of the lower classes exist in some of the towns.

Government.] The government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres was managed precisely in the same way as those of the other Spanish colonies already described. The salary of the viceroy was 40,000 dollars; those of his assessor, fiscal, and secretary, amounted to 3,000 dollars each. He was supreme president of the royal audience of Los-Charcas, and of the new royal audience created in 1785, at Buenos Ayres; he exercised the royal vice-patronage; he approved the nomination of the curates; and his jurisdiction extended, in ordinary cases, to the monasteries themselves. The elections of magistrates were confirmed by him, and the governors of provinces were his sub-delegates. He was the supreme head of the police, and superintendent of the post-office, under the first minister of state, who is post-master-general throughout all the Spanish monarchy.—The congress-general of the United Provinces, previous to the last revolutionary movement, was composed of deputies from all the provinces, each province being entitled to send one deputy for every 15,000 of pop. In 1821, the people of Buenos Ayres, and of the prov. so called, established a separate *sala*, or representative chamber, for themselves; and since 1827, the national organization of the republic has been limited to very slender and precarious ties of confederation. Even since the fall of the despotic dictator Rosas, the government of the prov. and city of Buenos Ayres has notified to the other provs. that it is ready to co-operate in the work of national organization, but not on the basis of the compact of San-Nicolas, nor with General Urquiza as director of the thirteen provinces. The representatives of the latter, however, assembled at Santa Fé, hold firmly by Urquiza, and it was thought that thirteen revolutions must take place before their dispositions were changed. The *acuerdo* entered into at San-Nicolas-de-los-Arroyos, on the 31st of May 1852, provided for the assembling of a constituent congress at Santa Fé, formed by two deputies from each prov.; but the dominant party at Buenos Ayres has hitherto successfully opposed Urquiza's efforts to organize a confederation.

Military and marine force.] The military force of the republic was estimated in 1831, at 28,000 men; the naval force was represented as amounting to 15 small vessels carrying from 7 to 14 guns.

Revenue.] At the head of the royal treasury under the old regime was an intendant of the army—a kind of paymaster-general—with a salary of 10,000 dollars, who presided over the tribunal of accounts. The public revenues were divided into the four following branches, viz.:—1st. What was paid to the king as superior;—2d. The duties on commerce;—

3d. What the sovereign received as head of the church;—4th. What were formerly royal monopolies. The produce of these respective branches was estimated at 4,399,000 dollars, or £989,775. Of this revenue, however, no part went to the parent-state, the whole being absorbed in the expenses of the internal administration of the country; and such were the sums needed for supporting this splendid establishment, that very little was spared for the purposes of defence or amelioration. According to Humboldt, the crown of Spain derived a clear surplus of 700,000 dollars, or £157,500 from the gross revenue of this viceroyalty. The receipts of government in 1822, were 2,519,005 d.; in 1825, 3,196,430 d.; in 1850, they amounted to 62,266,510 paper dollars, or valuing the dollar at 4d., £1,037,770; while the expenditure was £922,736. These accounts are *prima facie* national, but exhibit in reality the receipts and expenditure of the government of the prov. of Buenos Ayres alone. The other provs. have seldom done more than support their provincial administrations. In 1825 the debt of this state amounted to 5,360,000 dollars, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and 2,000,000 d. at 4 per cent. In 1837 the funded debt amounted to 40,000,000 dollars.

Commerce and manufactures.] At the period when this colony was founded, the precious metals were the only object of pursuit to adventurers, and the only articles of export. The culture of the vine and the olive, and the establishment of manufactures, were prohibited under the severest penalties; for the system pursued by the court of Spain was the same here as in all her colonial dominions, namely, to sacrifice the colony for the supposed advantage of the parent-state. The luxuries, the clothes, the furniture of the colonists, nay, even their agricultural implements, and a considerable quantity of their provisions, were imported from Spain, for which they gave in exchange the produce of their mines and plantations. This traffic was carried on exclusively in Spanish bottoms, and wholly confined to the ports of Porto-Bello and Vera-Cruz in the gulf of Mexico. For a long time no vessel belonging to the colonists was allowed to trade with Europe; and even the commercial intercourse between the different colonies was either entirely prohibited or fettered with the most jealous restrictions. At length, in 1774, a free intercourse was opened between several of the American provs.; and in 1778, under the ministry of Galvez, seven of the principal Spanish ports, to which in 1778 five others were added (in place of the solitary port of Cadiz), were permitted to have a free trade with Buenos Ayres and the ports of the South sea. These regulations, together with the erection of Buenos Ayres into an independent viceroyalty in 1778, gave it importance and stability; and from that period its maritime commerce rapidly increased. Previous to 1778, about 12 or 15 registered vessels only were engaged in the colonial trade of South America, and those seldom performed more than one voyage in three years; but in 1778 their number had increased to 170, and the value of their cargoes amounted to £1,958,676. By the farther encouragement of the trade of Buenos Ayres, salted meat and tallow were allowed in 1793 to be exported duty free; and by this and other regulations, the trade and pop. of the adjacent provs. were considerably increased.

Great Britain supplies, it would appear, the great proportion of the goods imported into Buenos Ayres since the republic attained its independence. In 1822, the whole imports amounted to 11,267,622 Spanish dollars in value, of which sum 5,730,952 d. constituted the proportion of British goods. Of late

years Britain has supplied goods in nearly the same proportional quantities, when compared with the imports from other countries; but the rise of Montevideo on the N side of the Rio-de-la-Plata estuary, considerably affected the Buenos Ayrean trade as regards the supplying of foreign goods to the internal provs.; while, in consequence of the Rio-de-la-Plata being no longer the outlet by which Bolivia and others of the numerous provinces once under Spanish dominion send their precious metals and their general produce to foreign countries, the tabular statements of yearly exports from Buenos Ayres do not present any striking increase of late years. Still, considering that that port now depends greatly on its own produce, and that of its own internal provs., the recent improvement has been really extensive. The following were the principal articles of export from Buenos Ayres in 1849 and 1851:

	1849.		1851.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jerked beef, quintals,	559,969	£223,987	451,873	£172,749
Bones per 1,000,	3,220,265	2,415	3,538,367	2,654
Hides (ox and cow),	2,961,342	1,480,671	2,601,140	1,300,570
... (horse),	238,514	44,721	140,677	26,377
Skins (sheep), bales,	3,592	35,920	4,320	43,200
Tallow, pipes,	18,625	204,964	19,790	217,690
... boxes,	52,481	157,443	7,549	22,647
Wool, bales,	23,320	233,290	19,060	190,060
... serons,	3,379	33,790	2,914	29,140

Of the exports in 1851, Great Britain received 2,632,467 bones; 596,526 ox and cow hides, and 61,767 horse hides; 444 sheep skins; 19,265 pipes of tallow, and 4,071 boxes; and 1,269 bales of wool. The export trade to Great Britain in the same year employed 111 vessels = 24,405 tons; that to the United States, 80 vessels = 22,485 tons; that to Havannah, 66 vessels = 13,344 tons; to Brazil, 64 vessels = 10,437 tons; and to France, 41 vessel = 8,759 tons. The Riverine provinces, and Banda-Oriental, imported into the port of Buenos Ayres, in coasting-vessels, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851,—

Jerked beef,	39,027 quintals.
Bones,	154,480 No.
Hides (ox and cow),	759,939
... (horse),	103,071
Sheep skins,	113,056
Tallow,	9,224 arrobs, of 25 lb.
...	719 hhds.
...	479 pipes.
...	280 serons.
Wool,	20,939 arrobas.
...	2,075 serons.
Wheat flour,	2,275 arrobas.
Charcoal,	69,343 fanegas.
Firewood,	16,437 cart-loads.
Horns,	690,074
Horse-hair,	14,313 arrobas.
...	3,197 serons.
...	55,898 fanegas.
Lime,	48,910
Cheeses,	6,880
Nutria skins,	455 serons.
Tobacco,	167 hhds.
Cigars,	

In the coasting-trade of these provinces Santa-Fé employed, in 1851, 601 vessels = 16,129 tons; Entre-Rios, 565 = 21,603; Corrientes, 312 = 13,031; and the Banda-Oriental, 706 = 21,752.

Imports.] The imports into Buenos Ayres in 1825 and 1850 were averaged as follows:

	1825.	1850.
From Great Britain,	£900,000	£900,000
... France,	110,000	500,000
... Northern Europe,	85,000	170,000
... Gibraltar, Spain, and the Medi-		
... terranean,	115,000	120,000
... United States,	180,000	200,000
... Brazil,	190,000	200,000
... Havannah and other countries,	85,000	
	1,575,000	2,110,000

The following is an epitome of the value of British

manufactures and produce imported into the states of the Rio-de-la-Plata from 1821 to 1838, both inclusive:

1821	£591,031	1831	£339,870
1822	981,046	1832	660,152
1823	664,436	1833	515,362
1824	1,141,920	1834	631,664
1825	849,920	1835	658,625
1826	371,117	1836	697,334
1827	154,895	1837	696,104
1829	758,540	1838	680,345
1830	632,172		

The average of the principal articles of British manufacture imported into the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1825 and 1850, was as follows:

	1825.	1850.
Cotton goods,	10,811,762 yds.	34,994,004
Woolens,	40,705 pieces	69,761
...	139,037 yds.	499,866
Linens,	996,467 yds.	1,156,104
Silks,	£16,612	£80,144
Hardware,	5,397 cwts.	28,525
Earthenware,	354,684 pieces.	1,260,707

For further details respecting the trade and commerce of the Argentine provinces, the reader is referred to the articles on the respective provinces themselves, and to the articles **BANDA-ORIENTAL**, **MONTEVIDEO**, **PARAGUAY**, **PARANA**, and **URUGUAY**. Sir Woodbine Parish expresses an apprehension that the Plate is gradually silting up. In the course of centuries it may, he thinks, fill up and form a great delta like that of the Nile, the Indus, or the Ganges,—a consideration that ought only the more to stimulate both South America and Europe to make the most of its present depth. Of its tributaries, the Paraguay is the most navigable; it may indeed be easily ascended for 191°, to the confluence of the Juara, in S lat. 16° 25', uninterrupted by rock, and over a mud bottom. On the contrary, the Parana becomes difficult, contracted, and rocky, above S lat. 23° 4'; and so also does the Uruguay, except at flood, or by portages. In 1846, her Majesty's steamer *Alecto*, 200 horse-power, and 600 tons burthen, ascended from Montevideo to Corrientes, and returned in 39 days,—a distance of 2,000 m.

History.] The accidental discovery of the coast of Brazil by Alvarez-de-Cabral, in his way to India, in 1500, paved the way for exploring the continent of South America. The year following, its eastern shore, as far as 52° S lat., was coasted by Amerigo Vesputi, but he was compelled by tempestuous weather to return to Lisbon without making any important discovery. In 1516, the entrance of the great estuary of La Plata was discovered by Juan Diaz-de-Solis, who communicated his own name to the stream. Fearful of venturing too far up the river with his little squadron of three ships, he sailed along its N shore in his long-boat, and discovering some savages on the beach, who, by their gestures and signs seemed to invite him on shore, he imprudently landed with a few men, without taking proper precautions for his safety, whereupon he and his followers were immediately killed and devoured by the Indians, within sight of their companions. Such was the unhappy fate of De Solis, the first discoverer of the Rio-de-la-Plata. The banks of the river whose magnificent entrance he found, neither afforded him a grave nor a monument. The Portuguese, who were now in possession of the Brazilian coast, attempted to explore this country by an overland march from Brazil; but the attempt proved unsuccessful and disastrous. After having penetrated into Peru, and collected a considerable amount of the precious metals, their commander Garcia, with all his companions, was massacred by the Indians, after they had reached the banks of the Paraguay on their return to Brazil. No further attempt was made, either to conquer or colonize this quarter of America, till 1526, when Sebastian Cabot, who had been despatched by Charles V. to sail round the recently-discovered straits of Magalhaens, anchored in the La Plata, then called the Rio-de-Solis, near the islands of San Gabriel. After an unsuccessful attempt of one of his captains to explore the river Uruguay, which he took for the true river of De-Solis, he proceeded up the Parana, and built a small fort at the mouth of the Rio-Tercero, or Carcaraena, which he garrisoned with 60 soldiers, and called Santa-Espiritu. He then ascended the river as high as its junction with the Paraguay, where, leaving the Parana, he proceeded 34 leagues up the Paraguay, but having lost a number of his men in a fight with the Indians, he was obliged to return to his fort at the mouth of the Tercero. Having obtained some gold and silver from the Indians on the Parana, in exchange for a few European articles, and believing these to be the pro-

duce of the country, he changed the name of the river from Rio-de-Solís, to Rio-de-la-Plata, or 'River of Plate.' The gold and silver which he had obtained from the natives was not the produce of this country however, but of Peru, into which the Indians of the Parana had made a plundering excursion in the reign of Huayna Capac, father of Atahualpa. Charles V., delighted with the anticipation of future wealth, ordered a great armament to be immediately fitted out to complete the conquest of the country, and approved of Cabot's conduct in deviating from his original instructions. Six years, however, elapsed, before the expedition was ready for sea; and during that time, the fort of Santa-Espiritu was destroyed, and the country entirely evacuated by Cabot and his Spanish companions. The armament at length arrived in the mouth of the Plata, under the command of Mendoza. It was composed of 72 horses, 2,500 Spaniards, and 150 Germans. Mendoza's first care was to select a proper place for a settlement; and having fixed upon a spot on the S side of the river, he there founded the city of Buenos Ayres, on the 2d of February, 1535. The natives, who at first supplied them with provisions, and seemed well disposed towards them, soon evinced determined hostility, and even attacked the city. Compelled to abandon the new settlement, Mendoza proceeded up the river, and, having rebuilt Cabot's fort of Santa-Espiritu, named it Buena-Esperanza; he also despatched his lieutenant Ayolas up the river, with three barks well-armed; but soon after fell dangerously ill, and having embarked for Spain, died on his voyage homewards. Ayolas meanwhile pushed up the river, till he came to the 25th parallel of S lat., where he landed his troops, and built a small fort, which he named Assuncion or Assumption. Proceeding farther up the river, he again landed at Puerto-de-Candelaria, in 21° 5' S lat.; where, being assured by the Guaraniés, that there were several nations to the westward who possessed a great deal of gold and silver, he resolved to go in quest of them. His expedition, however, ended disastrously; and returning to the vicinity of Candelaria, he was there surprised and slain with all his followers. During these operations on the Upper Paraguay, the colonies on the La Plata were suffering all the horrors of famine, and the Spaniards were expelled from the fort of Buena-Esperanza. Three vessels, in the meantime, arrived from Spain with reinforcements, under Cabrera, who brought out a commission appointing Ayolas governor and captain-general of the Rio-de-la-Plata, with a carte blanche, empowering the settlers to elect a governor in case of the death of Ayolas. Irala was accordingly chosen governor, at Assuncion, in August, 1538; it was also resolved to abandon Buenos Ayres, and to concentrate all their strength at Assuncion. Of 3,000 Europeans who had entered the Plata, scarcely 600 remained to compose the pop. of Assuncion. These, however, were soon reinforced with 400 Spaniards under Cabeza-de-Vaca, who had been sent to supercede Irala. The new governor's measures were wise and prudent. After restoring order and confidence, farther discoveries were prosecuted on the Paraguay. De-Vaca advanced towards the source of that stream, and anchored at the mouth of the marsh of Xarayés. From this point he proceeded westward, and fell in with several tribes, among whom he found much wrought gold and silver, but was unable to discover whence they got it. The partisans of Irala, however, ultimately succeeded in deposing De-Vaca, and sent him prisoner to Spain, loaded with a multitude of grievous accusations. After a delay of eight years before his cause was tried, he was acquitted of all the charges brought against him, but was neither reinstated in his government, nor indemnified for the losses which he had sustained. Irala meanwhile resolved to renew the attempt, in which two of his predecessors had failed. Setting out from Assuncion with an armament of 7 brigantines, 200 cannon, 350 Spaniards, and 2,000 subjugated Indians, he arrived at Puerto-de-los-Reyes; whence striking to the westward, after a long and painful march of nearly 400 leagues, he reached the banks of the Upper Pilcomayo, on the frontiers of Peru, the governor of which, Gasca, who had lately quashed the rebellion of the Pizarros, knowing that gold was the sole object of Irala's long march, sent him as much of that metal as bribed his return. Irala was confirmed in his government in 1547; and the Indians' lands were divided among the conquerors, under the title of *encomiendas*. Assuncion was now made a bishopric; and Buenos Ayres rebuilt. But the number of Indians already converted, or reduced to slavery, proving too small to supply all the Spaniards who thought proper to claim their services, detachments were sent out to discover the best locations for new *encomiendas*. Ciudad-Real was now founded in the prov. of Guayra, where 40,000 Indians were trained to habits of servitude; and a few years after, Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra was established in Los Chiquitos, where 60,000 Indians were reduced to the same state. Irala died in 1557, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mendoza, but he also died within little more than a year, and the country became a scene of contention, one governor refusing to acknowledge another, while the mother-country did nothing to restrain the excesses and disputes of the ferocious settlers.

Labours of the Jesuits.] It was in 1588 that the Jesuits first appeared in this country, though they had been many years employed in propagating Christianity in Brazil. They visited many of the Indian towns and hamlets; and, following the wandering Guaraniés through the woods, and into the recesses of the mountains, disposed many of them to receive the gospel in such a dress as these fathers were pleased to exhibit it. The prov. of Guayra, reaching from the E banks of the Parana to the then undefined borders of Brazil, was the spot first chosen by this fraternity as

the scene of their labours. Among the Indians of the *encomiendas*, the Jesuits had little success; the conduct of their oppressors was an invincible obstacle in dealing with them; but they set themselves earnestly to convert the independent natives, and to gather in their flock from the less frequented fields of the marsh and the wilderness. The *encomienda* system, however, still checked the efforts of the zealous fathers; new grants were constantly issuing from every new governor; as the Spanish pop. increased, that of the Indians melted away; while a regular slave-trade was prosecuted in those remote regions, with all its usual horrors of war and kidnapping. Against these outrages, Father Torrez, the provincial of the Jesuits, in 1609, obtained a royal edict from Madrid, forbidding the Spaniards to make war against the Indians, unless in self-defence. The Jesuits were empowered, by the same instrument to collect their converts into townships, to govern them independently of a town or fortress, to build churches, and to resist all persons who might attempt, under any pretext whatever, to subject these new converts to the burden of personal service. This power was afterwards confirmed by Philip III. and his successors; and such was the zeal and labours of the Jesuits, that in twenty years they had established 21 reductions upon the Parana and Uruguay. The prov. of Guayra, which the Jesuits had made the scene of these operations in behalf of the natives, lay contiguous to the Portuguese colony of San-Paulo. Properly speaking, however, no definite frontier was established between Paraguay and Brazil; but the Jesuits pushing eastward, and the Paulistas westward, both parties encountered on a sort of debatable ground to which either party might prefer a claim. The inhabitants of the captaincy of San-Paulo were a mixed breed of Portuguese and Tupi Indians, or Metizos, at that time called Mamulicos. Unhappy for the Jesuits and their converts, the Paulistas had always looked upon this country as belonging to Portugal, and more peculiarly as their own mining and slaving-ground; and the numerous bodies of Indians whom the Jesuits had collected in their reductions were regarded as a booty at once of easy acquisition, and of the most valuable kind. Hopeless of protection, the Jesuits at last emigrated with their flocks beyond the Parana, chased by the Paulistas, and exposed to all the evils of hasty flight, the attacks of wild beasts, famine, and pestilence. The prov. of Guayra, containing 18 populous reductions, was abandoned; and in two years' time, it was computed that above 60,000 converted Indians were carried off into slavery by the Paulistas. These disasters were beheld with indifference, if not with complacency, by the colonists. Besides their settlements on the Parana and Uruguay, the Jesuits had established reductions among the Chiquitos and Moxos; and several also of the Pampas Indians had been united in a reduction called Concepcion, a little to the SE of Buenos Ayres. The number and strength of these reductions awakened the jealousy of the Spanish colonists. Repeated attempts were made to ruin the Jesuits at the court of Madrid. But they were confirmed in all their rights and privileges by a royal decree in 1745. Other difficulties were now impeding the progress of this fine country. The mercantile corporations in Spain, to which a monopoly of all trade with Peru had been sold, regarded the settlements in the Plata as high roads for smuggling into the richer countries in the Pacific; and, unfortunately, they were able to infuse their jealousies into the policy of the court of Madrid. Restrictions on the commerce of the Plata were the consequence; and the result of these restrictions was the *contrabando* system of England and Portugal, whereby Spain lost both markets in and immense from the Plata. To carry out this illicit trade, the Portuguese founded in 1726 Monte-Video, and thither went a large part of the pop. of Buenos Ayres. War between the two countries ensued; and, under the aggressive policy of Pombal, the Portuguese became masters for a while of the Banda-Oriental, whence the present pretensions of Brazil to that state. Obligated at last to give a wiser and more generous attention to the affairs of La Plata, in 1776 it was separated from the viceroyalty of Lima, and placed under a new government established at Buenos Ayres. On Pombal's fall the Portuguese retired from the Banda-Oriental; and Florida Blanca issued the celebrated trade-regulations which liberated the Plata from some of its commercial restrictions. Still, however, all offices were strictly and exclusively given to Spaniards only; no American was permitted to hold a place of power or trust.

British expedition.] Nothing further of importance sufficient to merit attention occurs in the history of Buenos Ayres until 1806, when a British squadron unexpectedly appeared in the mouth of the Plata, under the command of Sir Home Popham, with a body of British troops on board under the command of General Beresford. This force sailed up the river, and the squadron anchored within 12 m. of Buenos Ayres, where the troops landed with little opposition, and marched immediately upon the city, which surrendered after a slight resistance. The smallness of the capturing force was however soon observed by the Spaniards, who, recovering from their panic, became the assailants in their turn. The British, attacked on all sides by overwhelming numbers, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war after having possessed the place about six weeks. In the meantime, Sir Home Popham, reinforced with some additional troops from the Cape of Good Hope, seized Maldonado, after having made an abortive attempt on Monte-Video; and being afterwards reinforced by a body of troops under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, renewed the attempt on Monte-Video, which was attacked and taken by storm on the 3d February 1807. Here the British troops waited till they should be enabled by additional reinforcements to re-

commence operations against Buenos Ayres. These having at length arrived under General Whitelocke, and a further reinforcement having been received under General Crawford, the troops, 8,000 strong, readvanced to the attack of Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants, however, had made every necessary preparation for a vigorous defence; the streets were intersected with deep ditches secured by cannon, the houses were barricaded, and the windows and house-tops thickly planted with armed men. No sooner, therefore, had the British troops entered the place, than they were assailed on every quarter by a commanding fire of grape-shot and musketry, under which they fell in great numbers without occasioning any corresponding loss to the enemy. In this situation, after having lost nearly one-third of their whole force, besides a number of prisoners, an armistice was agreed to, which issued in a convention, by which it was engaged that the British should evacuate the Rio-de-la-Plata in two months, and that all the prisoners taken on both sides should be restored.

[*Revolution.*] The discontent of the people of Buenos Ayres was, however, soon directed towards another object. Spain having been overrun in 1808 by the armies of Napoleon, the colonists determined to improve the opportunity afforded by the inability of the mother-country to enforce her authority and to assert their independence. In the city of Buenos Ayres a revolution was effected by the Spanish-Americans without a struggle; the viceroy was deposed and sent home to Spain, and a provisional government was appointed, Monte-Video, however, still recognised the regency of Cadiz; and at Cordova, in the interior, a counter-revolution was begun, headed by Liniers and some of the principal personages of the place. To dispel this rising cloud, a force was promptly raised by the provisional government, at the approach of which Liniers with his associates fled towards Peru, across the plains of Tucuman, where he was overtaken and put to death, with three of his principal coadjutors. The opposition of Monte-Video itself was of longer duration. It was headed by Elio, who had been sent out as viceroy of the prov., and who, finding that the provisional Junta determined not to submit to his authority, declared war against them. An armistice was concluded in 1811; but in 1812 hostilities were recommenced, and the flotilla of the Monte-Video being completely defeated and captured by Admiral Brown, Monte-Video was again besieged both by land and water, and compelled to surrender to the revolutionists. Its garrison was not permitted to return to Spain, on the ground that the royalists had repeatedly violated terms of capitulation with the troops of the Junta. Juntas were established at Monte-Video and Buenos Ayres, from which, in their turn, all Spaniards were excluded. Despite their fidelity to their ancient sovereigns, these were regarded as revolutionary, and civil war followed. Ferdinand denounced the juntas; all hope in him was destroyed; the old king was invited to resume a crown and regal functions at Buenos Ayres; but preferring repose at Rome, on the 9th of July 1816 deputies from all the provinces met at Tucuman, declared their independence, and constituted themselves an independent state. The independents acted with vigour; a force was collected and trained to active service, both for the purposes of defence, and of assailing their Chilean neighbours, who had embarked in the same cause with themselves. Two armies successively sent by the viceroy of Lima to reduce the independents of Chili, were totally defeated by the troops of Buenos Ayres and the forces of the Chilean patriots in April 1818. The Spaniards made several attempts to reduce the patriots of Buenos Ayres, but with no better success. In July 1821 a great battle was fought between the parties, in which the Spaniards were totally defeated, with the loss of Ramirez their general, who was slain, and his head sent to Rodriguez the supreme director of Buenos Ayres. Discomfiture and disgrace latterly attended the Spaniards generally throughout all the provinces, and the cause of independence ultimately triumphed here as elsewhere throughout the continent of South America. For a while the English government looked unfavourably on the rising independence of these states; but our trade extending rapidly, and needing protection, Lord Londonderry, in 1822, made his famous declaration as to the necessity of having some recognised government; and in 1824—after the French had invaded Spain and put down constitutional government there—Canning recognised their independence, calling, as he boasted, a new world into existence to rectify the balance of the old; and in the beginning of that year sent out in diplomatic form Sir Woodbine Parish as the representative of England. At first common dangers united all the states that were parties to the declaration of Tucuman. But, in truth, it was practically impossible to constitute out of countries so vast in extent, so insufficiently peopled, so little connected by social intercourse, and still inheriting the factions of the early conquerors and adventurers, one state; and so it is still. Paraguay first set up for itself, and gradually isolating itself from the rest, at last preserved its internal tranquillity. Then the Banda-Oriental seceded and joined—but for a few years only—Brazil. Out of Upper Peru, Bolivia was formed. And thus the Argentine confederation was limited and reduced to its present extent. Then arose the question of the character of its constitution—whether a centralized or a federal republic should be established. French intrigues in favour of the duke of Lucca alarmed it as to European designs and intervention. The rural party, favourable to a federal form of government, prevailed; and it was Rosas who was chief, and at last he became dictator of Buenos Ayres, and ruled there for nearly a quarter of a century. Juan Manuel Ortiz Rosas was a Gaucha by blood. His

merit, and the secret of his success, lay in his strength, agility, and daring. By all manner of feats he became popular with the other Gauchos, while by his industry he became rich. At length, backed by his herd of Gauchos, he began to make demands of the government, who yielded, and made him *general-de-la-campaña* against the Guarani and Charrues Indians. He accepted the trust, but by all manner of tricks, treachery, and bribery, managed to have all the other officers of the republic defeated. The *Unitarios*, as the government party were called, had thus their army destroyed, and their resources exhausted, while Rosas kept accumulating power, until he found himself able at last to enter Buenos Ayres with his wild and savage horde. Everybody knew that their choice was now between a tyrant and an exterminator; they preferred the former. In 1835 he was declared president, with *facultades extraordinarias*, that is, with absolute power. He ruled, massacred, exiled, and imprisoned, at his own will and pleasure. His object of Rosas was to bring the Banda-Oriental under his control, and to exclude European influence and commerce from all the regions watered by the great stream of the Plata. In the instructions given by Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Gore Ouseley (20th February 1845), two points were laid down and insisted on. The first was the preservation of the independence of Monte-Video. "To this condition," said his lordship, "the honour of England, France, and Brazil is respectively pledged; and it is one on which no compromise can be admitted." The other was the free navigation of the Plata and its tributaries upon a secure footing. "To open the great arteries of the South American continent," remarked Lord Aberdeen, "to the free circulation of commerce, would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and perhaps the best, security for the preservation of peace in America itself." Such was the professed object for which England and France intervened in 1845. On both points their intervention, however, failed. From July 1845 we kept an immense squadron in the Plata; and, concurrently, France had there a force nearly as great. We filled Monte-Video with our marines; we blockaded both that port and Buenos Ayres; occupied the important island of Martin Garcia; took crowds of merchantmen; seized the Argentine fleet; and, after spending a fortune in this war—for a war it was—on the 24th of November 1849, concluded a treaty with General Rosas, which abandoned Monte-Video, and resigned the free navigation of the Parana and the Uruguay to him!

Such a peace got England out of the mess in which French diplomacy had involved her, but settled nothing. Brazil could never submit to the overthrow of Uruguayan independence, which the treaty sacrificed. Nor could Paraguay and the other fluvial states of the Plata consent that the free navigation of their common rivers should depend on the whim and caprice of Rosas, who had then obtained possession of both banks of the mouth of the Plata. An alliance offensive and defensive was concluded between Brazil and the fluvial states, for the very purpose, and with the exact objects of Lord Aberdeen's intervention. To those ends, treaties were first concluded between Brazil and Uruguay; and to them Paraguay, and the Argentine provs. of Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and Santa-Fé, subsequently adhered. These documents embraced a treaty of alliance, having for its object the preservation of the independence of Uruguay, and the integrity of its territories; another for regulation of the boundaries between Brazil and Uruguay, hitherto a source of perpetual discord; a third provided for a loan on the part of Brazil to Uruguay; and one was a treaty of commerce and navigation. In the spring of 1851, a powerful Brazilian squadron appeared before Buenos Ayres, while a strong body of Brazilian troops advanced from the Rio-Grande. The confederate forces, amounting to 18,000 men, defeated the forces of Rosas in a decisive battle at Pacheco, near Buenos Ayres, and Rosas only saved his hated life by obtaining shelter on board a British war-steamer. Urquiza promptly followed up his victory at Santos-Lugares by investing the city of Buenos Ayres, which immediately capitulated to him. He declined, however, to assume the supreme power, but sanctioned the meeting of the legislative body of the prov., and approved of its own selection of Dr. Lopez as governor. The Brazilian forces were at once withdrawn; and Urquiza himself retired to take part in a congress which he had summoned to be held at Santa-Fé in the month of August 1852, with a view to establish the federal constitution upon a firm basis. Meanwhile, regardless of the power which had given it existence and authority, the legislative body at Buenos Ayres became so turbulent and factious as to compel Lopez to resign the presidency, and Urquiza to reassume power in that prov. The refractory city was invested by a large body of militia on the one side, and a small squadron, which had originally belonged to Rosas, and was under the command of an American, on the other. Unfortunately, the fidelity of his naval force to Urquiza was overcome by bribery, and the Corrientine contingent which Urquiza had left behind him, on quitting Buenos Ayres for Santa-Fé, was also successfully tampered with. Urquiza, unwilling that more blood should be shed, now declared his intention of leaving the Buenos Ayreans to take their own course, and forming an Argentine confederation without their state. The Buenos Ayreans, on the other side, rather than allow the congress of Santa-Fé to arrange the general interests, resolved to attempt the overthrow of Urquiza's power, even in his own prov. of Entre-Rios, of which he had been governor for the last twelve years. In this they may possibly succeed; but success will involve the Argentine confederation in greater troubles than ever, for the federalists of the Riverine and Upper states will not long submit to the dominion

of the Portenos of Buenos Ayres, however important that prov. may be. "The great object of the late movement has, we must nevertheless remember, been accomplished. It resulted in the independence of the Banda-Oriental; and that independence is not threatened by the last internal quarrels of the Argentine states. So long as its independence is preserved, the Upper provinces will always be able to emancipate themselves from subjection to Buenos Ayres; so long as it is preserved, the Plate and its tributaries cannot again become rivers closed to foreign trade and navigation. The Argentine states may, indeed, retard their own progress by these scandalous disputes and warfare; but in doing so, the state that will lose most will be Buenos Ayres, whilst the state that will gain most is the republic of Uruguay."

PLATAMONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 30 m. NNE of Larissa, and 60 m. NE of Tricala, on a height, near the W shore of the gulf of Salonica, and rising above a narrow defile which leads from Thessaly into Macedonia. It contains about 150 dwellings constructed of wood, and a fortress, the ancient walls of which are flanked with towers, but which has the disadvantage of being commanded landwards by several hills. This town is the *Heracleum* of the ancients.

PLATANA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash, and 6 m. NW of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 41° 2'.

PLATANI, a river of Sicily, which has its source on the N side of the Neptunian chain, in the prov. of Palermo and district of Termini, near the Val-dell' Olmo. It runs first S into the prov. of Caltanissetta, thence W across the prov. of Girgenti, and after a course of 75 m., throws itself into the Mediterranean, 15 m. ESE of Sciacca, and 24 m. WNW of Girgenti. It is the *Camicus* of the ancients.

PLATANIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 3 m. N of Nicastro and cant. of Santo-Biase. Pop. 1,440. It is of Albanian foundation.

PLATANIOS, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, 30 m. SE of Volo, and 16 m. ENE of Trikeri.

PLATANO, a town of the island of Samos, in the Archipelago, towards the SW coast of the island, and 2 m. NW of Xoumaika. It contains about 300 houses and two churches. The situation is salubrious, and the adjacent streams abound with a species of fish resembling the eel.

PLATANOS, or **PLANTAIN**, a river of Mosquitia, which flows N, and falls into the sea of the Antilles, a little to the E of the Poyais, after a course of about 90 m.

PLATE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 39 m. NE of Stettin, circle and 8 m. WNW of Regenwalde, on the l. bank of the Riga. Pop. in 1843, 1,771. It has two castles, and possesses manufactories of cloth and serge.—Also a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail, and 8 m. SSE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,200.

PLATE, a small island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Marquesas or Mendana islands, in S lat. 9° 29' 30", and E long. 144° 16'. It bears also the following names, Lincoln, Robert, Resolution, Wilson, and Ceval.—Also a small island of the Seychelle archipelago, in the Indian archipelago, to the S of the island of Mahé, in S lat. 5° 48' 30", and E long. 55° 26' 45". It is surrounded with sand-banks.—Also a small island of the Indian ocean, 8 m. N of the Mauritius. It is about 3 m. in length from NE to SW, and is rendered conspicuous by the whiteness of the sand which lines its shores.

PLATE, or **FLAT (CAPE)**, a headland of Borneo, on the S coast, in S lat. 3° 30', and E long. 111° 50'.

PLATEA, an island in the sea of Marmora, in the group of the Princes islands. It is the second largest island in the group.

PLATEFORME, a village of Hayti, in the dep. of the North, 24 m. W of Port-a-Piment, and 102

m. NW of Port-Republican, on the gulf of Leogane, and a little to the E of Plateforme bay.

PLATEL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 18 m. NW of Telsch.

PLATES (ILES). See **FRANCAISES (CAYES)**.

PLATI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 12 m. SW of Gerace, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Ardore, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 1,300.

PLATO, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and 75 m. SE of Carthagena, and 21 m. SSE of Teneriffe, on the r. bank of the Magdalena. Pop. 2,000.

PLATTE, or **NERRASKA**, a river of the United States of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, in two head-streams, which unite in N lat. 41° 05', W long. 101° 21', and flows E to the Missouri, which it joins in N lat. 41° 03', 620 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi. It is from 1 to 3 m. broad, but very shallow. About 40 m. of its lower course may be navigated by small steamers. Its tributaries are the Elkhorn, the Loup, the Wood, and the Saline.

PLATTE, a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 393 sq. m., bordered on the S and W by the Missouri, and drained by Platte river. Pop. in 1853, 16,845. Its cap., which bears the same name, is on Platte river, 18 m. above its entrance into the Missouri, and 148 m. WNW of Jefferson city. Pop. 412.

PLATTEKILL, a township and village of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 69 m. S by W of Albany, drained on the E by Old Man's kill, and on the W by branches of Wall-kill. It has a hilly surface, and the soil, consisting of loam gravel and clay, is chiefly adapted to pasturage. Pop. in 1853, 1,998.

PLATTEN, or **PLATNA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and district and 15 m. N of Elbogen, and 8 m. NW of Lichtenstadt, in the Erzgebirge mountains. Pop. 1,700. It has mines of silver, tin, iron, cobalt, and manganese, and possesses manufactories of smalt, lace, and iron-ware.

PLATTEN. See **BALATON**.

PLATTER, an island to the N of Bateman's bay, in the co. of St. Vincent, New South Wales. It forms a lofty cliff off Point Upright, in S lat. 35° 38'.

PLATTEVILLE, a township and village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 62 m. WSW of Madison, drained by Little Platte river. It has a hilly surface, and contains mines of lead and copper, and is moderately fertile. Pop. in 1853, 800.

PLATTLING, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria and presidial of Deggendorf, on the Isar. Pop. 1,220.

PLATTSBURG, a village of Clinton co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., on Smith's fork of Platte river, 137 m. NW by W of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1853, 450.—Also a township, village, and port of Clinton co., in the state of New York, on the W side of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, and 147 m. N of Albany. This township is drained by Saranac river and Salmon creek, and is intersected by the Plattsburg and Montreal railway. Pop. in 1852, 5,618.

PLATZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. ENE of Budweis, and 8 m. SW of Neuhaus, on the l. bank of the Nescharkabach. It has a paper-mill.—Also a town in the circle and 18 m. NW of Saatz, and 5 m. N of Kaaden, in the Erzgebirge mountains.

PLATZA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Laconia, 27 m. SSW of Sparta, and 24 m. SE of Kalamata.

PLAU (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the

Correze, 22 m. E of Tulle, near the r. bank of the Luzège. Pop. 850.

PLAU, PLAUE, or PLAGE, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and circle of Gustrów, on the W bank of a lake of the same name, at the egress of the Elde, at an alt. of 114 yds. above sea-level, and 39 m. ESE of Schwerin. Pop. 2,650. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 gates, a castle, and an hospital. It possesses extensive manufactories of coarse cloth, brandy, tobacco, and nails, and several tanneries, two dye-works, a tile-kiln, a tin-foundry, and numerous breweries.—Lake P. is 9 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in extreme breadth from E to W. It receives the Flesen on the E side, and discharges by the Elde into the Elbe.

PLAU. See **THAUM-PE.**

PLAUDREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. E of Grand-Champ, and 10 m. NNE of Vannes. Pop. in 1846, 2,323.

PLAUE, or PLAUEEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 6 m. W of Brandenburg, regency and 29 m. W of Potsdam and circle of W. Havelland, on a lake of the same name, at the egress of the Havel, and near the mouth of the canal of Plaue. Pop. 800. The canal of P., also called the Planenschen-Friedrichs-kanal, extends from Lake Plaue to an arm of the Elbe, a little below Parey, a distance of about 23 m.—Also a town of the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and 5 m. S of Arnstadt, and 18 m. SE of Gotha, on the l. bank of the Gera. Pop. 750. On an adjacent mountain are the ruins of the fortress of Ehrenburg.

PLAUEN, a town of Saxony, capital of the amt of Plauen and Pausa, in the circle and 26 m. SW of Zwickau, and 63 m. S of Leipsic, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the White Elster, and at an alt. of 1,035 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 9,029; and in 1843, 10,628. It is enclosed by walls, and is divided into two parts, distinguished as the old and new town. It has 2 churches, 2 hospitals, 2 orphan's asylums, a gymnasium, and a normal school; and possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, lawn, calico, muslin, hosiery, and buttons, cotton spinning-mills and bleacheries. It has an active entrepot trade in salt, and in the environs is the extensive coal basin called the Plauen-Grund. On an adjacent mountain is the castle of Ratsbauer.—Also a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 1½ m. SW of Dresden, on the Weistritz, at the mouth of a valley of the same name. This valley is 1½ m. in length, and is remarkable for the steepness and height of the rocks by which it is enclosed.—Also a village in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. and 3 m. N of Augustusburg, and 6 m. ENE of Chemnitz. It has several cotton-mills.

PLAUNICH, an island of the Adriatic, near the coast of Illyria, between the islands of Veglia and Cherso. It is 4 m. in length, and 1½ m. in medium breadth.

PLAUTSCH. See **PALOCSA.**

PLAUZAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and cant. of Veyne, 12 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,498. It has an extensive trade in cattle.

PLAUZIG, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, SW of Allenstein. Pop. 200.

PLAVA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 54 m. NNE of Scutari, on the NW bank of a lake of the same name. The lake is 6 m. in length, and about 5½ in breadth. It is formed by streams which descend from the Racha mountains and discharges itself by the Zem into Lake Scutari.

PLAWEC. See **PALOCSA.**

PLAWNO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of

Kalisch, obwod and 33 m. SSW of Petrikau, near the r. bank of the Warta, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 300.

PLAWSWORTH, a township in Chester-le-street p. co.—palatine of Durham, 4 m. N by W of Durham, in the line of the Great North of England railway. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 149; in 1851, 286.

PLAXTOL, a chapelry and township in Wrotham p., Kent, 4½ m. N by E of Tonbridge.

PLAYDEN, or SALT-COTE, a parish in Sussex, 1½ m. N of Rye, on the western bank of the Rother, at the junction of the Military canal with that river. Area 1,308 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1851, 314.

PLAYFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NE by E of Ipswich. Area 1,219 acres. Pop. in 1851, 260.

PLAZ, a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle and NE of Budweis. Pop. 1,330. It has a castle.

PLAZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Montignac, and 15 m. NW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,621. It has an iron-works.

PLEASANT, a township and village in Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 86 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 714.—Also a lake in Lake Pleasant township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, 3 m. long, and 1½ m. in extreme breadth.

PLEASANT, a headland at the SW extremity of the island of Georgia, Salomon archipelago, S. Pacific, in S lat. 8° 41' 30", E long. 157° 30".—Also an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. 0° 25', E long. 167° 20'. It was discovered by Fearn in 1798.

PLEASANT-GROVE, a village of Macoupin co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., near the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, and 25 m. S by W of Springfield.—Also a village of Alleghany co., in the state of Maryland, 5 m. E of Cumberland. Pop. in 1853, about 100.

PLEASANT-HILL, a village of Northampton co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., near the state line, 79 m. NE of Raleigh.—Also a village and station of Greenville co., in the state of Virginia, 12 m. N of Weldon, on the Petersburg railway.

PLEASANT-MILLS, a village of Adams co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on St. Mary's river, 94 m. NE of Indianapolis.

PLEASANT-MOUNT, a village of Payne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on a N branch of Lackawaxen river, and 122 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.

PLEASANT-PLAINS, a village of Scott co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., on the N point of a tongue of land between Lakes St. Mary and St. John, and 172 m. SE by E of Jefferson city.

PLEASANT-RUN, a village of Dallas co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on a W branch of Trinity river, and 173 m. NNE of Austin city.

PLEASANT-SHADE, a village of Perry co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W side of Little Muddy creek, and 124 m. S by E of Springfield.

PLEASANT-VALE, a village of Pike co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the bluffs, about 5 m. E of the Mississippi, and 78 m. W by S of Springfield.

PLEASANT-VALLEY, a village of Davies co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W side of Plum river, 114 m. N by W of Springfield, and near the Chicago Union railroad.—Also a village and station of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 7 m. W of Zanesville, on the Central Ohio railroad.—Also a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, 62 m. S of Albany, drained by Wappinger's creek and its branches. It has a diversified surface, but its soil, consisting chiefly of sandy or gravelly loam, is well cultivated. Pop. of township in 1853, 2,226; of village 700.

PLEASANT-VIEW, a village of Shelby co., in

the state of Indiana, U. S., on the W side of Sugar creek, and 14 m. SE of Indianapolis.

PLEASANTVILLE, a village and station of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Saw-Mill river, 97 m. S of Albany, and 34 m. N of New York, on the Haarlem railroad.—Also a village of Harford co., in the state of Maryland, on the E side of Little Gunpowder falls, and 37 m. N by E of Annapolis.—Also a village of Hickman co., in the state of Tennessee, on Cane's creek, an E branch of Buffalo river, and 57 m. SW by N of Nashville.

PLEASELEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 8½ m. SE by E of Chesterfield, on the NW bank of the Meden. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 611; in 1851, 654.

PLEASINGTON, a township in Blackburn p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. W by S of Blackburn. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 428.

PLEASUREVILLE, a village and station of Henry co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 18 m. NW by W of Frankfort, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad.

PLEAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Mauriac. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,252; in 1846, 11,507. The town is 9 m. SSW of Mauriac. Pop. in 1846, 2,996. It has a small seminary, and carries on an active trade in grain, horses, sheep, hides, leather, iron, yellow wax, staves, and salt.

PLEBERSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2 m. S by E of Thomastown, on the r. bank of the Nore. Area 898 acres. Pop. in 1841, 262.

PLEBOULLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. NW of Matignon, on the r. bank of the Fremur. Pop. 1,049.

PLECH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 8 m. S of Pegnitz. Pop. 550. In its vicinity is an iron-mine.

PLECHALET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bain, near the l. bank of the Vilaine, a little below the confluence of the Bruc. Pop. in 1846, 2,430. It has a fine cross, constructed of granite and adorned with Gothic sculptures; and possesses a blast-furnace and foundry.

PLECHTCHENITZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. N of Minsk, district and 30 m. WNW of Borisov.

PLEDELIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NW of Jugon, and 17 m. W of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 2,044.

PLEDGON, or **PLECHEDON**, a hamlet in Henham p., Essex, 6½ m. NW of Dunmow.

PLEDRAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Brieuc, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,500.

PLEGUIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. of Lannvillon, and 13 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,180.

PLEHEDDEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Plouha, and 19 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,725.

PLEIDELSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 2 m. WNW of Marbach, and 5 m. N of Louisburg, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 1,516.

PLEINE-FOUGERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of St. Malo. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,339; in 1846, 14,828. The village is 27 m. ESE of St. Malo, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,168.

PLEINFELD, a market-town of Bavaria, cap. of a presidial of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 25 m. SE of Anspach, on the l. bank

of the Rednitz. Pop. 800. It has a poor-house. Pop. of presidial 11,000.

PLEINTLING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 4 m. NW of Vilshofen, near the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 500.

PLEISKE, or **PLEISHAMMER**, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 23 m. SE of Frankfort, circle and 13 m. NNW of Crossen. Pop. 71.

PLEISNICZ, **PELSÖCZ**, **PELSUCZ**, **PLESSIWEZ**, or **PLESUWCE**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, comitat and 8 m. NNE of Gümör, on the l. bank of the Sajó. Pop. 2,100. It has an iron-mine, and iron-furnaces.

PLEISSE, or **PLEISE**, a river which has its source in Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, near Ebelsbrunn; runs first N; passes Werdau and Crimmitschau; crosses the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen; re-enters Saxony; passes Leipzig; and, 3 m. NW of that town, throws itself into the Elster, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 75 m.

PLEISWEDEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Leitmeritz, and 1½ m. S of Grabern, at the foot of the Roubeg.

PLEK, a town of Birmah, in the Mrauma, 9 m. S of Ava, on a small river, which throws itself into the Irawaddi, under the walls of the capital.

PLELAN-LE-GRAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Montfort-sur-Meu. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,256; in 1846, 13,972. The town is 13 m. SW of Montfort-sur-Meu. Pop. in 1846, 3,413. It has extensive manufactories of yarn.

PLELAN-LE-PETIT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 4,466; in 1846, 4,758. The village is 9 m. W of Dinan, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,050.

PLELAUFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and cant. of Goarec, 24 m. W of Loudeac, on the l. bank of the Dore, and to the S of the canal of Brest. Pop. 1,362.

PLELO, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and cant. of Chateaudren, and 12 m. WNW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 4,200.

PLEMET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NE of La Chèze, and 8 m. E of Loudeac. Pop. 3,030. It has extensive iron-works.

PLEMONSTALL, or **PLEMSTALL**, a parish in Cheshire, 4 m. NE of Chester, comprising the townships of Bridge-Trefford, Hoole, Pickton, and Mickle-Trefford. Area 3,131 acres. Pop. in 1851, 877.

PLEMY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Plouguenast, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,096.

PLENAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Zaragoza, and partido of Belchite, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 500. It has an hospital.

PLENCIA, or **PLACENCIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Viscaya or Biscay, and partido of Bermeo, 12 m. WNW of Bilbao, and 30 m. NW of Placentia, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 1,193. It has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a school of navigation. The port, which is distant about 1½ m., at the mouth of the river, has two entrances, with a depth at high water of 15 or 16 ft., and is capable of affording safe anchorage to vessels of 160 tons. Each entrance is defended by batteries. Boat-building, the manufacture of rigging, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

PLENEE, or **PLENEZ-JUGON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW

of Jugon, and 19 m. WSW of Dinan, on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Arguenon. Pop. in 1846, 4,439.

PLENEUF, or **PLENE (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,900; in 1846, 8,408. The town is 12 m. NE of St. Briec, near the bay of that name. It has a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in corn.

PLENTY, a river of Australia Felix, in Bourke co.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, in Buckingham co., which flows NNE between the parishes of Uxbridge and New Norfolk, and falls into the Derwent.

PLERIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Briec, on a mountain. Pop. 2,850.

PLES, **PLESSA**, or **PIOSS**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Kostroma, district and 39 m. E of Nerekhta, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Plessa. Pop. 1,000. It has 4 churches, and possesses an active trade in linen of local manufacture. It was founded in 1410, in the reign of the grand-duke Vasili Dmitrievitch.

PLESCHEN, or **PLESEW**, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. and regency and 57 m. SE of Posen, and 18 m. NE of Kalisch, on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Prosna. Pop. in 1843, 5,086. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and hosiery, and several tanneries, and contains a quarantine establishment for cattle imported into Poland. The circle comprises 156 sq. m., and contains 36,473 inhabitants.

PLESHEY, a parish in Essex, 6 m. NNW of Chelmsford. Area 726 acres. Pop. in 1851, 351.

PLESKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 12 m. NE of Lipowicz. See also PSKOV.

PLESLIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Ploubalay, and 6 m. N of Dinan. Pop. 1,315.

PLESS, or **PSZCZYNA**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia and regency of Oppeln. The circle comprises an area of 147 m.; and contains 36,439 inhabitants. It contains mines of iron and coal, and several forges and glass-works, and forms a principality, which, under the sovereignty of Prussia, belongs to the dukes of Anhalt-Cöthen.—The town is 71 m. SE of Oppeln, and 21 m. SE of Ribnik, in a marshy locality, near the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. in 1843, 2,827. It has a fine castle belonging to the princes of Anhalt-Cöthen-Pless, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a school and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth, hats, hosiery, and leather, and several bleacheries.

PLESS. See **FLITSCH**.

PLESSA. See **PLES**.

PLESSALA, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Plonguenast, and 11 m. NE of Loudeac, on a mountain. Pop. in 1846, 3,321. It has a paper-mill.

PLESSBERG, a mountain of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 m. N of Schalkau. It has an alt. of 2,574 ft. above sea-level, and forms one of the principal summits of the Thüringerwald.

PLESSIS-BADEN (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Bain, com. and 2 m. NE of Messac, on the l. bank of the Vilaine.

PLESSIS-BELLEVILLE (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. SW of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, and 11 m. SE of Senlis, in an extensive plain. Pop. 300. It has a mag-

nificent castle, founded by the financier Claude Guenegaud, and possesses manufactories of lace.

PLESSIS-BONCHARD (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. W of Montmorency, and 8 m. ESE of Pontaise, in a fine valley of the same name, and near the Bois-de-Boissy, in which there are fine promenades. In its environs are numerous country-seats. The village is one of great antiquity, and derives its name from the celebrated family of Burchard or Bonchard, by whom the seignory of Montmorency was possessed in the 11th century.

PLESSIS-DORIN (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Mondoubleau, 30 m. from Vendome. Pop. 895. It has a glass-work.

PLESSIS-GARNIER (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 7 m. N of Periers. Pop. 726. This was anciently a seignory belonging to the dukes of Coigny.

PLESSIS-GRIMOUT (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Aulnay-sur-Odon, and 15 m. NE of Vire. Pop. 1,000.

PLESSIS-LES-TOURS. See **RICHE (La)**.

PLESSIS-PIQUET (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Sceaux, and 8 m. SW of Paris, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 201. It has a castle, formerly belonging to Colbert, with fine terraced gardens.

PLESSIS-VILLETTE (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 7 m. E of Liancourt, and 11 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 120. It has a castle, with a fine park and sheets of water which belonged to the Marquise-de-Villette.

PLESSIWEC. See **PLEISNICK**.

PLESSUR, a torrent of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons. It traverses the valley of Schalfik, and joins the Rhine on the r. bank, a little below Coire, after a course in a generally N and NW direction of 15 m.

PLESSUWCE. See **PLEISNICK**.

PLESTAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Jugon, 21 m. W of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 2,118.

PLESTCHIEVO, or **KLESTCHINO-OZERO**, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vladimir and district of Pereslav-Zalitzkoi. It is 6 m. in length from NW to SE, and 5 m. in breadth; receives the Troubej on the E; and discharges itself on the NW by the Veksa, into the Nedi; an affluent of the Volga. It abounds with fish, especially the herring, which, in a dried state, are sent in large quantities to Moscow and St. Petersburg. It was on this lake that marine manoeuvres were first practised by order of Peter the Great in 1691, with the view of constructing a navy. Some of the small boats employed on the occasion are still preserved.

PLESTIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,932; in 1846, 15,582. The town is 11 m. WSW of Lannion, and 45 m. WNW of St. Briec, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. in 1846, 4,605.

PLESEW. See **PLESCHEN**.

PLETERNICZA, or **PLETERNICA**, a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat and 7 m. SE of Posega, on the r. bank of the Orlyava. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the environs.

PLETFAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 27 m. NNE of Monastir.

PLETTENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 18 m. SSW of Arensburg, circle and 11 m. SE of Altena, in the midst of lofty mountains, on the Else, a small affluent of the

Lenne. Pop. in 1843, 1,669. It has an ancient castle, and has manufactories of cloth, leather, hard and copper ware, and in the environs several iron works.

PLETTENBERG BAY, a bay of South Africa, in the district of George. It is 30 m. in extent from E to W, and 9 m. from N to S. Its SW extremity, Cape Seal or Delgado, is in S lat. $34^{\circ} 4' 48''$, and E long. $23^{\circ} 17' 24''$. It receives Keurboom's river and several smaller streams, and surrounding it is a finely diversified country.

PLEUBIAN, or **PLEUBIHAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Lezardrieux, and 17 m. NE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 4,526.

PLEUCADEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and cant. of Questimbert, 21 m. NE of Vannes, near the r. bank of the Claye. Pop. 1,239.

PLEUDANIEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Lezardrieux, 15 m. ENE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 2,506.

PLEUDIHEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 9 m. NE of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 4,823.

PLEUGRIFFEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Rohan, and 15 m. NW of Ploermel. Pop. 1,730.

PLEUGUENEUC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Tinténiac, and 20 m. SSE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,693.

PLEUMARTIN, or **PLUMARTIN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne and cant. of Châtellerault. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,446; in 1846, 10,078. The town is 14 m. SE of Châtellerault. Pop. 1,843.

PLEUMAUGAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. WSW of St. Jouan de l'Île, and 18 m. SW of Dinan, on a mountain, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 1,850.

PLEUMELEUC-EN-DOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montfort-sur-Meu. Pop. 1,300.

PLEUMEUR-GAUTIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Lezardrieux and 18 m. ENE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 2,651.

PLEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. SE of Chauxsain, and 14 m. S of Dole, on the r. bank of the Dornne. Pop. 400.

PLEURS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 8 m. E of Sezanne, on the l. bank of the Aube, at the confluence of the Pleurs. Pop. 591.—See also **PIURI**.

PLEURTINT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine and arrond. of St. Malo. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,628; in 1841, 10,865. The village is 5 m. SSW of St. Malo, and 40 m. NNW of Rennes. Pop. in 1846, 6,001. Boat-building forms an important branch of local industry.

PLEVENON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Matignon, and 31 m. NW of Dinan, near the coast. Pop. 1,122.

PLEVIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. SW of Mail-Carhaix, and 30 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,150.

PLEVLE. See **TASHLIGE**.

PLEVNA, or **PILAVNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Rastchuk, in a plain, 24 m. SSW of Nikopol, and 102 m. ESE of Widin. It contains about 400 houses, and has a mosque and public baths. It was almost entirely destroyed by the troops of Passvan-Oglou.

PLEYBEN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère and arrond. of Chateaulin. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in

1831, 15,872; in 1846, 17,897. The town is 7 m. ENE of Chateaulin, and 18 m. ENE of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 5,010.

PLEYBER-CHRIST, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Thegonec. Pop. in 1846, 3,292.

PLEYL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. NW of Saatz, and 2 m. ESE of Weipert. It has a manufactory of vitriol and of aquafortis.

PLEYSTSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 5 m. NE of Tresswitz, and 17 m. SW of Taschan, on a mountain, the foot of which is bathed by the Zoll. Pop. 1,068. It has a glass-works, and two forges.

PLEZIDY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bourbriac, and 9 m. S of Guingamp, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,300.

PLIAS, or **PIASSA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 30 m. S of Ochrida, on the S bank of the Dend, and about 5 m. ESE of the town of that name.

PLIEGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Murcia, and partido of Mula, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 3,004. It has a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses manufactories of brandy, soap, and charcoal.

PLIENINGEN, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. SSE of Stuttgart, on the Kersch, in a fertile locality. Pop. 2,105. It has manufactories of cloth. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle.

PLIEDERSHAUSEN, or **PLUDERHAUSEN**, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 5 m. W of Lorch, on the Remo. Pop. 1,445.

PLIESOCZ, or **PLIESSOWICE**. See **PELSOCZ** (Tot). **PLIEUX**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Miradoux, on a mountain. Pop. 700.

PLINLIMMON, a mountain in the NE part of Cardiganshire, rising to an alt. of 2,463 ft. above sea-level.

PLINTENBURG, **VISSEGRAD**, or **WYSSEHEAD**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 23 m. NNW of Pesth, and 8 m. W of Vacs, on the r. bank of the Danube, opposite Gross-Marosch. It has the ruins of several castles.

PLIOUSA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. It issues from a small lake in the district of Louga, near Zaplousé; runs NW; enters the district of Gdov; turns N; and throws itself into the Narova, on the r. bank, 6 m. above Narva, and after a course of 135 m.

PLISA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 30 m. SSW of Disma.

PLISSEVICZA, a chain of mountains in Military Croatia, in the E part of the regimentary district of Lika, and near the frontiers of Turkish Croatia. It is about 15 m. in length from NNW to SSE. One of its summits rises to a rocky peak, 1,971 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest point in Croatia.

PLITTERSDORF, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NW of Rastadt, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 810.

PLITVICZA (**LAKE OF**), a group of lakes, eight in number, in Military Croatia, in the E part of the regimentary district of Ottochacz, on the E side of the Little Kapella. They are connected by a series of fine cascades, and discharge themselves by the Korana.

PLOAGHE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Cape Sassari, prov. and 12 m. ESE of Sassari, district and 5 m. E of Codrongianus. Pop. 3,000. It

was formerly the see of a bishop, and a place of considerable importance.

PLOARE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and cant. of Douarnenez, 12 m. NW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,300.

PLOBANNALEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Pont l'Abbe, near the bay of Plomvel. Pop. 1,531.

PLOBSHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Geespolshheim, on the W bank of the canal of Monsieur, and near the r. bank of the Ile. Pop. 1,416.

PLOCHINGEN, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. ESE of Esslingen, on the r. bank of the Neckar, at the confluence of the Fils. Pop. in 1840, 1,834.

PLOCHOCZYN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. and to the SW of Marienwerder, and circle of Schwetz. Pop. 110. Gross Plochoczyn, in the vicinity, contains 200 inhabitants.

PLOCK, **Plotzk**, or **POLEN**, a gubernium, woiwo dy or administrative province, obwo dy, and town of Poland, of which it comprises the northern part. The gov. comprises an area of 304 German sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Skrwia, on the NW by the Drewenz, and on the S by the Bug and Vistula, and contained, in 1841, 534,000 inhabitants. It has a flat surface, contains numerous ponds and marshes, and is intersected by numerous streams, of which the Narew and Wkra are the principal. The soil is fertile, but ill-cultivated. Its principal productions are wheat, rye, hops, flax, and hemp. It has also considerable quantities of wood, and pastures large numbers of horses and sheep. Iron, gypsum, kaolin, and coal, form its chief mineral productions. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, paper, and leather, and several iron-forges; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, wool, &c. The gov. comprises 6 obwodies, viz., Plock, Lipno, Pultusk, Mława, Przasnysz, and Ostrołka.—The town is on the r. bank of the Vistula, 14 m. NE of Warsaw. Pop. 9,800. It is enclosed by walls, and is divided into an old and new town. It comprises 25 squares, of which the principal is in the old town, a public garden, a piarist and several other colleges, a theatre, a gymnasium, two convents, numerous churches,—amongst which the cathedral is a fine edifice,—a synagogue, an orphans' asylum, and a poor-house. It has several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in hides. This town was formerly the capital of the dukes of Masovia.

PLOEMEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Belz, and 15 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of hosiery, and a tile-kiln.

PLOEMEUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Lorient. Pop. in 1846, 7,850. It has a glass-work, and is noted for its sardines.

PLOEMEUR-BODOU, or **PLEUMEUR-BODOU**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Lannion. Pop. 2,552.

PLOEN, or **Plön**, a town of Denmark, cap. of a bail., in the duchy of Holstein, 18 m. SE of Kiel, and 24 m. NNW of Lubeck, on a narrow tract of land which runs through the N part of a lake of the same name. Pop. 2,500. It consists of an old and new town, and has a fine Gothic castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Plön, two churches, a classical school, an orphans' asylum, and two poor-houses. Lace is its chief article of manufacture. The Plöner-see is 7 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in extreme breadth.

PLOERDUT, a commune of France, in the dep.

of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. NW of Guemene, and 15 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. in 1846, 3,913.

PLOEREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. W of Vannes. Pop. 1,024.

PLOERMEL, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 166,216 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 86,314; in 1841, 86,233; in 1846, 90,312. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,847; in 1846, 12,130. The town is 27 m. NE of Vannes, and 45 m. W of Rennes, on the Hirel, an affluent of the Oust. Pop. in 1821, 4,918; in 1831, 4,853; in 1841, 4,987; in 1846, 5,110. It has a parish-church, a structure of the 12th cent., with fine windows, and a communal college; and possesses manufactories of linen, woollen fabrics, and flax. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle, wool, flax, hemp, honey, and rhubarb. In the vicinity is an extensive sheet of water, traversed by the Duc, which forms on its exit a fine cascade.

PLOEUC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,319; in 1846, 14,517. The town is 13 m. S of St. Briec, near the l. bank of the Lif. Pop. in 1846, 5,396. It has manufactories of linen, cards, and nails; and carries on an active trade in grain, butter, hemp, flax, and cattle.

PLOEZAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pontrieux. Pop. in 1846, 3,209.

PLOGASTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 8 m. W of Brest. Pop. 800.

PLOGOFF, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 8 m. W of Pontercoix, and 28 m. WNW of Quimper, near an abyss called the Enfer-de-Plogoff, into which the waves of the Atlantic fall with great violence.

PLOGONNEE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Douarnenez, and 8 m. NW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,761.

PLOIESTI, or **Plöjeshti**, a town of Turkey in Europe, cap. of the district of Prahova, in Lower Wallachia, 30 geog. m. N by E of Bucharest, and 35 geog. m. E of Tirgovisht, near the sources of the Jalomitza. Pop. 3,000. It has 8 churches, and a school.

PLOKOPARI, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, to the E of the Aspropotamus, and S of its affluent the Argolianos. It appears to correspond with the ancient *Panaitolicon* in *Ætolia Epiktetos*.

PLOMB-DU-CANTAL. See **CANTAL**.

PLOMBIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Remiremont. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,360; in 1846, 13,741. The town is 9 m. SW of Remiremont, and 15 m. S of Epinal, amid lofty mountains, on the Agronne. Pop. in 1841, 1,379. It is generally well-built, and has a fine church, and an hospital founded by Stanislaus, king of Poland. It has extensive manufactories of fine iron-ware, cutlery, nails, and chains; of porcelain and of marquetry; and is noted for its baths. This town was destroyed by fire in 1498, by an earthquake in 1682, and in 1771 was overwhelmed by an inundation.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Dijon, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Ouche. Pop. 1,162.—Also a small stream in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and cant. of Marseilles. It has its source in the hills of Sainte-Martha, and throws itself into the gulf of Lion, after a generally S course of 3 m. It forms several fine cascades.

PLOMELIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Quimper, at the

foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Odet. Pop. 1,234.

PLOMER (Point), a headland of Eastern Australia, to the N of Port Macquarie, in S lat. 31° 40'.

PLOMEUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Pont-l'Abbé, and 15 m. SW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,463.

PLOMION, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 6 m. E of Vervins. Pop. 1,494. It has manufactories of linen and of baskets.

PLOMNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 65 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 1½ m. SE of Habelschwert, in a valley, on a small affluent of the Neiss. Pop. 626. It has a place belonging to the duke of Brunswick.

PLOMODIERN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. W of Chateaulin. Pop. in 1846, 2,816.

PLOMOSAS (Las), a village of Mexico, in the state and 108 m. E of Queretaro, and 90 m. NNE of Mexico. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

PLON. See **PLOEN**.

PLONE, a river of Prussia, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Berlinichen, near the town of that name, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, circle and 17 m. ENE of Soldin. It runs first N; enters the prov. of Pomerania; then bends NW; traverses a lake of the same name and the Madië-see; issues from the latter lake on the W side; directs its course to the NW; passes to the S of the town of Damm; and after a sinuous course of about 48 m., throws itself into the S extremity of the lake of that name.

PLONEIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. NE of Plogastel, and 6 m. WNW of Quimper. Pop. 650.

PLONEOUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. NE of Plogastel, and 11 m. SW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,200.

PLONEOUR-MENEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Saint-Thegonnec. Pop. in 1846, 3,973. It has manufactories of linen.

PLONEOUR-TREZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Lesneven, 24 m. NNE of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 3,178.

PLONSK, or **PLASK**, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 32 m. ENE of Plock, on the Pionna. Pop. 2,500, of whom the half are Jews.

PLOSKIROW, or **PROSKOUROW**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, 60 m. N of Kamenitz, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 3,400.

PLOTZKAU, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the Upper principality, on the l. bank of the Saale, 5 m. SSW of Bernburg. Pop. of bail, 3,000; of town, 430.

PLOTZKY, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. SE of Magdeburg, and 14 m. WSW of Lohburg, on the r. bank of an arm of the Elbe. Pop. 700. It has a stone-quarry.

PLOUAGAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,946; in 1846, 9,099. The town is 8 m. E of Guingamp, and 12 m. W of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 2,282.

PLOUANE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Evran, and 12 m. S of Dinan. Pop. 1,560.

PLOUARET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,558; in 1846, 21,097. The town is 9 m. S of Lannion, and 32 m. WNW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 5,372.

PLOUARZEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Renan, and 12 m. WNW of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 2,306. It has a quarry of coarse-grained granite.

PLOUASNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Evran, 12 m. SSE of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 3,015.

PLOUAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Lorient. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,628; in 1846, 14,982. The town is 12 m. N of Lorient, and 32 m. NW of Vannes, on the Scorff. Pop. in 1846, 4,308.

PLOUBALAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,408; in 1846, 9,062. The village is 11 m. NNW of Dinan, and 8 m. SW of St. Malo. Pop. in 1846, 2,667. It has a considerable trade in grain.

PLOUBAZLANEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Paimpol, 33 m. NW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 3,357.

PLOUBEZE, or **PLOUBEZEE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 3,487.

PLOUCADEUC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. NE of Questembert. Pop. 1,500.

PLOUERESANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Trequier, near the English channel. Pop. 2,321.

PLOULDALMEZEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,680; in 1846, 15,619. The town is 15 m. NW of Brest, and 3 m. SE of the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1846, 3,234.

PLLOUDANIEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SW of Lezardrieux, on an affluent of the Trieux. Pop. 1,750. Also a commune in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. S of Lesneven. Pop. in 1846, 3,404.

PLLOUDIRY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,696; in 1846, 6,480. The town is 18 m. ENE of Brest. Pop. 1,497. It has a paper-mill.

PLOUEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. S of Pontrieux, on the l. bank of the Trieux. Pop. in 1846, 2,200.

PLUEDERN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. N of Landerneau, and 14 m. NW of Brest. Pop. 1,180.

PLOUEGAT-GUERAND, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Lannion, on the l. bank of the Douro. Pop. 2,038.

PLOUEGAT-MOYSAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Ponthou, on a height. Pop. 1,150.

PLOUENAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Pol-de-Leon. Pop. in 1846, 3,280.

PLOUER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Dinan, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. in 1846, 3,875. It has a small port.

PLOUESCAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,961; in 1846, 11,889. The town is 18 m. WNW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 3,467. It has a small port.

PLOUEZEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Paimpol, 27 m. NW of Saint-Briec. Pop. in 1846, 4,147.

PLOUZOUCH, a commune of France, in the dep.

of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. E of Lanmeur. Pop. 1,709.

PLOUFRAGAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 2,496.

PLOUGASNON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. NW of Lanmeur, near the coast. Pop. in 1846, 4,003.

PLOUGASTEL-DAOULAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Daoulas, near the entrance of the Landerneau, in the roadstead of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 5,999. It has manufactories of linen.

PLOUGASTEL-SAINT-GERMAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, arrond. and 11 m. W of Quimper. Pop. 1,120.

PLOUGONVELEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. SW of St. Renan, and 11 m. W of Brest, near the Atlantic. Pop. 1,400.

PLOUGONVEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Le Ponthou, 15 m. SE of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 4,558. It has manufactories of ropes and of nails. Bees are extensively reared in the environs.

PLOUGONVER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Belle-Ile-en-Terre, and 13 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. in 1846, 4,008.

PLOUGOULM, or **PLougoulx**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. WSW of St. Pol-de-Leon, and 13 m. NW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 2,488.

PLOUGOUMELLEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Auray, on Morbihan bay. Pop. 1,425.

PLOUGUENAST, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Londeac. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,809; in 1846, 14,040. The town is 9 m. NE of Londeac, near the l. bank of the Lie. Pop. in 1846, 3,909.

PLOUGUERNEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. N of Lannilis. Pop. in 1846, 5,909.

PLOUGUERNEVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Rostrenen. Pop. in 1846, 3,752.

PLOUGUIEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. N of Treguier, near the l. bank of a river of that name. Pop. 2,783.

PLOUGUIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Ploudalmezeau. Pop. in 1846, 2,206.

PLOUHA, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,011; in 1846, 8,761. The town is 15 m. NW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 4,933.

PLOUHARNEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. N of Quiberon, on a mountain, near a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 950.

PLOUHINEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. S of Pontcroix, on a mountain, near the bay of Audiern. Pop. in 1846, 2,694.—Also a commune in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Pont Louis, 6 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. in 1846, 3,014.

PLUIDER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Lesneven, 21 m. NW of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 3,231.

PLOUGNEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,175; in 1846, 15,535. The village is 6 m. E of

Morlaix, and 3 m. W of Ponthon, formerly the chief town in the cant. Pop. in 1846, 4,910.

PLOUIZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Guingamp. Pop. 2,183.

PLOUJÉAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. N of Morlaix, on the r. bank of the Relec. Pop. in 1846, 2,843.

PLOUMAGOAR, or **PLOUMAGOET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Guingamp. Pop. in 1846, 1,846.

PLOUMILLIAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Pleslin. Pop. in 1846, 3,480.

PLOUMOGUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. WSW of St. Renan. Pop. 1,795.

PLOUNERIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW of Plouaret. Pop. 1,516.

PLOUNEVENTER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. W of Landivisian. Pop. in 1846, 4,146.

PLOUNEVEZ-DU-FAOU, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. N of Chateaudu-Faou. Pop. 2,750.

PLOUNEVEZ-LOCHRIST, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. SW of Plouescat. Pop. 4,146.

PLOUNEVEZ-QUINTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Rostrenen. Pop. in 1846, 3,049.

PLOUNEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. WSW of Paimpol. Pop. in 1846, 2,171.

PLOUNGAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. W of Telch.

PLOURAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 11 m. E of Gourin, near the l. bank of the Laita. Pop. 1,500.

PLOURHAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Etables and 5 m. SE of Plouha. Pop. in 1846, 2,121.

PLOURIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SW of Ploudalmezeau. Pop. 1,485.—Also a commune in the same dep., in the cant. and 4 m. SSE of Morlaix. Pop. 3,115.

PLOURIVO, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Paimpol. Pop. in 1846, 2,401.

PLOUVARA, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Chateaudren. Pop. 1,860.

PLOUVIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Plabennec. Pop. in 1846, 3,105. It has manufactories of brick and pottery.

PLOUVORN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plouzevede. Pop. in 1846, 3,572. It has an extensive trade in horses.

PLOUIYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. S of Huelgoet. Pop. 2,028.

PLOUZANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of St. Renan, 6 m. W of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 2,970.

PLOUZEC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Paimpol, near the headland of that name. Pop. 2,140.

PLOUZELAMBRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. E of Pleslin. Pop. 550.

PLOUZEVEDE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in

1831, 12,111; in 1846, 13,648. The town is 14 m. WNW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 2,107.

PLOUZEVET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. W of Plougastel-Saint-Germain, at the foot of a mountain, near the bay of Audierne. Pop. in 1846, 2,863.

PLOVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tula. It has its source in the district of Tchern, near Golokhvastovo; runs NW; and throws itself into the Upa, on the l. bank, at Crapivna, and after a course of 60 m.

POLOVAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. SW of Plogastel, on a height, near the bay of Audierne. Pop. 400.

POLOVER, a township and village of Portage co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 101 m. N by W of Madison, drained by Wisconsin river and its branches, and Big-Plover river. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. of township, 462. The village is at the confluence of Big-Plover river with the Wisconsin.

PLUCKLEY WITH PEVINGTON, a parish and village in Kent, 13 m. S by E of Maidstone. The South Eastern railway passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the village. Area 3,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 714; in 1851, 798.

PLUDENZ. See **BLUDENZ**.

PLUDERHAUSEN, a town of Württemberg, 3 m. W of Lorch. Pop. 1,400.

PLUDUNO, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 12 m. NW of Dinan. Pop. 1,800.

PLUE (LAC-DE-LA). See **RAINY LAKE**.

PLUFUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 10 m. SW of Lannion. Pop. 1,000.

PLUGUFFAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 4 m. WSW of Quimper. Pop. 1,100.

PLUHERLIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 18 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 1,400.

PLUM, an island of the state of New York, U. S., off Oyster-Pond point. It is 3 m. in length, and 1 m. wide.

PLUMARTIN, a town of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne, 12 m. SE of Châtelleraut. Pop. 1,200.

PLUMB-CREEK, a village of Caldwell co., in Texas, 26 m. SSE of Austin.

PLUMBLAND, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. N by E of Cockermouth, in the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 524; in 1851, 800.

PLUMB-POINT (GREAT), a point on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 55' 15''$, and W long. $76^{\circ} 46' 55''$. It forms the SE limit of the peninsula of Port-Royal which shelters the harbour of Kingston.

PLUME (La), a town of France, dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. SE of Nérac. Pop. 2,700.

PLUME (La), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders and dep. of Beernem. Pop. 100.

PLUMELEC, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ESE of St. Jean-de-Brevelay. Pop. 2,660.

PLUMELIAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Band. Pop. 2,400.

PLUMELIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. SW of Lormine. Pop. 3,500.

PLUMENAN, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. SW of Olmutz. Pop. 740.

PLUMERGAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. NE of Auray. Pop. 1,900.

PLUMIEUX, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of La Cheze. Pop. 2,980.

PLUMLEY, or **PLUMLEIGH**, a township in Great Budworth p., Cheshire, 3 m. SW of Nether-Knuts-

ford, near a branch of the Weaver. Area 1,622 acres. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 376.

PLUMPTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m. W of Towcester. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. 50.

PLUMPTON, or **PLUMPTON-BOSKAGE**, a parish in Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Lewes. Area 2,423 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 383.

PLUMPTON, or **PLUMPTON**, a township in Spoforth p., W. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Knaresborough. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 207.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest p., Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Penrith. Area 2,677 acres. Pop. in 1851, 183.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry in Lazonby p., Cumberland, 6 m. N by W of Penrith. Area 3,021 acres. Pop. in 1851, 334.

PLUMPTON-WOOD, or **WOOD-PLUMPTON**, a chapelry and township in St. Michael p., Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Preston, in the line of the Lancaster and Preston canal and railway. Area 4,722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,719; in 1851, 1,574.

PLUMSTEAD, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Holt. Area 1,272 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 200.—Also a parish in Kent, 10 m. E by S of St. Paul's, London. Area 3,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,745; in 1851, 8,373. This great increase of pop. is attributable to the extension of building in that part of the p. adjoining Woolwich.

PLUMSTEAD (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. E of Norwich. Area 1,403 acres. Pop. in 1851, 359.

PLUMSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Norwich. Area 1,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 309.

PLUMSTEADVILLE, a township and village of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 94 m. E by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,187.

PLUMTREE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. SSE of Nottingham, including the townships of Clipstone and Normanton-on-the-Wolds. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 605; in 1851, 597.

PLUNERET, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1 m. NE of Auray.

PLUNGAR, or **PLUNGARTH**, a parish in Leicestershire, 10 m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 272.

PLUSH, or **PLIS**, a hamlet in Buckland-Newton p., Dorset, 8 m. N by E of Dorchester. Pop. 145.

PLUSSULION, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, 15 m. NE of Loudeac. Pop. 1,170.

PLUTON GEYSERS, a remarkable group of hot springs in the Sierra Nevada of California, amounting to 20 in number, and varying in temp. from 93° to 169° . Professor Shepherd states, that having travelled NW from the head of the valley of the Napa which flows into Carquines bay, and after encamping one or two nights in the rain, and wandering through almost impenetrable thickets, his party reached the summit of a high peak on the morning of the fourth day. On the W they saw the Pacific; on the E, the lofty range of the Sierra Nevada; on the N, almost immediately at their feet, opened an immense chasm, apparently formed by the rending of the mountains in a direction from W to E. "The sun's rays had already penetrated into the narrow valley, and so lighted up the deep defile that from a distance of 4 or 5 m. we distinctly saw clouds and dense columns of steam rapidly rising from the banks of the little river Pluton. It was now the 8th of February: the mountain-peaks in the distance were covered with snow, while the valley at our feet wore the verdant garb of summer. In the space of a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. sq. we discovered from 100 to 200 openings through which the steam issued with violence, sending up dense columns to a height

of nearly 200 ft., like our largest ocean-steamers, and gradually diminishing to engines of one or two horse-power. The roar of the larger tubes could be heard for a mile or more." Some of these jets work spasmodically, and when least expected, drench the incautious traveller with scalding water. The mineral and earthy matters held in suspension have formed cones over some of the orifices, the interior of which appears to be immense boiling caldrons, and you hear the lashing and foaming gyrations beneath your feet as you approach them. The rocks around are rapidly dissolving under the powerful metamorphic action going on. Porphyry and jasper are transformed into a kind of potter's clay; granite is rendered so soft that you may crush it between your fingers and cut it as easily as bread unbaked; and feldspar appears to be converted partly into alum. The heated and sulphurous vapours have no injurious effect on the vegetation of the locality, for large forest trees flourish within 50 ft. of the boiling springs, animals abound in the thickets, and birds sing in the branches.

PLUVIGUER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 15 m. NW of Vannes. Pop. 4,480.

PLUWYCHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Deerlyk. Pop. 1,440.

PLUZUNET, a village and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Plonaret.

PLYM, a river of Devonshire, which rises on the S side of Dartmoor, and flows 17 m. SSW into Plymouth sound. Its tideway, 3 m. in length, forms the harbour called the Catwater.

PLYMOUTH, a parliamentary borough and seaport in the county of Devon, 53 m. by railway SW of Exeter, and 247 m. by railway WSW of London. On its S side, stretching into the English channel, is the capacious bay, called Plymouth-sound; on its W, but with the suburb of Stonehouse intervening, is the noble harbour called the Hamoaze, formed by the estuary of the river Tamar; on its E is the creek called the Catwater, an expansion of the river Plym, below an upper estuary called the Lary. Opening from the sound, between the Hamoaze and the Catwater, are the two creeks called Mill-bay and Sutton-pool, each about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. The town, viewed jointly with Stonehouse, which lies strictly contiguous, occupies a peninsula, which is cut at the extremity into three subordinate peninsules; and, jointly with the borough of Devonport, and the suburbs of Morice-town and Stoke-Damerel, which lie on the E side of the Hamoaze, covers an interruptedly edified yet strictly urban area of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. See articles **DEVONPORT**, **STONEHOUSE**, **MORICE**, and **STOKE**.—The town of P. itself spreads its street-arrangements over an area of about 1 m. each way; and, even within this space, is but partially compact. Its site ascends in a bold and broken gradient, back from Mill-bay, Sutton-pool, and the intermediate broad headland; and is such as to render some of the street-lines steep, and the entrance from the NE inconvenient. Excepting a main thoroughfare of several names which describes the fourth of a circle through the centre of the town, Union-street, which forms the chief connection with Stonehouse, and Cambridge and Oxford-streets, which form a straight and continuous line on the NW, most of the streets are narrow, short, and irregular. The suburbs present a profusion of handsome private houses. The guild-hall stands at the junction of four streets, and is a spacious structure. The theatre is large and chastely ornate. A building called

the Athenæum, appropriated to scientific lectures during winter, contains a museum of natural history and works of art. Among the other buildings are a mechanics' institution, built in 1850, a freemasons' hall, an exchange, a new market-place, a public hospital, and, within the township of Stonehouse, the royal hospital, an extensive structure, appropriated to seamen and marines. St. Andrew's church, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower, built in 1646, is a spacious edifice. A citadel situated on the W headland of Sutton-pool, and built in 1670-71, consists of three regular and two irregular bastions, the former strengthened by ravelins and hornworks, and the whole defended by a deep ditch, counterscarp, and pallisadoed covered way. The summit of the citadel lifts the eye of the spectator over a beautiful panorama to the lofty hills of Dartmoor. A lower fort, connected with the citadel, but of much later date, is designed chiefly for the defence of the sound. Several works, on various points of the encincturing waters, aid the defence; but the principal are formidable batteries on a rocky islet within the entrance of the sound, named St. Nicholas' isle.—A mineral spring at P., called the Victoria spa, has acquired some celebrity for its medicinal properties. The water is obtained from a boring in the Artesian manner, 365 ft. deep; and, as analyzed by Professors Faraday and Daniel, an imperial pint of it contains 96.64 grains of chloride of sodium, 18.68 of muriate of magnesia, 15.10 of muriate of lime, 9.55 of sulphate of soda, 8.94 of sulphate of lime, 2.06 of carbonate of lime, and 0.69 of carbonate of iron.

Harbours, &c.] The extensive docks which bear the name of Plymouth are situated in DEVONPORT, and, as well as the Hamoaze, are noticed in the article on that borough. Catwater harbour is capable of protecting 500 ships from the SW gales. Sutton-pool is naturally more sheltered than the inlets, and forms the principal harbour for merchant-vessels. "It is impossible," says a modern journalist, "to look down without wonder from the heights of Devonport on the magnificent basins that run far inland on every side, and offer to the ships of the British navy many square miles of still and deep water, where they may lie securely sheltered from any wind that can blow. Vast natural quays run down suddenly into deep water, and enable ships even of the largest size to come close up to them for receiving their stores, landing troops, &c.,—conferring all the advantages of the most perfect harbour. Nature might seem to have planned and excavated these deep ravines with the express design of forming havens for refuge and defence for some great maritime power. The whole coasts of the opposite continent present no single instance of such a harbour, either for extent, shelter, depth, or ease of access and egress. Screened by high lands from every side except the S, Nature has placed in that quarter shallows which at least break and mitigate the violence of the waves, leaving both to E and W of them such wide and direct entrances as can be made safely in all weathers. The entrance to P. sound is some 3 m. broad, and it extends inward nearly as far, giving between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of deep water, from which extend out various subsidiary bays and creeks of considerable extent. It consists of three divisions, each containing fine capacious natural harbours, viz., two inner ones on the W, called the Hamoaze and the Tamar and Mill-bay; on the E, Sutton-pool, Catwater, and the channels of the Lary and Plym rivers. The outer harbour consists of the sound, of Barnpool and Cawsand-bay on the W, and Bovisand and Staddon-bays on the E. The great extent and depth of water, good anchorage, and excellent shelter to be found in these harbours, and their situation close to the entrance of the British channel, give to P. an importance which has long ranked it as the first of our harbours." There lies, says Capt. Walker, within the boundary-line of P. sound, "about 150 m. of water-margin bordering our beautiful rivers and creeks, and washed every day by clear water brought in by the tides from the broad Atlantic. Our picturesque valleys and beautiful hills look down upon these winding and sheltered inland navigable waters, and there is room enough for the erection of 10,000 sites for gentlemen's residences among scenery as beautiful as ever eye gazed upon. The Plym, Tamar, Tavy, and St. German's rivers, are navigable rivers for much light swift steamers as ply upon the Thames, and unite the rapidity of an Arab steed." Its capaciousness, its depth of water, its numerous, large, and various ramifications, its proximity to the mouth of the English channel, the ease with which it can generally be entered, and its immediate accessibility for shelter or for refuge to a squadron or great fleet returning from a cruise, early pointed it out as a chief station for the British navy. But being wholly open across the entrance, and unprotected by the opposite

coast or by any immediate natural barrier, it afforded, over most of its extent, no shelter whatever from those very S and SW gales which compelled vessels to run to it as an asylum; at the same time, it not only received the full roll of the Atlantic, but, in consequence of its funnel-shaped outline, flung up the invasion of careering billows into a tumultuous mass of vexed and broken sea. Its creeks so far afforded shelter that the British navy, while only in its infancy, heeded little the tumbling of waters on the broad bosom of the sound, or the prolonged but subdued surge which swept past the interior headlands. During the tremendous conflict of the last war, however, when the navy became so enlarged as to require more than ordinary accommodation, and so beset with the tactics of the antagonist powers as to need the utmost facilities of prompt retreat and speedy refit, the inconveniences of the sound became boldly apparent, and called for some instant and magnificently imagined remedy. Numerous but vain remedial measures were successively proposed and rejected; and in 1805, the late Messrs. John Rennie and Joseph Whidbey recommended the construction of a detached or isolated breakwater of peculiar form, and 1,700 yds. long, across nearly the mouth of the sound, leaving a channel at each end for the passage of vessels. They preferred the breakwater to be detached, because the part of the sound selected as its site was already obstructed, and to a considerable extent rendered unsailable by the Panther, Shovel, and Tinker rocks. In the summer of 1812, this plan was ordered to be carried into execution, and since then it has, with such modifications as events and experience evinced to be necessary, been brought very nearly to completion.

The *Breakwater* consists of three continuous parts, a centre of 1,000 yds. in length, and two wings or kants, each 350 yds. in length, and diverging from the centre at an angle of 20°. Its entire length at top is thus 1,700 yds.; but at the low-water line it is 1,770 yds., or 1 m. The exterior slope, from the top to the low-water line, has been artificially set, and makes 5 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular; below the low-water line it was adjusted by the action of the sea, and makes from 3 and even less than 3 to 4 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular. The top is 45 ft. broad; and at the ends is 2 ft., and in the centre 3 ft., above high-water of spring-tides. The inner slope, from the top to the base, is hardly 2 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular. About 500 yds. of the central division rests on the Shovel rocks and shoal; the rest of the centre and the whole of the wings stretch out into deeper water; and the whole work has a vertical height from top to base of between 56 and 80 ft. Additional to the outer slope is an exterior berne or foreshore, 30 ft. wide at the extremity of the E wing, 50 ft. wide in the centre, and 70 ft. wide at the extremity of the W wing. This foreshore rises from the base of the slope to about 5 ft. above low-water line, and serves both to break the force of the waves before they strike the main body of the work, and to prevent their recoil from undermining the slope's base, and making a consequent breach in the general structure. A dressed stone pier or platform, containing 2,500,000 cubic ft. of dressed stone, runs along the top. At the western extremity is a circular head, 70 ft. in diam.; and here, on an inverted arch previously brought up from low-water mark, in N lat. 50° 20' W. long. 4° 9', a lighthouse of granite has been erected, 14 ft. in diam. in the clear, and exhibiting the centre of the light 55 ft. above the top of the breakwater. The anchorage has fine holding-ground, and a depth at low water spring-tides of from 5 to 7 fath. The E entrance is 4 m. wide, and has a varying depth at low-water of from 6 to 7 fath.; the W entrance is about the same width, and varies in low-water depth from 7 to 9 fath. The original mass of the breakwater consisted of rough rubble stones of from about a ton weight, or 17 or 18 cubic ft. of space, to 10 tons and upwards in weight; most of the large blocks are thrown to the exterior of the outer slope, but large and small are generally so assorted as to render the mass as nearly as possible compact, and the whole is consolidated by quarry-rubbish and lime-screenings thrown down to fill up the crevices. For the most part the waves themselves have been allowed to give form to the breakwater, the engineer doing little more than handing the materials to them. Both the buttress and the exterior of the other parts of the work in its vicinity, are composed of granite masonry, horizontally dove-tailed, and vertically fixed with iron lewes or cramps. According to the calculation of Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, 2,000,000 tons of stone would be required to complete their plan; but in consequence of the various repairs and extensions which were found necessary, 3,377,068 tons were deposited up to the 31st July 1841, and it now consists of 3,500,000 tons. Yet though the estimated cost of the original plan was £1,013,900, the actual cost of the whole work, with all its additions, up to this date, is only £1,509,000. The quarries whence the stones for the great body of the work have been obtained are situated at Oreston, on the E shore of the Calwater, about 4 m. distant, and comprise 25 acres of limestone rock. The blocks of limestone—so compact and close-grained as to furnish many fair specimens of finely variegated marble—were conveyed from the quarries on trucks along railways to the quay; they were thence conveyed on the trucks in vessels of 60 tons burden and upwards, built expressly for the purpose; and on their arrival at the spot marked out by buoys for their reception, they were discharged from the stern of the vessels by a contrivance so simple that a whole cargo was usually disposed of in about 15 or 20 minutes. Latterly the deposits were made at the rate of from 2s. to 4s. per ton of expense.—A basin with a water-area of 13 acres, and a depth of 22 ft., and a graving-dock 350 ft. long, by 84 ft. wide, are now in process of construction in Millbay.

In a memorial to the Admiralty, in October 1853, occasioned by a proposal then in contemplation to remove the packet-service connected with the Cape of Good Hope mails from P. to Southampton, the comparative advantages of the port of P. are stated to be, that the sound possesses an open communication with the English channel, from which the Eddystone lighthouse is a sure and constant guide; that the distance from the Eddystone to P. is about 10 m., and from the Eddystone to Southampton, by the Needles, 126 m.; that when E winds prevail, a screw steam-ship off Ushant could make 3 knots or more per hour if bound to P., and not half that speed if bound to Southampton, after passing the Eddystone and the Start; that when steamships are outward bound from Southampton, they are, although of large power, occasionally compelled during the continuance of SW gales to remain inside the Needles, and when outside, the same gales prevent a quick passage down the channel, the course from the Needles being 47° 6' W, to the NW point of Ushant; that the course from P. being only S 18° 30' W, these westerly gales have never, except on two occasions during a period of nearly three years, prevented even the supplementary Cape mail packets of small comparative power from proceeding to sea; that the shortest distance from a point 5 m. NW of Ushant at the entrance to the channel, to Southampton, is 214 m., and from the same point to P. is 115 m.; and that the direct course to or from St. Vincent's, the first and last ocean coal-depot, is a straight line to P., which falls about 20 m. to the NW of Ushant lighthouse, and every mile to the NW brings the track, by comparison, nearer to P. than Southampton.

Trade, &c.] A considerable amount of import trade is carried on in timber from N. America and the Baltic, and in colonial produce from the W. Indies. The chief coasting-trade is with London, Newcastle, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport. The chief imports are timber, coals, corn, wines, spirits, dried fruits, and sugar. The exports consist of minerals, granite, limestone, slate, marble, chinaware, clay, and fish. In manufactures, P., till recently, possessed little beyond ship-building; two sugar refineries were lately established, also two soap, one starch, and one lead manufactory. Quantities of pilchards are exported to Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean. The returns of the custom-house for the official year ending August 1841, were £135,930; for 1851, £187,800. Much of the prosperity of the town depends on its harbour being a station of the British navy. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in Dec. 1852, was 249 sailing under 50 tons, and 200 above that burden, having a total tonnage of 44,876 tons; the steam-vessels were 6 = 451 tons. There entered the port coastwise in 1852, 2,636 sailing-vessels = 198,608 tons; and 479 steamers = 178,164 tons. The entries from foreign ports were 590 sailing-vessels = 60,421 tons, and 30 steamers = 2,979 tons.

Ecclesiastical and municipal affairs.] Besides the two parish-churches, there are 5 chapels-of-ease. The dissenting congregations are 18 in number, and comprise Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, a Friends', Roman Catholics, and a Jews'. The number of daily schools, several of them endowed, is 208; and of infant schools, 25.—The boundaries of the borough, under both the parliamentary and the municipal reform acts, are the same. The town-council, under the new act, consists of 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. In 1833, the entire revenue of the corporation amounted to about £6,782; the total expenditure to £7,510; the debt to £39,900. The income for 1840 was £11,980; for 1849-50, £23,024; the expenditure, £18,258.

General statistics.] The pop., property, and parochial assessment returns, frequently exhibit P. in combination with its suburbs, and assign to it the parishes, beyond its own limits, of Stoke-Damerell and East Stonehouse, which include the towns of Devonport and Stonehouse. The two parishes of Charles the Martyr and St. Andrew, which compose the parl. borough, have a joint area of 1,635 acres, with a pop. in 1841 of 36,527; in 1851 of 52,223. The borough, irrespectively of its suburbs, returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1837, 1,898; in 1847, 2,231.

History. P., or its site, was called in the time of the Saxons, *Tannewerth*; after the Conquest, *South-town* or *Sutton*; in the time of Edward I. *Sutton-Prior* and *Sutton-Valletot*. In the reign of Henry VI. it acquired the name of *Plym-mouth*. "This town, about Henry II.'s time," says Leland, "was a mean thing as an habitation for fishers, and after increased by little and little." It is not mentioned in *Domesday-book*. In the reign of Edward I. however, it had 325 vessels, such as they were, upon its waters. In 1338 the French made a descent upon it. In the reign of Henry IV. they succeeded in burning upwards of 600 houses. On the 20th July 1588, part of the English fleet of 120 sail, under the command of Lord Charles Howard and Sir Francis Drake, lay at anchor in P. sound, when the Spanish Armada sailed up the channel, and some of its ships looked into the sound. The Armada having passed, the English fleet sailed out to sea, overtook the enemy on the following day, kept up a running fight with them till the 24th, and being then joined by another squadron off the Isle of Wight, drove the fight to a more general engagement, and continued it at intervals till the 28th, when they assailed the Armada with fire-ships off Calais, and in two days saw "the invincible" sea-force totally dispersed. A quota greater than that supplied by any other port except London was contributed by P. to the victorious fleet. In 1626 the plague carried off nearly 2,000 of the inhabitants. At an early period of the civil war P. declared for the parliament; and in 1643 it successfully resisted a siege of three months by the troops of Prince Maurice. The town, in connection with its dock-yard, arsenal, and harbours, was a scene of much bustle throughout the last war, and rose so rapidly in importance that its suburb of Stonehouse became doubled in population, and its suburb of Plymouth-dock or Devonport increased to a rival town. See articles *DEVONPORT* and *STONEHOUSE*.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the NW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Sioux river, and drained by Floyd's river, an affluent of the Sioux. It has an undulating surface, consisting chiefly of prairie.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, comprising an area, generally level, of 640 sq. m., drained by North river, and branches of Taunton river, and intersected by Old Colony, Fall river, Cape Cod branch and Bridgewater branch railways. It is generally fertile and well-cultivated, and contains large quantities of iron-ore. Pop. in 1858, 55,697.—Also a township and village of Litchfield co. in the state of Connecticut, on the E side of Naugatuck river, and 21 m. W by S of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and the soil, consisting of gravelly loam, is chiefly in pasture. It is intersected by the Nantucket and the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroads. Pop. 2,568.—Also a village of Marshall co., in the state of Indiana, on the N bank of Yellow river, 24 m. E of its junction with the Kankakee. Pop. 800.—Also a township and village of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 42 m. NE of Augusta, drained by Sebasticook river and its branches, and intersected by the Kennebec and Penobscot railway. Pop. of township 925.—Also a township, village, and port of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, on a bay of the same name, 35 m. SE by S of Boston, in N lat. 41° 57' 26", W long. 70° 40' 19". This is noted as the first settlement of the pilgrim fathers in New England. The township is generally hilly, and, except near the coast, is chiefly covered with pine. Pop. in 1840, 5,281; in 1850, 6,025.—Also a township and village of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, 62 m. ESE of Lansing, drained by the W branch of Rouge river. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. of township 2,431; of village 500.—Also a township and village of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. N by W of Concord. It has a rugged surface, drained by Peinege-wasset and Baker's rivers, and intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad. Pop. of township 1,290.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, 94 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Chenango river and its branches, and possesses a highly fertile soil. Pop. 1,551.—Also a village and port of Washington co., in the state of North Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke river, about 8 m. above

its entrance into Albemarle sound. Pop. 951.—Also a township of Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 68 m. N by E of Columbus. It forms the water-shed between the Ohio and Lake Erie, and is drained by the Huron and Walhonding rivers. It is crossed by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroads. Pop. 1,664.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the W side of Susquehanna river, and 78 m. NE of Harrisburg. It is partly mountainous, and is drained by Harvey's and Tobey's creeks. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal, and contains abundance of coal.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 52 m. S of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and abounds with limestone. Pop. 1,226.—Also a township of Sheboygan co., in the state of Wisconsin, 88 m. NE of Madison, and bordered on the W, N, and E by Sheboygan river. It has a level surface, and is very fertile.

PLYMOUTH (New), or **TARANAKI**, a town and settlement on the W coast of the North island of New Zealand, about 180 m. from Wellington, and 150 m. from Nelson. The white pop. in 1847 was 1,137; in 1855, 1,532. The coloured pop. in 1849 amounted to 1,340. The town occupies a site at the mouth of the Huatoki, which falls into the sea about 2 m. N of Sugarloaf point. The anchorage is about 2 m. off shore, in S lat. 39° 4', E long. 174° 46'. See article *NEW ZEALAND*, p. 553.

PLYMPSTOCK, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. ESE of Plymouth. Area 3,650 acres. Pop. 3,802.

PLYMPTON, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Kent, bounded on the N by Lake Huron. It has a highly fertile soil, and contains excellent timber. Pop. 639.—Also a township and village of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 31 m. SSE of Boston, intersected by a branch of Taunton river.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, a parish in Devonshire, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Earl's-Plympton. Area 9,983 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,153; in 1851, 2,815. The church, a fine specimen of perpendicular English architecture of the 14th cent., consists of a nave and chancel, two aisles on each side, and a tower 108 ft. in height.

PLYMPTON-MAURICE, or **EARL'S-PLYMPTON**, a borough and parish in Devonshire, 39 m. SW of Exeter, and 21 m. W by N of Dartmouth. Area 373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1851, 833. The borough formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The town consists principally of two streets, irregularly built. In the guild-hall is a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a native of the town, painted by himself, and presented to the corporation. This was one of the stannary towns for stamping tin.

PLYMTREE, a parish in Devonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE by S of Columpton. Area 2,185 acres. Pop. 468.

PLYN-VISPULK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Vosselaer. Pop. 266.

PNIEWNIK, a village of Poland, in the obwody of Masovia, 15 m. ENE of Stanislawow.

PO, one of the great rivers of Europe, which traverses the N of Italy, from W to E, rising in Sardinia, in Monte-Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and holding an eastern course throughout Sardinia, and the whole breadth of Lombardy, separating Austrian Italy from Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church, and dividing into deltoid branches,—the Po-di-Maestra or Po-Maestro, and the Po-di-Goro,—which discharge themselves by a number of mouths into the Adriatic. In its course, which, with windings, is upwards of 450 m., it receives a great number of rivers flowing in full currents from the Alps on the

N, and in less copious but equally rapid streams from the Apennines on the S. Of these tributaries the principal are, on the l. bank, the Dora-Riparia, Clusone, Sangone, Dora-Baltea, Stura, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Olona, Oglio, Mincio, Agogna, and Terdoppio; on the r., the Vraita, Tanaro, Scrivia, Staffora, Trebbia, Nura, Taro, Parma, Enza, and Panaro. See further particulars in article ITALY. The Po becomes a large river within a little distance of its source; and is sufficiently deep to bear boats and barges at 40 m. from its source; but its current is so often rapid, that its navigation is at all seasons difficult, and not unfrequently hazardous; and though it passes or approaches upwards of 50 considerable towns, yet comparatively little advantage has been hitherto derived from it for the conveyance of merchandise. On the 3d of July 1849, a treaty was concluded between the governments of Austria, Modena, and Parma, and on the 12th of February 1850 was acceded to by the Papal government, for the free navigation of this great river. The treaty provides that the navigation of the Po shall be free from any tax along the territories of the signing states, and as far as the Adriatic, nor shall it be hindered under any pretext whatsoever, except such regulations as may be established by common consent of the above-mentioned states, and always in the manner most favourable to the development of the commerce of all nations; that the navigation of the confluent branches below the mouth of the Tessin or Ticino shall likewise be free, first, if forming the boundary between any of the contracting states; secondly, from the point at which they leave the state in which they rise, as far as their entry into the Po; that whatever transit-duties have been hitherto levied by the contracting parties, as well as all other hitherto existing rights of landing, or of any other denomination, shall cease from the day of the publication of the present convention, but that the suppression of duties shall not extend to the sanitary or port charges, bridge-tolls, charges upon touching in ports or arsenals, or charges upon lading and unlading, weighing, measuring, and warehousing; and that to superintend the navigation of the river, to direct the necessary works, to ameliorate its course, and repair the towing-paths, as well as to establish an authority serving as a direct medium of communication between the signing states upon the principal object of the convention, a commission of 4 members shall be named, with a president, who, besides one of the commissaries, shall be named by Austria, the other 3 commissaries to be appointed one by each of the other states. To extend the advantages of the convention, the Austrian government undertakes to open suitable negotiations with Piedmont upon the same basis. In addition to these excellent measures, the Austrian government, sometime ago, contemplated arrangements with the Steam Navigation company of the Austrian Lloyd for the establishment of a flotilla of steamers and steam-tugs on the Po and the waters which connect that river with Venice, Milan, and the Lago-Maggiore. The end in view is to supply the deficiency of quick, remunerative, and cheap means of transport on the inland waters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The lines on which the vessels of this flotilla are to run are, for the present, the laguna of Venice up to Brondolo; the canals from Brondolo to Cavanella; the Po from Cavanella to the mouth of the Ticino, and thence to Pavia; the canal of Pavia; the Naviglio-Grande and the Ticino up to the Lago-Maggiore. The Lloyd company has undertaken provisionally to produce a flotilla of two steamers of 100 horse power each, for the conveyance of passengers, and of three steamers of from

100 to 150 horse power to serve as tugs in the lagunes between Venice and Chioggia, and also of three screw-steamers to run between Trieste and the Cavanella-del-Po. Besides these, there will be 40 tugs at different stations, or a greater number, if such should be required. The management is to be in the hands of the Lloyd, but the government will man the vessels, which will form part of the Austrian navy, and enjoy the privileges of Austrian men-of-war. The volume of water of the Po is subject to sudden increase from the melting of the snows, and heavy falls of rain. This would have very destructive effects in the flat country in the lower part of its course, were not great dykes, or artificial mounds of earth, constructed on either side to confine it to its channel. The gravel rolled down from the mountains has moreover progressively raised the bed of the river, and the protecting mounds have been in like manner elevated, so that in some districts, in the lower part of its course, the singular spectacle is presented of a vast body of water, whose level is from 15 to 20 ft. higher than that of the adjacent country. This giant dam rises 2 ft. above the utmost known height of the water; and, where protected by the natural banks, is 18 ft. in breadth; where unsupported, the breadth is 25 ft. The dykes of the Po are undoubtedly among the most remarkable monuments of Italy, especially when we consider the ages that have elapsed since they were built, and that even before the days of the Romans, they were sedulously and carefully maintained. The strictest rules have been established and enforced to preserve the efficacy of this important bulwark. No cattle are suffered to graze on these banks, no trees to be planted there, and in every direction overseers are stationed under the inspection of district engineers. When the water reaches a certain point, every officer hastens to his post; and, in addition to the ordinary watch, patrols ride night and day up and down the banks. If the water rises high enough to threaten danger, the night-posts are doubled; cannons fired to give due notice; every hour a report is made; and the service in fact is precisely like that before an enemy. At the first shot, the alarm-bells are heard tolling on all sides, and the whole population hastens to the besieged point, and works away through darkness and bad weather, until the breach is stayed and the waters begin to sink.

PO, or DOMARI, a town of the Lu-chu archipelago, on the W coast of the Great Lu-chu island, in the prov. of Chung-shan, 15 m. N of Zienly.

PO-DI-GORO, the most southern of the two principal deltoid branches of the Po. It strikes off from the main stream at Serravalle, and debouches into the Mediterranean, 4 leagues SW by W from the Punta-della-Maestro, or outer point of the Po-di-Maestro. The tower or Great house of Goro is in N lat. 44° 51' 8", and E long. 12° 8' 14".

PO-DI-MAESTRO, or PO-MAESTRO, the most northern deltoid branch of the Po, which extends from Serravalle to a point on the Adriatic, 4 leagues S by E of the mouth of the Adige, in N lat. 44° 59' 30", and E long. 12° 26' 27". Several minor arms fork-off from its r. bank, amongst which are the Po-Donzella and the Po-Tolla.

PO-DI-PRIMARO, a canal of the Papal states, in the legation of Ferrara and Ravenna. It is a prolongation of the Reno, running E to Argenta, and to the S of the marshes of Comacchio, and flowing into the Adriatic at the port of Primaro. On the r. it receives the Savena, the Iddice, the Sillaro, the Santerno, the Senio, and the canal of Zanelli.

PO-DI-VOLANO, an artificial line of navigation in the Papal states, commencing near Ferrara; run-

ning E to Codigoro; skirting the N side of the marshes of Comacchio; and flowing into the Adriatic at the port of Volano, 2 leagues SW of the embouchure of the Po-di-Goro, and 15½ leagues N by W of Rimini.

POATELLO-DI-PRIMARO, DI-MARARA, or DEL TRAGHETTO, a canal of the Papal states, in the legation of Ferrara, which extends from the Po-di-Volano, in a S direction to Traghetto, where it joins the Reno, and takes the name of the Po-di-Primaro.

POBAR, or **POVAR**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Soria, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 295.

POBLA, or **PUEBLA-DE-CLARAMUNT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Barcelona and partido of Igualada, at the foot of a mountain, which was formerly fortified, and on the r. bank of the Noya. Pop. 3,086. It has an hospital, and possesses a paper-mill, cotton spinning-mills, distilleries of brandy, and copper-works.

POBLACION (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 41 m. WSW of Pamplona, in the valley of Aguilar, on the confines of Alava. Pop. 489.

POBLACION-DE-ARROYO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Placentia and partido of Carrion-de-los-Condes, in an island of the Rio-de-las-Cuevas. Pop. 150.

POBLACION-DE-CAMPOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Palencia and partido of Carrion-de-los-Condes, built amphitheatrically on the slope of a hill, to the l. of the Cieza, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 700. This town is the capital of the nine towns of Campos. It has an hospital, and possesses several distilleries of brandy.

POBLACION-DE-CERRATO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, 11 m. ESE of Duenas, in a confined but fertile and well watered valley. Pop. 309. It has a Benedictine priory.

POBLA-DE-LILLET, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 69 m. NNW of Barcelona and partido of Berga, on the r. bank of the Llobregat, which is here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 1,475. It is the capital of the barony of Mataplana, and has manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, ribbon, and galoon. In the vicinity is a chapel built in the form of a tower, and said to belong to the era of Charlemagne.

POBLA-DE-MASALUCA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. W of Tarragona and partido of Gandisa. Pop. 336.

POBLA-DE-SEGUR, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Tremp, between the Negrera and Flamisell, both of which are crossed by a bridge. Pop. 609. Its industry consists in the manufacture of calico, chocolate, and brandy.

POBLA-DE-TORNESA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the partido and 8 m. N of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 392. It has some Roman antiquities.

POBLA-DE-VALBONA, or **DE-BENAGUACIL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Valencia and partido of Liria, on the l. bank of the Guadaluviar. Pop. 1,838.

POBLADURA-DE-PALAYO-GARCIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon and partido of Baneza, enclosed by the Laguna Dalgá. Pop. 614. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

POBLADURA-DE-SOTIEDRA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Valladolid, in a narrow valley enclosed by steep mountains. Pop. 314. Mules and sheep are reared in great numbers in the vicinity.

POBLET, a celebrated Benedictine monastery of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Lerida, at the entrance of the valley of La-Conca-de-Barbara, 6 m. W of Montblanch. It was long the burial-place of the kings of Aragon; but is now greatly decayed, having suffered grievously during the French war, and again in 1835. Lead and antimony are mined in the vicinity.

POBLETA-DE-BELLVEHI, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Sort, near the l. bank of the Torre, an affluent of the Flamisell, in a bleak and mountainous locality. Pop. 198. In the environs are mines of lead and antimony.

POBOISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 45 m. NNW of Vilna.

POBOLEDA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Tarragona, partido of Gandesa, in a mountainous locality on the r. bank of the Cuirana. Pop. 1,495. It is enclosed by walls, and has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics, oil, and brandy.

POBOLOV (STAROI), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 33 m. ESE of Bobronisk, and 9 m. W of Rogatchev.

POBSCHEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, bail and 3 m. ENE of Altenburg. Coal is found in the environs.

POCAHONTAS, a county in the NW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., intersected by Lizard river. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile.—Also a central county of the state of Virginia, comprising an area of 726 sq. m., drained by Greenbrier river. The surface is hilly, and the soil sterile. Pop. in 1853, 3,598. Its capital is Huntersville.—Also a village of Randolph co., in the state of Arkansas, 124 m. NE by N of Little Rock, on Big Black river, 60 m. above its mouth. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Bond co., in the state of Illinois, on the E border of Looking Glass prairie, and 68 m. S of Springfield, on the Mississippi and Atlantic railroad.

POCAO, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which discharges itself by a small but deep stream into the Parana.

POCCALONG, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Wellington.

POCE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. from Amboise, on the Ramberg. Pop. 600.

POCHEKHON, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Yaroslav, on the banks of the Sogaja, Bug, and Partomka. Pop. 2,009. It has 2 salt stores and 4 tanneries.

POCHETIA, a tribe of Indians of the Tupinambas family, who inhabit the tract of country between the Araguaia and Tocantina, and the banks of the Moju, in the prov. of Para, Brazil.

POCHEVSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Solikamsk. It has important iron-works.

POCHIMA, or **BOJIM**, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Banja-Louka, 66 m. WSW of Gradiška.

POCHIMBENI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 6 m. N of Swiniani.

POCHLARN. See **PECHLARN**.

POCHVITINE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. NNW of Ponievie.

POCKATAROO, a town of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains, at the junction of the Gwidir and Karaula rivers.

POCKLEY, a township in Helmsley p., N. R. of

Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Helmsley. Area 2,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 224.

POCKLINGTON, a market-town and parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. ESE of York, and on the York and North Midland railway. Area 4,668 acres. Pop. of p. in 1841, 2,265; in 1851, 2,761; of township in 1841, 2,552; in 1851, 2,546. The town, which has the usual trade of the centre of an active agricultural district, is one of the polling-stations for the East riding.

POCO, a mountain of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Alagoas, 45 m. W of Pão-d'Assucar. It affords excellent timber, varieties of trees yielding resin and balsams, and several species of bees.—Also a roadstead near the city of Recife, in the prov. of Pernambuco, to the N of the wall of rock on which the fortress of Picão is situated. It is defended by Forts Brun and Buraco.

POÇO-ALEGRE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the S of the Rio-Grande, and p. of Jacubi.

POCOMOKE, a river and bay in the state of Maryland, U. S. The river has its source in Cypress swamp; runs SW; and, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of about 70 m., falls into Pocomoke-bay, an arm of Chesapeake-bay.

POCO-DA-PANELLA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. It has a college, founded in 1841, and endowed with privileges equal to those of the college at Rio-de-Janeiro.

POCSITJL, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovine, 15 m. SSW of Mostar, on the l. bank of the Narenta.

POCZATEK. See **POTSCHATEK**.

PODANG-MIOU, a town of Birmah, in the Mramna, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 9 m. SW of Promé.

PODBERESTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 6 m. W of Kremenitz.

PODBREZE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 21 m. N of Vilna.

PODEBRAD, or **PODIEBRAD**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 5 m. SE of Nimburg, and 19 m. WSW of Neu-Bidschow, on the r. bank of the Elbe, and on the line of railway from Brunn to Prague, by which it is 30 m. from Prague, and 128 m. from Brunn. Pop. 2,834. It has a fine old castle, now used as an hospital for invalid officers, and an old church. Its only manufactures are coarse woollens.

PODENSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,625; in 1846, 17,536. The town is 19 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne, on which it has a small port.

PODENTES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. ENE of Coimbra, on the r. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1,000.

PODENZANO, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy and 7 m. S of Piacenza, near the l. bank of the Nura. It has two churches and a chapel.

PODERSAM, or **PODROESAM**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Saatz. It has a fine church, and contains about 120 houses.

PODGORACS, or **PODGORACH**, a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Verovitz, 7 m. SE of Naschitz, on the Jaszlovicz.

PODGORITZA, or **PODGORITZA**, a kadilik and town of Albania, in the sanj. and district of Scutari. The kadilik extends over the northern portion of Albania, to the E of the valleys of the Zenta and Moratsha, and comprises the territory of the Berdas. The total pop. is about 100,000. The town is 33 m.

N of Scutari, on the l. bank of the Moratsha, at the confluence of the Chicuna. Pop. 6,000.

PODGORNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 48 m. NNE of Bógoutchar, on a small river of the same name an affluent of the Tountotchieieva.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 24 m. W of Pavlovsk.

PODGORZE, or **PODGORZA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the r. bank of the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Pop. 2,000, chiefly weavers and mechanics. Its trade was formerly considerable. In 1815, when the powers of Europe agreed to make Cracow a free city, the Austrian government extended the same privileges to this town.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 54 m. SSW of Marienwerder.—Also a small river of Poland, which forms the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland, after which it flows into the Dniester, on the l. bank, 27 m. NE of Tchernowitz.

PODHONISTA, a river of Greece, which rises in Mount Ozia, and running S, passes a little to the W of Athens, and flows into the gulf, after a course of 23 m. It is the ancient *Cephissus*.

PODHORZE. See **PODGORZE**.

PODKAMION, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. W of Brzezany, near the l. bank of the Swirz, an affluent of the Dniester.—Also a town in the circle and 21 m. ENE of Zloczow. Pop. 2,300.

PODLACHIA, one of the eight ancient palatinates of the kingdom of Poland, now comprised in the gov. of Lublin; bounded on the N and E by the river Bug; on the S by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W by the Vistula. Its area is 5,520 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 348,412. It is entirely level in surface, and has a number of marshy tracts and small streams, but the only large rivers are those which form its boundaries. Its chief town is Siedlec.

PODLAURTZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Sohl, 3 m. W of Neusohl.

PODLESNAIA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, 1 m. NW of Tagai.

PODMILA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 54 m. NE of Scutari.

PODOL, or **PODOLSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. SSW of Moscow, on the Pokhra. Pop. 1,000.

PODOLIA, or **KAMENETZ-PODOLSK**, an extensive province or government of the SW of European Russia, lying between the parallels of $47^{\circ} 25'$ and $49^{\circ} 50'$; and bounded on the N by Volhynia; on the NE by Kiev; on the E and SE by Cherson; on the SW by Bessarabia; and on the W by Galicia. It has an area of 37,442 sq. versts, or 16,585 sq. m. Adjoining the Carpathians, it has a surface considerably elevated above the level of the sea; and is traversed from NW to SE by several ramifications of that mountain-system. The surface belongs to the basin of the Black sea, and is traversed by the Bug, and skirted by the Dniester, sloping on the NE to the Bug, and on the SW to the Dniester. No part of the Russian empire exports such large quantities both of corn and cattle; yet the inhabitants, estimated at 1,737,000 in 1850, a melange of Russians, Poles, Jews, Germans, and Bohemians, are by no means industrious; and every process connected with agriculture or the arts is still conducted by them in the most imperfect manner. Like the level of the Theiss in Hungary, the soil of P. is composed of the sediment of a recent ocean, in which a large proportion of vegetable substance predominates, and which being saturated with salt, needs no artificial manure to enable it to produce a succession of the richest crops. Interesting details concerning the management of the land and its capability of production, have been communicated by Mr. Jacobs in his *Tracts on the Corn*

Trade, but nothing is there said respecting the extent of the country which possesses such unusual fertility. For the details given in the historical portion of this article we are indebted to the *British and Foreign Review*. The forests are extensive, affording for export, timber, pitch, tar, rosin, potash, and Polish cochineal; the other products are hemp, flax, saltpetre, tobacco, hops, beet-root sugar, brandy, and bees'-wax. Immense herds of cattle are reared, and form an important article of export to Germany. The Dniester and the Bug facilitate the conveyance of commodities to the Black sea; but the commerce of the prov. is limited, and the manufactures trifling. The surrounding countries of Volhynia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, are fine lands, the quality of which is far beyond the average of the soils of the W parts of Europe; but the immense superiority of P. in this respect has at all times given it pre-eminence. From time immemorial numerous states were dependent on the produce of the land round the Euxine. The Athenians drew more than half their consumption of grain from this quarter. In the Middle ages, the struggle for superiority between Genoa and Venice had for its main object the traffic with the Black sea; and the chief inducement for the latter power to take part in the crusade which ended with the siege of Constantinople, was the hope of being enabled to close the Hellespont against her rival. There can be no doubt that the wealth which flowed into those lands by the trade with Constantinople and other parts, enabled the independent tribes which occupied the countries near the mouths of the Dniester, Dnieper, and Don, to maintain their freedom; and their subjection at a later date to Turkey was not much more than nominal. The possession of P., therefore, was the great allurements to all conquerors in those parts. The Moguls, in their invasion of Europe in the 13th cent., seem to have directed their chief attention to this southern portion of Russia. P., Volhynia, and Ukraine, were at that period subject to the princes of Galicia and Kiev, who became tributaries to the invaders. In the reaction which followed the retreat of the Tartars from Europe, the princes of Lithuania overran these fertile districts, which, as usual, formed the channel of the tide of conquest, and for three centuries and a half they formed the most important appendage of the united crowns of Poland and Lithuania. The acquisition of them by Russia in the partition raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. P. was in the Middle ages an independent duchy, which was conquered by the Poles, and incorporated with the Ukraine in 1569. Being exposed to frequent ravages from the Tartars, the inhabitants acquired the warlike habits of borderers. The cap. is Kaminiac, or as it is called by the Russians, Kamienetz-Podolsk, a place well known in the history of the 17th cent. Of the pop. in 1850, only 85,000, or 4.9 per cent. was returned as residing in towns within this gov. Of the larger proprietors, 1,449 held 461,755 peasants or serfs; and 398 of the smaller class held 2,950.

PODOR, a French factory, situated about 60 leagues up the river Senegal, on the l. bank of its N branch, in a level country abounding with tamarisks, red gum-trees, and several sorts of thorny acacias. The influence of the tide reaches to this place, though the salt water is not felt higher than 30 leagues. The river is easily navigable as far as P. having always from 20 to 30 ft. of water.

PODOROSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 12 m. SE of Volkovisk.

PODOURIS, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 12 m. SW of Chavil.

PODROSCHÉ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the

reg. and 57 m. WNW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 260.

PODSTARA. See BODEXSTADT.

PODSTEPNOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kolyvan, on the river Irtsch, 200 m. SE of Omsk.

POE, a village of the Baol territory, in Western Africa, 5 m. S of Portudal.

POE, a river of Ireland, which rises $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Castle-Doeg, and runs into the Strule, about 14 m. below the town of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone.

POEL, an island in the Baltic, off the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4 m. N of Wismar. It is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and has, at its S extremity, a village and port of the same name.

POESTON-KILL, a river of the state of New York, U.S., which runs into the Hudson, at Troy, after a SW course of 20 m.

POET (LÉ), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of Laragne. Pop. 500.

POET-LAVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. W of Dieu-le-Fit, near the r. bank of the Abiron.

POET-LEMPERCIPE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, com. and 7 m. ESE of Bois, near the r. bank of the Menan.

POFFI, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. SSE of Frosinone. Pop. 1,000.

POGAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. NE of Chernigov, on the r. bank of the Soudost.

POGE (CAPE), the NE point of Chabaquiddick island, near Martha's Vineyard, in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$.

POGGIO-BONZI, a small town of Tuscany, 28 m. SE of Florence, near the r. bank of the Elza. Pop. 1,400.

POGGIARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 24 m. E of Gallipoli. Pop. 1,100.

POGGIO-MORELLO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 12 m. NE of Teramo.

POGGY. See NASSAU.

POGLIZZA, a district of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro, between the Clissa and the Duara.

POGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, 4 m. SSW of Marson, on the r. bank of the Marne.

POGORELOE-GORODISHTSHE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the l. bank of the Volga, 40 m. SSW of Kollazon.

POGORZELLY, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 830.

PO-HING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Tsing-chu-fu, 120 m. SW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 20'$.

POHL. See POEL.

POHLITZ, or **POHORZELITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Brunn, near the r. bank of the Iglawa. Pop. 1,500.

POILLEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 1 m. W of Ducey. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. W of Louvigne. Pop. 1,000.

POILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 40 m. S by E of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Ivry.—Also a village in the dep. of Yonne, 1 m. E of Aillant-sur-Tholon.

POIMIA, a village of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 54 m. SE of Widiu.

POING, a town of Nepal, 50 m. WNW of Gorkha. Pop. 800.

POINSIR, a village on the island of Salsette, 14 m. N by E of Bombay.

POINT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep.

of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of Tremaye, in the valley of Valonze. Pop. of com. 1,200.

POINT-DE-GALLE. See **GALLE** (**POINT DE**).

POINT-DU-JOUR (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine, com. of Autenil. Pop. 1,200.

POINTE-A-PITRE (La), a town of Guadalupe, on the SW coast of the Grande Terre district, to the SE of the mouth of the Salle. It has a good harbour, and is a place of active trade. Though devastated by an earthquake in 1843, it had a pop. of 18,000 in 1846.

POINTE-AUX-PERES, or **FATHER POINT**, a low cape on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, about 160 m. below Quebec, 144 m. W by S of Grand Metis bay.

POINTE-CLAIRE, a parish and village of Lower Canada, in the island of Montreal. Pop. of p. 1,543.

POINT-COUPÉE, a parish in the SE of Louisiana, U. S. Area 429 sq. m. It is skirted on the W by the Atchaplalaya. Its surface is level, and soil rich, producing maize, cotton, and sugar. Pop. in 1851, 11,339.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the r. bank of the Mississippi, 36 m. above Baton-Rouge.

POINTEN, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. W of Ratisbon. Pop. 600.

POINT-ISABEL, a small port of Cameron co., in Texas, about 15 m. N of the mouth of the Rio-Grande.

POINT-LAKE, an expansion of the Coppermine river, in New Britain, to the N of Fort Enterprise, in N lat. 64° 30'.

POINT-PEDRO, a village of the island of Ceylon, situated on a very low point of land, in N lat. 9° 48', and E long. 80° 25', 21 m. NE of Jaffnapatam.

POINT-PELÉE, an island in Lake Erie, about 7 m. SW of a headland of the same name. It is about 7 or 8 m. in length, and averages 2 m. in breadth. On its NE point is a lighthouse, in N lat. 41° 50', and W long. 82° 46'.

POINT-PLEASANT, a village of Mason co., in Virginia, U. S., on the Ohio, 268 m. WNW of Richmond.—Also a v. on the Mississippi, 89 m. below the mouth of the Ohio.

POINTY, a town of Bengal, in the prov. of Bahar, on the S bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 20'.

POIRE-SOUS-BOURBON-VENDEE (Le), formerly **SOUS-LA-ROCHE-SUR-YON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee and arrond. of Bourbon-Vendee. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,119; in 1846, 14,795. The town is 8 m. NW of Bourbon-Vendee, near the Vic. Pop. in 1846, 4,022. It has a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

POIRE-SUR-VELLEURE (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 6 m. SW of Fontenay-le-Comte, near the l. bank of the Vendee. Pop. 1,248.

POIRINO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Turin, on the l. bank of the Bonna. Pop. 5,000, chiefly employed in agriculture. It is well-built, and has two spacious piazzas and a lofty square tower. The environs are fertile in corn, flax, hemp, and wine.

POIS (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche and arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,253; in 1846, 7,740. The village is 17 m. NW of Mortain, on a height. Pop. 800. It has several oil-mills. Granite is quarried in the environs.

POISCHWITZ (**NIEDER** and **OBER**), two villages of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and about 13 m. S of Liegnitz and circle of Jauer. The former has a castle, and contains 500 inhabitants. Pop. of Ober p. 1,820. It has some manufactories of cloth.

POISDORF, or **POYSDORF**, a town of Austria, in

the ldgh. of Vienna, circle and 28 m. NNE of Korneuburg, on the Poibach. Pop. 2,272. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

POISEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 8 m. NE of Pougues, on the r. bank of the St. Benin-des-Bois, a branch of the Nièvre. Pop. 698. It has several blast furnaces.

POISSONS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne and arrond. of Vassy. The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,706; in 1846, 6,925. The town is 15 m. SE of Vassy, on the Rongeant, an affluent of the Marne. Pop. in 1841, 1,582. It has several iron-works.

POISSY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise and arrond. of Versailles. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,028; in 1846, 16,482.—The town is 11 m. NNW of Versailles, and 17 m. NW of Paris, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by an old stone bridge of little width, but about a mile in length, extending to a considerable distance over the plain which forms one of the banks of the river. Pop. in 1846, 4,261. It is old and ill built, with narrow crooked streets, and a large but irregular market-place, and is still enclosed by ancient walls, but, with the exception of the towers of the gate of St. Germain, they are now much dilapidated. The church, which is of Gothic architecture, and which has two fine towers, was built by Philip-the-Bold, on the site of the royal castle, in which the kings of France resided previous to the erection of the palace of St. Germain. The ancient Ursuline convent is now used as a house-of-correction. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen, hosiery, hats, wax-cloth, cutlery, soap, soda tallow, and muriatic-acid. Jewellery, articles in ebony, mother of pearl, and bronze, cotton-yarn, calico, and galcons, are also extensively manufactured in the house of detention. Markets for cattle are held weekly, and are the most important of the kind in France. This town is noted for the conference, known as the Colloquede-Poissy, which took place in the presence of Charles IX., between the Catholic prelates and the Calvinist ministers, on the 4th of September 1561. P. was the ancient capital of a small state named Pincerais.

POITIERS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 196,165 hect. Pop. in 1836, 96,059; in 1846, 106,271. It comprises 9 cants.—The cant., comprising 7 coms., had a pop. of 2,989 in 1846.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is situated on rising ground, near the confluence of the Boivre and the Clain, in N lat. 46° 35', E long. 0° 20', 135 m. by railway from Orleans, and 221 m. from Paris. It is walled, and divided into four quarters all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are for the most part steep, winding, and ill-paved; and the houses are generally of mean appearance; and, in the vivid language of a recent tourist, present "a mazy labyrinth of winding old lanes, dark passages, and stair-streets, broken up here and there by the grim masses of great old churches, and washed as it were by the waves of vineyards, clustering upwards from the river-side until they disappear among the garden walls and houses." It has no public edifices worth notice, except its churches. Its literary institutions are a university or école-de-droit, with 5 chairs, a royal college, a normal school, and an atheneum. It has also a public library of 15,000 vols., a theatre, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. These, together with agreeable walks and commodious baths, give a certain degree of attraction to the place. The pop. in 1789 was

15,266; in 1846, 26,764. Its trade is limited, being confined to the products of the surrounding country. Its manufactures consist of woollen caps and stockings, vinegar, liqueurs, pottery-ware, leather, and gloves. All round P., says the writer already quoted, "market-gardens kept in the most exquisite state of cultivation abound. They are divided into plots, frequently not much bigger than a good-sized carpet, and are honeycombed with wells, showing the large share which irrigation has in keeping the land in its exquisite state of fertility and heart. Looking down upon these sloping gardens from the cliff above, you almost feel as if their proper place would be beneath a glass-case, so perfect is the state of neatness which constant and laborious manipulation has brought them to." This town was the *Limonum* of the Romans. Clovis defeated Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in its vicinity; and in 732 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens at this place. In 1157 it was acquired by Henry Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by right of his wife Eleonore, daughter of Guillaume, 8th count of Thoulouse. In 1354 it was the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince, over the French.

POITOU, an ancient prov. of France, now comprised in the departments of the Charente, Lower Charente, Creuse, Indre and Loire, Deux-Sevres, Vendee, Vienne, and Upper Vienne. It comprised an area of 2,010,376 hect., and was divided into Haut-Poitou, of which Poitiers was the capital, and Bas-Poitou, of which the chief town was Pontenay-le-Comte. It derived its name from the *Pictavi*, or *Pictones*, most noted of the Celtic tribes in the time of Julius Cæsar.

POIVEE, a small island in the group of the Amirantes, Indian ocean, in N lat. 5° 44', E long. 58° 39' 45".

POIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW of Le Quesnoy, in a valley, on an affluent of the Ecaillon. Pop. in 1846, 2,057.

POIX, or POIX-DE-PICARDIE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Amiens. The cant. comprises 33 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,415; in 1846, 11,326. The town is 13 m. SE of Amiens, and 26 m. S of Abbeville, in a hollow, on an affluent of the Celle.

POJANA, a large village of Little Wallachia, 10 m. ESE of Kalafat, and 5 m. N of the I. bank of the Danube. It contains about 1,200 houses, and probably 6,000 inhabitants. Save two rows of European looking buildings, the whole of the habitations are a kind of subterranean burrows, showing nothing above ground except a pent roof, with oiled-paper windows in it, a rude chimney of wattle and mud, and a low door. The church is built of brick.

POJNIK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Sohl, 7 m. ESE of Neusohl, at the foot of a mountain. It has a Lutheran church.

POKA, POKAFALVA, POKEN, or THORNEN, a district of Transylvania, in the SE part of the comitat of Lower Weissenburg.

POKAGON, a station on the Michigan Central railroad, in Cass co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 43 m. W of Kalamazau.

POKATSHA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, which runs SE, and throws itself into Behring's sea, a little to the W of Cape Pokachinskii.

POKE-BAYOU, a village of Independence co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., near an affluent of Whili river, and 80 m. NNE of Little Rock.

POKHMELI, a cataract formed by the Tunguska, in Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Kirensk.

POKROI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, district and 21 m. NNW of Poneviej.

POKROV, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 60 m. WSW of Vladimir, and 63 m. E of Moscow, on a small affluent of the Kliazma. Pop. 500.

POKROVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 5 m. SE of Saratov, on the l. bank of the Volga.

POKROVSKOE, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 90 m. SW of Tobolsk, and 51 m. ENE of Tioumen.

POKROVSKOI, a fortress of Russia in Asia, on the line of Ishim, in the prov. and 51 m. W of Omsk. Its fortifications consist of an earthen rampart and four bastions.

POL (SAINT), or PAUL-SUR-TERNOISE (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais.—The arrond. comprises an area of 112,795 hect., and contains 6 cantons. Pop. in 1831, 80,676; in 1841, 81,143; in 1846, 81,236.—The cant. comprises 43 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,089; in 1846, 15,033.—The town is 22 m. WNW of Arras, and 23 m. S of St. Omer, in a picturesque situation, on the Ternoise, an affluent of the Canche. Pop. in 1789, 2,730; in 1821, 3,500; in 1831, 3,504; in 1846, 3,348. It still possesses the remains of some fortifications, and of two castles which belonged to the counts of St. Pol, and has a communal college. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of oil, dimity, and nankeen, and its trade in corn, oats, and forage. The origin of this town is unknown. It formerly bore the title of a county, and the name of Terranne. It was taken in 1537 by the French, but was regained the same year by Charles V. In 1659, it was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France.

POL-DE-LÉON (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Morlaix.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,828; in 1846, 20,230.—The town is 11 m. NW of Morlaix, and 50 m. NNE of Quimper, on a hill, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. in 1846, 6,836. This town is an old one, but has well-paved streets, and contains an ancient cathedral, flanked at the W and with two fine towers, an episcopal palace, a town-house, and a communal college. In the centre of the town is the church of Creizker, the spire of which, constructed of granite, is 393 ft. in height, and is remarkable for its elegance. It has a small but well-frequented port, named Roscoff, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp, flax, horses, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, and linen. This town was the capital of the small barony of Leonnais, and in the 6th cent. was the see of a bishop. Its castle was destroyed by the English in 1163.

POL-DE-MAR (SAX), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Barcelona, and partido of Arens-de-Mar, on a low hill, near the l. bank of the Bellet, and shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,100. It has a fortress, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, blonde lace, and brandy. Fishing and navigation form also important branches of local industry.

POLA, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 75 m. SSE of Trieste, and circle of Istria, 39 m. S of Pisinò, at the head of a bay of the Adriatic of the same name. Pop. 900. It is enclosed by walls flanked with bastions, constructed at the beginning of the 15th cent. by the Vénétians, and has a fortress, by which it is commanded, four gates, a cathedral built on the ruins of a pagan temple, a Greek church, and four convents. The bay of P. opens to the W, and forms one of the finest harbours in Europe. Its entrance extends between Point Grippo

and Cape Compare, and is covered by the Rioni reef. It has recently been declared a military harbour, and the special regulations affecting ships-of-war of foreign nations have been extended to the neighbouring harbours and anchorages, from the N end of Bronisti island to the Punta-di-Promontore. The bay is spacious and well-sheltered, and contains the islands of San Andrea, San Pietro, Santa Caterina, and Olive. The then fisheries in the vicinity form the chief branch of local industry. This town was the *Pietas Julia* of the Romans. Its ancient importance is still attested by the number of ancient remains which it possesses, and of which an amphitheatre, two temples, a funeral arch, and baths, are still in a good state of preservation.

POLA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Pskov, on the confines of that of Tver; runs N into the gov. of Novgorod; and, after a course of 135 m., throws itself into the Lovat, on the r. bank, and 9 m. S of Lake Ilmen. Its principal affluents are the Yavon and Polomied, both of which it receives on the r.

POLA, or SAVAI, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Samoa or Navigator's islands, of which it is the largest, in S lat. 13° 25', W long. 172° 25'. It is 45 m. in length from E to W, and rises to the height of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Edwards, by whom it was visited in 1791, gave it the name of Chatham, and describes a large estuary in which good anchorage is to be found.

POLA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a small stream named Saladar, and to the W of Cape Santa-Pola. Pop. 2,215. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and contains some remains of antiquity. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and oil. It has a small port, defended by a fortress.

POLA (SANTA), PLANA, or NUEVA-TABARCA, an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Alicante, and to the SE of a cape of the same name, in N lat. 38° 10', E long. 5° 9'. It is about 2 m. in length, is nearly level, and is destitute both of wood and water. Its chief productions are barley and soda. On the W coast is the fortress of San Pablo, but, with the exception of the church and the governor's house, the buildings are all much dilapidated. Surrounding the island is a series of dangerous reefs. In 1770 a colony was formed in this island, by Charles III., of Christian families who had been rescued from the Tunisians by whom they had been held in captivity, in the island of Tabarca.

POLA-DE-GORDON (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNW of Leon and partido of La Becilla, on the l. bank of the Bernesga. Pop. 159.

POLA-DE-LAVIENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 50 parishes. The town is 12 m. E of Oviedo, in a valley of the same name, and near the Nalon. Pop. 888. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

POLA-DE-LENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 58 parishes. The town is 17 m. SE of Oviedo, on the l. bank of the Lena. Pop. 1,228. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and is generally well built. In the vicinity is a nitrous spring.

POLACK, a small town of Java, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Samarang, at the mouth of the Kalivaga, on which it has a port.

POLANA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 16 m. S of Lemberg, and 8 m. SE of Szczerec. It has several quarries.

POLAND,

a word which signifies in the Slavonian language a flat land or plain, is a name very aptly given to the country between the Vistula and the Niemen, which, with the exception of the first declivities of the Carpathian range, hardly possesses a hill or mountain. This country, however, only received its present name in the 10th cent., when the ancient appellation, *Sarmatia*, was beginning to vanish from history. It was governed by elective dukes for two or three centuries till 840, when the first regular dynasty, that of Piast, was established, which governed till 1370. About 1386, the country of Lithuania was united to Poland, by the marriage of its queen, Hedwiga, to Jagellon, duke of Lithuania. This extensive kingdom, which, in the middle of last century, comprised Great and Little Poland, in the W; Masovia and Podlachia, in the centre; Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, in the E and SE, was seized by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and subjected by these Powers to three different partitions,—the first in 1772; the second in 1793; and the third in 1795, when Stanislaus, the king, was deprived of regal dignity, and his ill-fated country, by an act of the grossest injustice, was blotted out of the list of kingdoms. The first encroachments of Frederic II., Maria Theresa, and the Empress Catherine on the territories of their neighbour, in 1772, were marked by something like equality of advantage to the partitioning Powers. Prussia acquired what is now termed East Prussia, but without Thorn and Dantzic, and a slice of Great Poland as far as Noteq; Austria took Red Russia and a part of Podolia; Russia extended herself no further than the Dwina and the Dnieper. The partition of 1795 exhausted the whole Polish territory and deposed the last king, but it gave to Prussia almost the whole of the country we now more especially denominate Poland—that is to say, the duchy of Masovia and the city of Warsaw. Austria obtained the palatinates of Sandomir and Lublin, besides the territory and city of Cracow. The share of Russia, which was of prodigious extent, since it included all the Lithuanian provinces, did not reach beyond the Niemen. The result of the third partition was nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia,	52,000	3,500,000
To Austria,	64,000	4,800,000
To Russia,	168,000	6,700,000
Total,	284,000	15,000,000

Such was the state of the country until after the campaign of 1806, when the duchy of Warsaw was formed by Napoleon out of the larger part of the Prussian and Austrian spoils of Poland, and given to the House of Saxony. The Russian share was even then not diminished. When the duchy of Warsaw was dissolved by the reverses of Napoleon and his allies, it was evident that if it proved impossible to found an independent Polish kingdom, Austria and Prussia would be entitled to resume those portions of their respective shares which they had lost by the fortune of war. Russia had lost nothing, and had nothing to recover. By the 2d article of the treaty of Reichenbach, concluded the 27th of June, 1813, between the three Powers, it was stipulated that the provs. of which the duchy of Warsaw consisted should be divided amongst Austria, Russia, and Prussia, &c. When, however, the congress of Vienna assembled, in the following year, the case was wholly altered. Russia demanded the whole of that territory, and its erection into a

kingdom of Poland. No part of it, he it remembered, had before belonged to her. Lord Castlereagh declared that "it was England's wish to see some independent Power (whether more or less in extent) established in Poland under a distinct dynasty of its own, and as a separation between the three great empires of Europe." Austria added that, far from consenting to the union of the duchy of Warsaw with Russia, she was disposed to sacrifice some of her own possessions for the entire re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom. The Emperor Alexander, however, had anticipated these objections, and he had effectually prepared to repel them, for his troops were in full possession of the country, and, without renewing a war which had already exhausted the energy of Europe, it was impossible to displace them. The other great Powers, therefore, assented to the union of the crown of Poland with that of Russia; but they made the best terms they could to secure the independent national character of the kingdom of Poland under its new ruler. Those terms were the basis of the whole arrangement. In the treaty of the 3d of May, 1815, the duchy of Warsaw was united to the empire of Russia by its constitution, leaving the country distributed nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia,	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria,	30,000	3,500,000
To Russia,	178,000	6,800,000
Kingdom of Poland,	47,000	2,800,000
Total,	284,000	15,000,000

The state styled the kingdom of Poland, comprising the central part of the country, and consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw, was placed under the government of the emperor of Russia, who, in consequence, added to his title 'King of Poland.' Taken in the fullest extent in which the term was ever used, as including what is now the Russian government of Courland, Russian Poland, the kingdom of Poland as established by the treaty of Vienna, the kingdom of Galicia, the grand-duchy of Posen, the Prussian circles of Dantzic and Marienwerder, and the republic of Cracow, the superficial extent of Poland—and the whole of which actively participated in the contest for independence—was estimated by Plater, in 1825, as follows:

	German sq. m.	Population.
Kingdom of Poland,	2,270	4,000,000
Republic of Cracow,	20	120,000
Russian Poland,	7,600	8,800,000
Kingdom of Galicia (Austrian Poland),	1,500	4,000,000
Duchy of Posen, Prussian,	540	1,000,000
Prussian Poland,	900	1,700,000
Courland and Samogitia, Russian,	450	600,000
Total,	13,280	20,200,000

This population was composed of 6,770,000 Poles; 7,520,000 Russians; 1,900,000 Lithuanians; 1,640,000 Germans; 2,100,000 Jews; 100,000 Wallachians; and 180,000 Muscovites. Or classified according to religions, 8,560,000 Roman Catholics; 3,740,000 Catholic Greeks; 3,430,000 Oriental Greeks; 180,000 Raskolinks; 2,150,000 Protestants; 2,110,000 Jews; and 50,000 Mussulmans. The present nominal kingdom of Poland, the melancholy remains of the empire of the once powerful Jagellones—consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw—has a superficial territory of only 47,000 or 48,000 sq. m. The pop., as ascertained by census in 1828, was 3,704,306; in 1838, 4,298,262; in 1843, 4,700,374; in 1846, 4,367,129.

Physical features.] The face of this country,

considered in its largest extent, is diversified with fruitful fields, steppes, heaths, impenetrable forests, marshes, and moors. The forests extend in some places 15 and 20 m. in every direction; and if we exclude morasses and the level pasture-land, not more than one-half of the country is cleared of wood. Mr. Jacob, writing 27 years ago, says that "the far greater part of that division of ancient P., which is now comprehended in the viceregal kingdom of that name, is a level country, with scarcely an ascent or descent, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country. As these rivers, though in summer they appear small streams, are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring (June or July) they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposit, in many parts, enriches the land, and it presents, in the summer, the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts the periodical swellings of the streams have formed morasses, which in their present state are not applicable to any agricultural purposes. The plains which extend from the borders of one river to another are open fields, with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and showing scarcely any trees even around the villages. The portions of woodlands on these plains are very extensive, but they are in large masses with great intervals of arable land between them. The soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate." He goes on to say that this representation of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to 6 of the 8 waiwodships, or provinces, into which it was then divided. An intelligent correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose successive papers on this territory form the most recent and valuable account of P. we possess, says, "With reference to the thinness of the soil, if that word was used, as the context would seem to imply, to express shallowness and not quality, Mr. Jacob is considered, in Poland, to have fallen into a mistake. The soil is supposed to be several hundred feet deep. And with regard to the bed of granite of which he speaks, it must not be imagined that there are strata of granite lying beneath the surface of the soil, separated by occasional intervals. That part of P. which has just been described is a portion of the immense sandy plain which extends almost uninterruptedly from Holstein to St. Petersburg, the whole of which is scattered over with rounded fragments of granite, torn probably from the mountains of Norway and Sweden, and transported over the Baltic, but whether by some vast current of water, or by icebergs or glaciers, geologists have not yet settled among themselves. These boulders occur above and below the surface, at all depths, and are from the size of a pebble to that of a house. The 'gradual percolation' of rain is a very slow process. The highest point in P. is only 128 ft. above the level of the Baltic, and after heavy rain, in consequence of the want of a fall, the land in that part of the country now under consideration becomes like a quaking bog. When Napoleon was there in 1812, he declared that he had found a fifth element—mud." Of the country to the S of the river Pilica, comprising the two provs. of Sandomir and Cracow, Mr. Jacob says that the soil improves as we proceed S towards the banks of the Vistula, and the surface becomes more undulating and diversified.

Rivers.] The extreme NE frontier of the present kingdom of P. is formed by the Niemen, which separates it from the Russian govts. of Wilno and Grod-

no or Russian Poland. A few small streams in that quarter flow E and S into that river, on the l. bank; but the Scheschuppe holds a N and W direction to the Memel. The remainder of the N frontier, till it strikes the Vistula, skirts the water-shed of the streams flowing directly N into the Baltic, and those flowing S to the Vistula or its large affluents the Narew and the Bug. The Narew, and its head-stream the Bohr, receives the Lyck, the Pisch, the Skwa, the Owenlew, the Orsy, and Wkra, on the r. bank. The Bug, the great twin-stream of the Narew, brings with it the tribute of several considerable streams flowing N. The Vistula, sweeping round from the SW corner of the kingdom, pursues an E and ENE course to about the meridian of 21° 50', separating the former republic of Cracow, and the voivodeship or provinces of Cracow and Sandomir, from Austrian Poland, and receiving on its l. bank several small streams flowing S, of which the Nidda is the most important. After the junction of the Saan from Austrian Galicia, the Vistula flows N, separating the govs. of Sandomir and Lublin; and then bends NNW, and passing Warsaw, is joined by the Narew, on its r. bank. Its principal tributaries within this section of its course, are the Wieperz on its r. bank, and the Radomska and Pilica on its l. From some miles below the junction of the Narew, the course of the Vistula is WNW till it crosses the NW frontier of the kingdom. Its principal tributary, after the junction of the Narew, is the Bzura, which it receives on the l. bank. The Warta drains the gov. of Kalisch, or the SW section of the kingdom.—Lakes are very numerous in P., but they are all of small size.

Climate.] The climate of P. is everywhere temperate, but upon the whole not so mild as that of Germany under the same latitude, which is owing probably to the country lying quite open to the N wind. The warm months commence with May, and end with September. The mean heat of July, which is the warmest month, is 14° 6' of Reaumur, or 65° F. The mean temp. of November is 37° F. The greatest cold prevails about the end of January. During six months of the year, it is necessary to house both cattle and sheep. The mean monthly fall of rain at Warsaw is 19·8 Parisian lines. May is the driest month.

Productions.] The surface of the kingdom is estimated to contain 741,745 sq. *wlok* of about 39·9 English acres each: making 30,340,000 acres in all. Of this 255,014 is returned as arable; 45,665 as meadow; 205,570 as forests; 26,558 as gardens; 38,780 as woods; and 168 as pastures, moors, and waste lands. About one-fourth of the surface are Crown domains. The principal productions of P. are corn, cattle, horses, tallow, wool, hemp, and flax. The present average annual production of wheat is estimated at 700,000 quarters. The quantity exported into Prussia by the Vistula in 1840 was 354,129 quarters; in 1850, 272,450 quarters; but this includes the exports from Galicia and Russian Poland. See article DANTZIC. The direct exporters or traders are the Jews, who are the only capitalists in the country. All the instruments of husbandry are wretched, and its operations ill-performed. The common course of cropping is the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter-corn, and that by summer-corn, and then a fallow again. The winter-crop in the northern part of P. consists of wheat and rye, the proportion of the latter to the former being nearly as 9 to 1. In the S, the wheat amounts sometimes to a fifth or even a fourth of the rye.—The stock of cattle is much smaller even than in Prussia, being on an average about the eighth part of what is found on the same extent of land in

England. The greater part of the country is well-adapted for the breeding of sheep, but as yet little attention has been paid to that department of husbandry, and the sheep which have been introduced are of an inferior breed; the cows too are of a small race, and are kept in bad condition.—The forests are extensive; but the *Chronicle's* correspondent reports that "the destruction of timber is proceeding at a fearful rate in the country. Warsaw," he says, "stands on the banks of the Vistula, which receives the Bug and the Narew at Modlin, not much further down the river, so that one might expect to find fuel tolerably cheap at the capital; but the lands on the banks of these rivers are already stripped of timber, and it is found more economical to buy Newcastle coal, which is used in all the manufactories at Warsaw, and costs there 1s. 6d. per cwt. There is abundance of coal in P. itself, but it will not coke; still it might be used for domestic purposes, and the day is fast approaching when it must be." In the hills towards the Galicia frontier are iron, lead, zinc, coal, sulphur, and marble quarries.—The most numerous class of cultivators are peasants, who have a limited property in the lands which they occupy, under the condition of working a certain number of days in the week for their lord. In general, this peasantry—though no longer *adstricti gleba*—are involved in debt to their lord, and altogether in a condition of great distress. They and their cattle live together in wooden huts, consisting of one room covered with thatch or shingles. Their common food is cabbage, potatoes, pease, black bread, and gruel without butter or meat. They are ill-educated, superstitious, and fanatical, observing about twenty holidays in the year, besides the Sundays, and passing much of their time in pilgrimages, telling beads, and other such occupations. "That portion of the crown-domains, about three-fourths of the whole, which is not wood, is chiefly arable land, and is leased to tenants. Since Jacob's time the labour of the tenants has been commuted at the rate of 6 kopecks or about 2½d. per day when a man's personal services were due, and 12 kopecks when he was required to work with horses or oxen. On some private estates this labour-rent has been for many years past commuted for a money-payment; on one very large estate, where there are about 13,000 cottages, the peasants pay at the rate of half a Polish florin, or 3d. per day, where the service was to have been performed on foot, and a florin, or 6d. per day, if with oxen. Other proprietors, again, had let the land on lease, for a term of years, receiving an annual money-rent."

Commerce.] Many centuries ago, under the Jagellones, an extensive commerce was conducted upon the rivers of P.; but the internal navigation of this country has almost disappeared, especially in that part of the country which is under the dominion of Russia. The transit-duties at Dantzic, Odessa, and on the Austrian frontier, amount to a prohibition of importation from England or France; even the Vistula itself falls into a sea no longer covered with Polish vessels. The whole of the river-craft employed between Warsaw and Dantzic, and between Warsaw and the Prussian waters, is the property of Prussian subjects. Warsaw is the great centre of Polish commerce, and must be considered as the port of P., having uninterrupted water-communication not only with the Baltic, but also with the North sea. Lublin ranks next in commercial importance. The water-transit between Hamburg and Warsaw is effected *via* the Elbe, the Havel, the Spree, the Oder, the Warta, and the Bromberg canal, into the Vistula near Thorn. This passage occupies from 10 to 12 weeks. The passage from Dant-

zic to Warsaw, by the Vistula, is usually performed in about 6 weeks. Warsaw is also in communication with Cracow by railway, and this line unites with the NW line to Berlin, and the SW line to Vienna.—The commerce of Poland consists chiefly of an interchange of the raw products of its agriculture for colonial goods, and the manufactures, cattle, and minerals of other countries. Corn, wine, oil, seeds, wood, and zinc, are the articles of most importance as exports. The principal imports are cotton-twist, colonial produce, wines, silk goods, salt dried fish, live cattle, and metals. In 1841 all the imports were furnished by, and all the exports sent to, either Russia, Austria, Prussia, or Cracow. Austria exports goods to P. of the annual value of about £188,000, of which salt is the staple. The Prussian exports and imports to P. average £1,500,000, divided nearly equally between these two heads. The commerce with Cracow amounts to about £100,000 yearly value. The following statistical details are taken from official documents published by the administration of the country. The quantity of goods imported into P. in 1846 was valued at 7,488,057 rubles, of which 1,041,072 rubles were imported from Austria and Cracow. The chief articles of import were horses and cattle, 812,967 r.; coffee, sugar, and spices, 800,095 r.; silk and silk manufactures, 612,142 r.; spirits and beer, 503,144 r.; corn, 438,251 r.; salt, 383,158 r.; and cotton, 156,581 r. The value of the articles exported amounted to 5,963,188 r. The chief articles were wood, 1,853,311 r.; wool and woollens, 1,174,585 r.; corn, 1,037,674 r.; cattle, 518,740 r.; oil, 248,537 r.; and metal articles, 240,657 r. The exportation of corn and cattle was much less than in the former year, owing to the failure of the harvest and long droughts. The number of privileged markets in P. is about 208; of annual fairs, 17. In 1839, the value of the goods brought to these fairs and markets was about £1,557,500; of the sales, £612,500.

Manufactures.—The total quantity of wool produced in P., in 1839, was between 60,000 and 70,000 quintals. In 1838, the native woollen manufactures consumed only about 15,000 quintals. The superfine and middling sorts of broad-cloth made in P. are good; the lighter qualities and fancy articles inferior. In 1830 there were 11,500 hands employed in the cotton trade; in 1839, 16,000. The consumption of cotton-twist is about 1,500,000 lbs. The linen manufactures are neglected. In 1837, two silk manufactures were established. There is a large paper-mill near Warsaw. The quantity of spirits produced and consumed in the country is very great. About 36,000 hands are employed in iron, zinc, and copper works. Two very extensive iron-foundries exist at Warsaw. The number of persons employed in factory labour was, in 1846, 46,103; and the total value of their produce was 9,626,519 rubles. In the purchase of raw materials 3,934,360 r. were spent; deducting which, and the expense of labour, there remained to the manufacturers a pure gain of 3,336,560 r. The number of persons employed in 1846, in woollen manufactures was 8,021, on 2,254 looms; the value of the manufactured articles 2,048,718 r. In cotton articles there were 18,670 hands employed, with 8,414 looms, and the value of the produce was 2,248,275 r. In flax and hemp, 7,088 hands, and 4,333 looms, produced 4,287,320 yds. of stuff of all kinds; in addition, 10,006,825 yds. of peasants' linen were manufactured by the peasants for home use, and 3,661,683 yds. for sale. Mining industry produced 375,632 cwt. of iron, from 38 private mines, with 78 shafts; 41,334 cwt. cast-iron, 20,000 cwt. lead, 3,680 cwt. copper, 19,000 cwt. zinc; 4,180 workmen

in metals produced articles to the value of 1,385,518 r. The capital of the Polish bank amounted to 8,000,000 r. The deposits were 80,390,098 r., repayments 25,805,357 r. The amount of capital deposited in the bank by various institutions was 5,201,913 r., the repayments amounted to 1,290,508 r. The sum of 1,097,976 r. was advanced to manufacturers, and 1,124,590 upon pledges. The repayments from the former were 88,515 r., and from the latter 571,315 r. The sum of 1,200,000 r. was advanced in the town of Warsaw to promote the erection of buildings. In the course of 1846, 219,000 r. were deposited in the savings' banks by 6,471 persons, of whom 5,885 belonged to Warsaw.

Monies, Weights, and Measures. The lowest description of Polish money was the *shelen*, equal in value to 7-16ths of a penny British. This, however, was an imaginary coin; a *grish*, the lowest real coin, was equal to 3 *shelens*. The lowest silver coin is the *finse*, equal to about 7d. British. The *forin*, or *zloty*, is equal to 30 *grushen*. Nine *forins* of Little Poland, and 18 of Great Poland, equal 1 *ducet*, a gold piece worth about 9s. 7d. of British money. By a recent ukase it is decreed that the monies of Russia shall be those of Poland.—100 lbs. Polish = 89.393 English avoirdupois; 100 Polish feet = 94.686 English feet; 100 *korsees*, corn or dry measure = 44.033 English quarters.

Population. M. Chodzko thus classes the various races inhabiting Poland: 1st, Slavonians, or Poles properly so called, who inhabit chiefly Western P., and speak the pure Polish language. These now exceed 3,000,000. 2d, the Rusini, or Rusniaks, originally a Scandinavian tribe who conquered Novgorod and Kiev in the 9th cent., and extended their conquests to the Carpathians. By mixing with the Slavonic aborigines they adopted several dialects which differ but little from the Polish, and are materially distinct from the Muscovite. Their number may be about 100,000. 3d, the Heruli, who once occupied Lithuania, Samogitia, Courland, and Prussia on the Baltic, and whose dialect is still spoken in the latter countries. The songs of the Herulian peasants, and many of their customs, resemble those of Scotland. They are about 200,000 in number. To these different races may be added about 300,000 Germans and 400,000 Jews. This population has been classified, according to employment, as follows:

Householders employed in agriculture, . . .	1,871,259
Their families and servants, . . .	2,221,288
Manufacturers, . . .	140,377
Their families, . . .	358,035
Tradesmen, . . .	49,838
Their families, . . .	131,331
Landed proprietors, . . .	4,205
Freeholders in towns, . . .	41,654

The pop. of Polish blood throughout Europe has been estimated as follows: Galicia, which now belongs to Austria, has a pop. of 4,797,243, nearly all Poles. Of this class, about 2,000,000 profess the United Greek religion; about the same number are Roman Catholics; there are rather more than 250,000 schismatic Greeks, 30,000 Protestants, and 283,345 Jews. The territory, of which Cracow is the capital, has 145,787 inhabitants. The territory and the town form a republic, under the Protectorate of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The Grand duchy of Posen, which forms part of the Prussian monarchy, has a pop. of 1,290,187, of whom 372,789 profess the Prussian evangelical religion, and are chiefly Germans by origin and in language; but there are 783,946 Roman Catholics, who are nearly all Poles. Prussia has also other populations of Polish origin in Silesia, and in Eastern and Western Prussia, from Dantzic to the frontiers of Russia; but they have been all separated from the other Polish people for more than a century. The ancient provinces of Lithuania, White Russia, and Samogitia, form the Russian governments known by the names of Wilna, Witepsk, Grodno, Kowno, Minsk, Mo-

hilev. Their pop. is 4,978,369. The nobles and a portion of the people in these provs. are Roman Catholics; the rest, who were formerly of the United Greek church, have now become by choice or force, members of the Schismatic Greek church, but a great number of the peasantry have refused to acknowledge the Russian bishops who were appointed to succeed their priests. There are also a few thousand Poles in the Russo-German governments of Courland and Livonia. In the Ukrain and Little Russia, viz., the governments of Wolhynia, Kiev, Podolia, Poltawa, Kurks, &c., the nobles profess the Roman Catholic faith, but the people now profess the same religion as the Russians. The pop. of these governments, which are of great extent, amounts to 8,000,000. Thus, there are in

Galicia,	4,797,243
Craoow,	145,787
The grand duchy of Posen,	1,290,187
Lithuania,	4,978,369
Little Russia,	8,000,000
The kingdom of Poland,	4,367,129

Giving a total of 23,578,715

Nobility.] The nobility in P., previous to the late revolution, were extremely numerous, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 60,000 families; but of these only a few hundred were powerful or wealthy; the remainder were possessed of very little property, one village often containing upwards of 50 of these petty landlords. There was no political distinction, however, acknowledged among the nobility; the richest magnate and the poorest nobleman whose territories are perhaps limited to a single paternal acre enjoyed the same privileges. Latterly the use of titles, which was enjoyed by all the sons and successors of every nobleman, had been considerably restricted; though not unreasonably so, since the whole reform consisted in not allowing any one to assume the title of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceeded £25; none that of count, whose rents were less than £75; and none that of prince, who had less than £125. All lands are now alienable; and may be purchased by any, except Jews, who alone however have capital to buy them.

Constitution.] In the constitutional charter of the kingdom of P., granted Dec. 24, 1815, the legislative and executive powers were separated; the latter was placed in the hands of the emperor of Russia, as king of P.; the former he shared with the states assembled in diet. The Polish diet consisted of two chambers,—a senate, and a chamber of deputies. It was to be convened once every two years, at a period fixed by the emperor, and to remain assembled 30 days. The council of state sent the project of the laws to the chamber of deputies, and after having undergone discussion there, they were sent up to the senate for its approval. The senate could interpose its negative; but this after all was a mere shadow of liberty, as the emperor could at any period dissolve both chambers, and in fact promulgate laws without the consent of either body. The senate consisted of 30 members, nominated by the king; the chamber of deputies of 128; of whom 77 were appointed by the dietines, or assemblies of the nobles, and 51 by the commons, or the communal assemblies. The public business was transacted in the native language, and all public offices, it was declared, should be filled by natives alone. All these privileges are now swept away by the fiat of the Russian autocrat. In January 1837 two ukases were issued, one placing the affairs of the united Greek religionists under the direction of the Russian synod, the other enacting that the inhabitants of the Western provinces, not members of the Greek church, should be held to serve during five years in the government of Great Russia, previously to their being admitted into the ministries and central administrations. A ukase provided that after 1840 every public functionary must know the Russian language; and another ukase, issued in September 1841, declared the ulterior existence of a distinct council-of-state for the kingdom of P. to be no longer in harmony with the existing situation of the country. By this last ukase the council-of-state, as well as the court of superior justice, was suppressed, and replaced at Warsaw by two departments of the directing senate, named the Ninth and Tenth departments, and by a general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, which was authorized to take cognizance of all affairs hitherto under the jurisdiction of the council-of-state, with the exception of the examination of the annual budget of income and expenditure, the department of the council-of-state for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland.

and the accounts given in to the directors-general of the different branches of administration. In 1846, it was ordered that all persons in office must be able to speak the Russian language. — The taxes due to the government are deducted from the rent paid for the crown-domains, which yielded in 1840 a net income of £153,889. The first tax is the *ofara*, or 'the tenth groschen tax.' It varies generally from 5 to 24 per cent. The second tax, which was paid in kind, was levied in 1817 for war purposes. It is still continued, however, in a commuted shape, and is estimated at one-third of the original *ofara*. There is a third direct charge upon the land, called the *taxe* (hide), which was commuted, as far back as 1728, for a sum in Polish money equal to 1s. 6d. the English acre. The clergy pay a *subsidium caritativum*, originally imposed in 1662, and which in 1789, when the *ofara* was first collected, amounted to 105,000 rubles, or £17,500, at which sum it is believed to stand now. The produce of these four different species of land-tax amounted in 1846 to 1,901,524 r., or £316,920 13s. 4d. Another direct tax on the land is a tax on dwellings, called *podmiane* or chimney tax. The total amount which it produced to the public revenue in 1848 was 714,156 r., or £119,026. The tax generally is estimated at 11 per cent. on the annual value of the houses. There is also a road-tax of 12 florins per chimney on the proprietor of every estate, and where the high road crosses the estate, of 24 florins per chimney. The tithes paid to the clergy are compounded for at fixed rates. The quartering of troops, though not a direct tax, is a very serious one. In Warsaw the commutation for quarters is estimated at 30 per cent. on the rental.

Army.] The Polish army was fixed in 1815 at 50,000 men; and every Pole, without distinction of birth or religion, from the age of 20 to 30, is liable to be called upon to serve for a period of 15 years. "From the age of 18 to that of 30 he undergoes annually a surgical examination, from which neither rank nor wealth will exempt him,—nothing but a government decoration." The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* adds: "Seven thousand young men are selected annually, at the discretion of the recruiting officer, for the Russian service; and about as many more leave the kingdom every year to escape it. The mortality which ensues during the few first months after enlistment amounts, as I was assured upon indisputable authority, to one-third of the whole number. The Polish peasant loves warmth; he wears his hair long, and hugs himself in a sheepskin dress; but the moment he becomes a Russian soldier his hair is cut close behind, and a dress of cloth, which affords no adequate protection against the weather, is given to him in the place of that to which he has been accustomed. Cold, dysentery, and fever, therefore, soon do their work, and the army of the Caucasus rarely gets more than 4,500 or 4,600 recruits from P. The sword of the enemy, and the hardships inseparable from military service, carry off the greater part of those who do arrive, and few or none return at the expiration of the 15 years to the land of their birth."

Religion.] The Roman Catholic religion is declared by the charter to be the religion of the state; but religious opinions were not to form the ground of distinction in the enjoyment of social rights. The archbishop of Warsaw is primate of the kingdom. The Protestants of the two confessions now form one United consistory. Szafrarik, in his Slavonic ethnography, computes the number of Protestant Poles in round numbers at 442,000, the great majority of whom are in Prussia Proper and Silesia. There is a considerable number of Protestants in Poland, but they are German settlers, of whom many, however, have become Polonized, and are Poles in feeling. In 1845, there were in the kingdom of Poland 252,009 Lutherans, 3,790 Reformed, and 546 Moravians. The clergy derive their support chiefly from landed property belonging to their churches. Count Krazinsky says: "The continual efforts of the Prussian government to Germanize the Slavonic population of its Polish prov., gave to Romanism in that prov. the great advantage of being considered, and not without justice, the bulwark of the Polish nationality, and inflicted a great injury upon Protestantism. The bulk of the popu-

lation call Protestantism the German religion, and consider the church of Rome as the national one."

Literature.] P. possesses a national literature which has had its own brilliant epochs. The rich, flexible, and melodious Polish language, a dialect of the Slavonian, was early cultivated, and has been advantageously modified by the influence of other languages, especially the Italian. Among the national poets we may mention Johannes Kochanowski, Ignatius Krasicki, Francis Karpinski, and Niemcewicz. The Poles have a national epic poem, more valuable perhaps for the sentiment it contains than for any other merit. It is entitled the 'Jagelloniad,' and celebrates that era in the national history in which Lithuania and P. were united. The author's name is Boncza Tomaszewski. The history of their native country has been written by various Polish authors with spirit and taste. The early progress of the Polish language was considerably checked by the Latin language remaining longer than in any other state the polite language of the country. The history of Polish national literature begins with Sigismund I. The century from this prince's accession to the beginning of the Jesuits' college at Cracow (from 1506 to 1622), may justly be considered as its golden age. The next period, from 1622 to 1760, was one of degradation and lethargy: the language was adulterated with Latin, and little written save dull polemics. Polish writers preferred the Latin to their own language, because the latter was but little understood throughout Europe. Among those authors, however, may be named Sarmowski, called the Horace of Poland, Hossius president of the Council of Trent, Tomicki, Kromer, Sarnicki, Kojalowicz, Orzechowski, and Starowolski, whose works are found in numerous large libraries. The last-mentioned author composed no less than 30 works in the Latin language on the geography of P., on biography, statistics, and general literature. Well-executed translations were also made of the principal classics, particularly of Tacitus, Virgil, and Ovid. The number of printing-offices that existed in P. and Lithuania is surprising; indeed, they were more numerous there during the 16th cent. than they have been ever since. There were 47 towns of P. where books were printed, and in the little town alone of Brzesc there were no less than 12 printing-offices. The liberty of the press in P. at this time may be judged of from the fact that so important and voluminous a work as the *Statuta Regni* was printed in 1553, in the house even of the editor, Przyłuski. Haller, a native of Cracow, established a press therein before the year 1500, and printed in the same city a work in the Polish tongue in 1491. Many other persons, such as Ungler, Ostrowski, Victor, and Halicz, followed the example of Haller, and founded printing-offices in numerous towns of P., with Polish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, and German characters. [*Polish Magazine.*] The third period, from 1760 to the present day, is that of the regeneration of Polish belles lettres. During the last ten years of the 18th cent., and the first thirty of the 19th, Julian Ursin Niemcewicz, and Adam Mickiewicz, take the lead as poets. Cracovia, Lemberg, Posen, Warsaw, and Wilna, are the head-posts of Polish literature. Shakspeare's plays are an object of study in P.; and the principal ones are very often performed upon the stage at Warsaw, Wilna, Cracow, and Leopold. Several very good grammars of the language have been written within the last 20 years. The ordinary schools in the Polish towns are in a very poor state, and the villages do not yet possess any seminaries of instruction.

Political divisions.] Russian Poland is divided

into 8 voivodeships, viz.: Cracovia, Sandomir, Kalisch, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia, and Augustov; and these again are divided into districts.

Authorities.] *Tableau de la Pologne, ancienne et moderne*, par M. Brun, 8vo., Paris, 1807; *refondue* par M. Chodzko, 2 vols., 1830.—*Die Polnischen Geographien.—Voyage en Allemagne et en Pologne*, &c., par Gley. Paris, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Rulhiere's Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne et du Demeublement de cette Republique*. Paris, 1807, 4 vols.—*Salvandy Histoire de Pologne*, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris.—An excellent Atlas of Poland, in 58 sections, was published at Weimar in 1820.—A valuable series of Letters on the agriculture and commercial condition of Poland, appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* in 1851.

POLAND, a township and village of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 34 m. WSW of Augusta, drained by branches of Little Androscoggin river, by which it is bounded on the N, and intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. The surface is hilly, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 2,660.—Also a village of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, on West Canada creek, and 74 m. WNW of Albany.—Also a township of Mahoning co., in the state of Ohio, drained by Mahoniny river, and intersected by the Cleveland and Mahoniny railroad. Pop. 2,126.

POLAND-CENTRE, a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 268 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. of township 1,174.

POLANGEN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, and 45 m. W of Telsch, on the Baltic, and near the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1,060.

POLANIEC, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 30 m. SW of Sandomir, and 16 m. E of Stobnica, on the Czarna, near its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. 1,818.

POLAR SEA (NORTH). See ARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAR SEA (SOUTH). See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAROUN, or PULABUM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, in 8 lat. 5° 35', E long. 129° 45'. Since 1617, when it fell into the hands of the East India company, it has been frequently taken by the Dutch, and was finally ceded to Holland in 1666.

POLAVENO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NNW of Brescia, district and 4 m. SW of Gardone.

POLCARINO. See VILLANOVO.

POLCENIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Udine, district and 6 m. N of Sacile, and near the source of the Livenza. Pop. 2,600. Silk of excellent quality is cultivated in the environs.

POLCH, or POLLICH, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. WSW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. SE of Mayen. Pop. 1,400. Slate is quarried in the vicinity.

POLDER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Calloo. Pop. 602.

POLDER AND BARBURSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 326.

POLDERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Assenede. Pop. 583.

POLEBROOK, a parish of Northamptonshire, 9 m. ESE of Oundle. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. 472.

POLEGIO, or POLEGGIO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, district of Leventine and circle of Giornico, on the l. bank of the Tessino, 12 m. N of Bellinzona. Pop. 468. It has a seminary.

POLEHRADITZ, or POLEHRADICE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. SE of Brunn, and 7 m. ENE of Auspitz, in a valley on a small stream. Pop. in 1834, 889.

POLEMOS BAY, a bay on the S coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Meis, to the W of the Kalava, and 15 m. E of the island of Castellorizo. It forms on the N the harbour of Tristomos.

POLENZA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 8 m. WSW of Alba and mand. of Bra, near the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 540. It is the *Pollentia* or *Carrea* of the ancients.

POLESCHOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. WSW of Hradisch, and 4 m. NW of Ostrau, on a small affluent of the March. Pop. 1,440. The environs are noted for their wine, which is reputed the best in Moravia.

POLESELLA, a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina or Rovigo, 9 m. SSW of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po, at the junction of the canal of Polesella. Pop. 1,132. It has a port and a magazine. The district contains 6 coms.—Also a canal in the district of Polesella, extending from the canal Bianco, near Bosaro, to the Po, which it joins at Polesella, a distance of a little more than 3 m.

POLESINA, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy of Piacenza, at the confluence of the Arda with the Po, 11 m. NE of Fiorenzuola, and 10 m. SSE of Cremona.

POLESWORTH, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. ESE of Tamworth. Area 6,310 acres. Pop. 2,104.

POLEVSK, an extensive iron and copper work, in Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm and district of Yekaterinburg.

POLGAR, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss and comitat of Saboltzsch, 10 m. S of Onod, and 37 m. W of Nagy-Kallo, in a marshy locality on the l. bank of the Sejpes, an arm of the Theiss.

POLGUES (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Germain-le-Val, and 11 m. SW of Roanne, near the l. bank of the Ysable. Pop. 460. It has a lead mine.

POLI, or **BOLA**, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 21 m. E of Rome, situated upon a rock in a mountain-recess. Pop. 1,185. It is the *Enipulum* of the ancients.—Also a town of Turkey in Asia, on the NW coast of the island of Cyprus and sanj. of Cerina, 30 m. N of Baffa. The culture of cotton, sheep rearing, and the manufacture of pitch and tar, form important branches of local industry.

POLIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 13 m. S of Nicastro, cant. and 5 m. SE of Filadellia. Pop. 1,560.

POLIANI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of Minsk, district and 30 m. W of Igoumen.

POLICASTRO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 27 m. S of La Sala, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Bonati, and 66 m. SE of Salerno, at the base of a hill, and on a gulf of the same name. Pop. 400. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, a convent, and a seminary. The port is small but safe, and the adjacent fisheries are highly productive. This town is of great antiquity. It was the *Buxentum* of the Romans, and still retains traces of its former importance. It was destroyed by the Turks in 1542.

POLICOLL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 39 m. S of Rajamundry, and 45 m. N of Masulipatam, near the r. bank of the principal branch of the Godavery, and 12 m. from the bay of Bengal. The settlement formed here by the Dutch was ceded to the British in 1823.

POLICORO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 54 m. E of Lagonegro, cant. and 10 m. E of Rotondella, near the gulf of Tarenta,

in a fertile but unhealthy locality. It has a fine palace. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Heraclea*.

POLICZKA, or **POLITSCHKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Chrudim, and 12 m. SSW of Leutomischel, on a small affluent of the Schwarza. Pop. 3,590. It is enclosed by walls, and has a school for the education of the children of the military. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, spinning-mills and bleacheries, and carries on an active trade in linen and in flax of local culture.

POLIERO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SE of Salonica.

POLIGNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 2 m. NW of Puy, and 3 m. from the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,094. It is built on a volcanic mountain, on the summit of which are the ruins of a castle of the same name, which appears to have been erected on the ruins of a temple of Apollo. This town was formerly a viscounty, and gave its name to an ancient family distinguished by the cognomen 'Kings of the mountains.' It was afterwards erected into a marquise, and ultimately into a duchy. In the vicinity are some mineral wells.

POLIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-de-Bari, district and 24 m. ESE of Bari, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Conversano, near the shore of the Adriatic. Pop. 7,000. It has three churches, two convents, and a royal abbey.—Also a town of Parma, in the duchy and 11 m. E of Piacenza, and 9 m. N of Fiorenzuola. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

POLIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Bain, and 26 m. NE of Redon, on the l. bank of the Bruc. Pop. 1,020.

POLIGNY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura. The arrond. comprises an area of 124,869 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 78,459; in 1841, 80,595; and in 1846, 79,552.—The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,622; in 1846, 17,987.—The town is 21 m. NE of Lons-le-Saunier, and 12 m. SE of Salins, at the foot of lofty mountains, on a plateau, at an alt. of 325 yds. above sea-level, commanding an extensive plain, and near the source of the Glantine. Pop. in 1789, 6,240; in 1821, 5,488; in 1836, 6,492; and in 1846, 5,911. It consists of three parallel streets generally well built, and a public square in which is a fine fountain, and has a communal college. It possesses manufactories of earthenware, hosiery, carding-machines, hardware, turnery, candles, saltpetre, and aquafortis, dye-works, tanneries, oil and fulling-mills. The trade consists chiefly in grain, wine of local produce, cattle, cheese, and turnery. This town, the *Castrum-Olinum* of the ancients, was formerly a place of considerable extent and importance. It has suffered severely from conflagrations.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, cant. and 13 m. NW of St. Bonnet, and 11 m. N of Gap, near the l. bank of the Drac. Pop. 700.

POLILLO, an island of the Philippine archipelago, to the E of the island of Luzon, in N lat. 15° 5', and E long. 122° 6'. It is of triangular form, and is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 18 m. in medium breadth. On its SW coast are a port and village of the same name. In the centre is Mount Malolo. The soil is generally fertile.

POLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. WNW of Klattau, and 12 m. E of Taus, on an affluent of the Bradawka.

POLING, or **POOLING**, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. NNE of Little Hampton. Area 933 acres. Pop. 192.

POLINO, or **NIPOLINO**, a precipitous and volcanic island of the Mediterranean, in the Milo group, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE of Kimolo, and $\frac{3}{4}$ E by N of the NE end of Milo, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 47' 57''$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 42' 33''$. It is about 3 m. in length from SE to NW, and 2 m. in breadth, is circular in form, and rises to the alt. of 1,168 ft. It is destitute of water, but wild goats find pasture on its acclivities. This island is the *Polyzgos* of the ancients.

POLINO (Sax), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, cant. and 3 m. NE of Avezzano, near the N extremity of Lake Fucino, and at the foot of the Cervaro. Pop. 200.

POLIOS. See **PHILIOS**.

POLIST, or **POLISTA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from a small lake of the same name, in the gov. of Pskov, district and 30 m. W of Kholm; flows thence into the gov. of Novgorod; passes Starais-Rous; and 12 m. below that town, throws itself into the Lovat, on the l. bank, a little to the S of Lake Ilmen, after a course in a generally NNE direction of 90 m. Its principal affluent is the Parousia, which it receives on the r.

POLISTINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 15 m. ENE of Palmi, and 33 m. NNE of Reggio, in a fertile and salubrious plain. Pop. 3,800. It has a collegiate church.

POLITZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 10 m. N of Stettin and circle of Randow, on the Larp, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. in 1837, 2,085. Agriculture and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.

POLITZ, or **POLICE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. NE of Königratz, and 6 m. SW of Brannau. Pop. 1,399. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and of ribbons.

POLIWODA, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 105. It has a large iron-work.

POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Palermo, district and 21 m. S of Cefalu. Pop. 5,300.

POLK, a county in the W part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area, generally undulating, of 1,114 sq. m., drained by the head-branches of Wachita river, and branches of Red river. The soil is productive, and the timber of good quality. Pop. in 1853, 1,263. Its cap. is Panther.—Also a central county of the state of Iowa, containing an area of 720 sq. m., intersected from SE to NW by Des Moines river. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile.—Also a central county of the state of Missouri, containing a surface, considerably diversified, of 576 sq. m., drained by Pomme-de-Terre and East fork of Sac rivers, by Lindley's creek, and by branches of Osage river. The soil is fertile, and affords good pasturage. Pop. 6,186. Its cap. is Bolivar.—Also a county of Oregon Territory, comprising an area of 2,400 sq. m. It lies between Willamette river and the Pacific. Its surface is varied, but the soil is extremely fertile. Its cap. is Cincinnati.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 282 sq. m., drained by Hiwassee river, and its affluent Toceco river. It is generally mountainous, but is tolerably fertile. Pop. 6,338. Its cap. is Renton.—Also a county in the SE of Texas, containing an area of 1,273 sq. m., intersected by Trinity river. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. 2,349. Its cap. is Livingston.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Wisconsin, containing a superficies of 2,595 sq. m., bounded on the W by St. Croix river, and drained by Kayesikang or Shell river. It has a diversified surface, and is capable of productive cultivation.

POLKTON, a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on Grand river, 79 m. WNW of Lansing. It has an undulating surface, and contains good timber. Pop. 268.

POLKVILLE, a village of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the E side of Paulin's kill, 2 m. E of Delaware river, and 49 m. NNW of Trenton.

POLKWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 22 m. N of Liegnitz, circle and 14 m. S of Glogau. Pop. in 1837, 1,636. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has three gates, a suburb, a Lutheran and two Catholic churches. It has a cloth manufactory, and a brewery.

POLLA (La), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 11 m. NNW of La Sala, and 45 m. ESE of Salerno, near the Tanagro or Negro. Pop. 5,700. It has four parish-churches, and four convents.

POLLACRA (Point), a headland of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almeria, to the NE of Cape Gata.

POLLAERE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, on the Dendre. Pop. 684.

POLLAN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the W part of Kamtchatka, which issues from a lake; runs W; and throws itself into the sea of Okhotsk, near a town of the same name; and after a course of 105 m.

POLLAU, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 24 m. NE of Gratz, and 8 m. NW of Hartberg, in a valley, on the Safenbach. It has manufactories of cloth, and in the environs are mines of iron.

POLLE, a town of Hanover, cap. of an amt or bail. of the same name, in the principality of Kalenberg, on the l. bank of the Weser, 15 m. SSE of Hameln, and 39 m. SSW of Hanover. Pop. of town 1,085. It has a manufactory of hosiery, a wool spinning-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in charcoal.

POLLEGAL, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, on the Lachlan.

POLLENZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Baleares, and partido of Inca. It is situated in the N part of the island of Majorca, at the opening of a beautiful valley, 3 m. W of a bay of the same name, on which it has a small port, 8 m. WNW of Alcudia, and 30 m. NE of Palma. Pop. 6,402. It is of considerable extent, is well-built, and has a handsome parish-church, a Dominican convent, an hospital, a Jesuits' college, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of fine black cloth and linen, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cattle. The jurisdiction of the parish, which formerly belonged to the Templars, is now exercised by a prior and 19 beneficiaries of the Maltese order. The bay of P. forms a considerable expanse, but is sheltered on all sides except the NE, and forms a good roadstead. It is formed by two narrow peninsulas, by one of which, on the S, it is separated from the bay of Alcudia. The entrance, extending between Cape Formentor on the N, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 57' 15''$, E long. $3^{\circ} 18'$, and Cape del Pinar on the E, is about 6 m. in width. The depth of the entrance is about 11 m. See also **POLENZIA**.

POLLENZERTHAL. See **PLEGNO**.

POLLESCHOWITZ, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the lgh. of Brunn, circle and 7 m. SW of Hradisch. This place is noted as the reputed seat of the first bishopric erected in Moravia by St. Cyril.

POLLEUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,443. The village is 4 m. S of Ver-

viers. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of cloth, a spinning-mill, and several foundries. Sharpingstone is found in the environs.

POLLIAN, KEZDI-POLYDN, or POJAN, a village of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, on a small plateau, 5 m. NNE of Kezdi-Vasarhely, and 8 m. WNW of Bereczk. It has several mineral wells.

POLLIAI, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the r. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,452.

POLLICA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. W of Il Vallo, and 39 m. SSE of Salerno, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 876. The locality affords wine, fruit, and oil of the best quality, and the adjacent sea abounds with fish.

POLLICH. See POLCH.

POLLIGNAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 4 m. S of Tullins, and 11 m. NE of St. Marcellin, near the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 990.

POLLINA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, district and 7 m. SE of Cefalu, near a river of the same name, which has its sources in the Madonia mountains; runs N; and falls into the sea, 10 m. E of Cefalu.

POLLINCHOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Isere. Pop. of dep. 1,732. The village is 8 m. SE of Furnes, and about a mile SW of Loo, near the canal of Loo-vaert. Pop. 472.

POLLINI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in A. bania, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNW of Valona, near the N bank of the Vojutza or Poros, and about 3 m. above the entrance of that river into the Ionian sea. It occupies the site of the ancient *Apollonia*.

POLLING, a village of Styria, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Klagenfurt, and 3 m. SW of Wolfsberg, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of a small affluent of the Lavant.

POLLINGTON, a township in the p. and 2½ m. SW of Smith, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 585; in 1851, 495.

POLLIOR, or BELIOR, an island of the Persian gulf, 18 m. SSW of Cape Bostana, in Laristan, and 54 m. WSW of the island of Kishm. It is nearly 6 m. in length from NW to SE.

POLLNOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. ESE of Koslin, circle and 18 m. S of Schlawa, on the L bank of the Grabow. Pop. in 1837, 1,218. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in wood.

POLLOCK. See EASTWOOD.

POLLOCKSHAW, a burgh-of-barony in the p. of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, 6 m. SE of Paisley, and 2½ m. SW of Glasgow, situated upon the White Cart, at the junction of Auldhouse-burn, and on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. Pop. in 1811, 3,084; in 1821, 3,850; in 1831, 4,269; in 1841, 5,007; in 1851, 6,086. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and in hand and power-loom weaving. There are also extensive calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing works, in the town and its vicinity.

POLLOK, or SEOUR, a port in the N part of the island of Mindanao, Philippine archipelago, in the E part of Illana bay. It is 12 m. in breadth, and about 12 m. in depth, and forms one of the best harbours in the archipelago. It has an active trade.

POLLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Valladolid, and partido of Navedel-Rey, on the slope and at the base of a hill. Pop. 938. It is well-built.

POLLUTRI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of

Abruzzo-Citra, district and 6 m. WNW of Il Vasto, cant. and 6 m. SE of Paglieta, on a steep rock. Pop. 1,300. It has an hospital.

POLMINHAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. SW of Vic, and 7 m. ENE of Aurillac, between lofty mountains, on the r. bank of the Cere. Pop. 1,574.

POLMONT, a parish in the extreme E of Stirlingshire. Nearly its whole area of about 7 sq. m. is enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. The p. is traversed cross-wise by Graham's-dyke or Antoninus' wall, by the mail-road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Union canal. The village of P. stands in the centre of the p., 3½ m. E of Falkirk; and the village of Nether P. stands on the road from Falkirk to Bo'ness, distant from the latter 4 m. Both Polmont and the Avon give the title of Baron to the duke of Hamilton. Pop. in 1851, 3,764.

POLNA, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. SSE of Czeslau, and 9 m. NE of Ig-lau, in a valley. Pop. 4,225. It is the cap. of a considerable seignory. It has manufactories of coarse cloth and of hats.

POLNISCH (Polish), names commencing with this prefix, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under the second name.

POLNISCH-NEUKIRCH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 33 m. SSE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. S of Kosel. Pop. 450. It is the cap. of an important seignory, and has a castle.

POLO. See PULO.

PO-LO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung and div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, 78 m. E of Canton, on the r. bank of the Tung-keang, in N lat. 23° 10', and E long. 112° 22'.

POLO (Point), a cape in Lake Erie, 40 m. SW of Point-Pines.

POLO (SANTO), a village of the Papal states, in the com. and 21 m. ENE of Rome.—Also a village of the duchy of Modena, 9 m. SW of Reggio, on the r. bank of the Enza.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 18 m. ESE of Isernia. Pop. 1,250.

POLOCHIC, a river of Guatemala, which rises in two head-streams in the mountains of Purula, in the dep. of Vera Paz, in N lat. 15° 30', and W long. 90° 30', and at an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, and flows in a prevailing NNE direction to the lake of Yzabal or the Golfo-Dulce, which it enters on the SW. It is navigable as far as Tleman, a hamlet on its N bank, 45 leagues from Guatemala, and 30 leagues from Yzabal.

POLOMA, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom and 36 m. WSW of Wari, near the embouchure of the Wari river.

POLOMIED, a river of Russia, which rises in the Valdai district, in Novgorod, and flows S to the Pola, which it joins on the r. bank at Kavrie, after a course of 72 m.

POLONNOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 36 m. E of Zaslav.

PÓLOP, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Alicante. It has some trade in wine and oil. Pop. 3,500.

POLOTZK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, at the confluence of the Polota and the Southern Dwina. It is a place of some strength, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 3,500, of whom about a third are Jews. Its trade, which is chiefly with Riga, is confined to the produce of the surrounding country, such as flax, hemp, wood, potash, corn, honey, wax, and cattle.

POLOUDENNOI, a port of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. and 150 m. W of Omsk, on a small lake.

POLOUI, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of

Tobolak, which rises in a lake, and flows in a NW course to the Obi, which it joins on the r. bank, about 50 m. above its embouchure.

POLPERRO, a small port of Cornwall, in the p. of Llanallwies, 9 m. S by W of Liskeard. Pop. in 1851, 913. It is an active fishing-village.

POLS, a large village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. NNW of Judenburg, near the river Pols, an affluent of the Muhr.

POLSTEAD, a parish of Suffolk, 12 m. WSW of Ipswich. Area 3,402 acres. Pop. in 1851, 943.

POLSTERAW, a village of Styria, in the circle and 36 m. ESE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 800.

POLTAVA, or PULTAWA, a province of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 48° 44', and 51° 8' N; and bounded on the N by the govts. of Chernigov and Kursk; on the E by Charkov; on the SE by Yekaterinoslav; on the S by Cherson; and on the SW by Kiev. It has an area of 43,385 sq. versts, or 18,343 sq. m., with a pop. in 1846, of 1,783,800, of whom about 127,000 were located within the 17 towns comprised in the gov., chiefly Russians and Cossacks, but in part German colonists. Its surface inclines to the SW, towards the Dnieper, and is watered by the Trubiej, Soupoi, Soula, Psiol, Vorskla, and Orel, all affluents of that river. According to official returns made in 1836, of a total surface of 4,516,560 *dessiatines*, 1,998,833 d., or 44,256 parts in 100, were then under cultivation; and 1,214,480 d., or 26,889 parts in 100, were under natural grass. This prov. is one of the finest parts of the Ukraine, having a rich soil; and though the mode of cultivation is extremely imperfect, the crops reared are heavy, and a large quantity of wheat, oats, and barley is exported. The pasturage is also very rich, and immense herds of cattle and sheep are reared. The horses are small, but active, and in considerable repute in Russia and Germany. The manufactures of the prov. are limited to coarse woolen and linen fabrics, brandy, soap, leather, and a few rude articles of home consumption. The exports are corn, cattle, lime, charcoal, pitch, potash, and linen.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the river Vorskla, 450 m. SSW of Moscow. Its houses are indifferently built, but the streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town is a good square, with a monument in honour of Peter the Great. It has a regular earthen fortress, which was besieged in 1709 by Charles XII. The efforts of Peter I. to relieve it, brought on the well-known battle of P., in which the Swedes were defeated, and their king obliged to take refuge in Turkey. The inhabitants, in number about 9,000, carry on a pretty active traffic, chiefly in cattle, with Siberia, Germany, the Crimea, and Constantinople. They also export flax, hemp, corn, and wax. The environs produce a large quantity of fruit, particularly cherries.

POLTEN (SANC), a town of Austria, capital of the circle of Ober-dem-Wiener-Walde, in the ldbg. and 38 m. W of Vienna, and 16 m. S of Krems, in a plain, near the l. bank of the Traisen, at an alt. of 266 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 4,300. It is enclosed by double walls, and is well built. It is divided into four parts, and contains three squares, a cathedral, two parish-churches, an episcopal palace and seminary, a school, two hospitals, and a theatre. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, paper, earthenware, and chemical substances, a glass-house, breweries, several forges, and a printing-press. This town owes its foundation to a chapter of canons of the St. Augustine order, founded in the 8th cent. by Counts Adelbert and Ottocar, and suppressed in 1784. It was taken by the French and Bavarians in 1741.

POLTENBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 1½ m. WNW of Znaym, on a height, near the l. bank of the Taya. Pop. in 1834, 270. It has a priory.

POLTIMORE, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NE of Exeter. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

POLVORANCA, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SW of Madrid and partido of Getafe, in a fertile plain. Pop. 50.

POLVOROSA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 54 m. N of Palencia, in a valley, on the r. bank of the Valdavia. Pop. 183. It has manufactories of linen.

POLWARTH, a parish nearly in the centre of Berwickshire, on the line where the lower declivities of the Lammermoors glide into the great plain of the Merse. Area 3,052 acres. It has several hilly summits, the chief of which is Kyles-hill, a porphyritic eminence on the boundary, which is 1,110 ft. above the level of the sea. The village of P. is on the road from Greenlaw to Dunse, about 3½ m. from the former, and 4 m. from the latter. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 331.

POLWITZ, or POLLWITZ, a village of the principality of Reuss, bail, and 8 m. WSW of Greitz.

POLYANA (KOBOLA), POLANA - ROBILSKA, or POJANA-KOBILEZ, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, 13 m. NE of Szigeth, at the confluence of the Mala-Szapurka and Velika-Szapurka.

POLYCANDRO, an island of the Archipelago, in the Cyclades, 6 m. W of the island Sikyno, and 18 m. E of that of Milo, in N lat. 36° 37' 3", and E long. 24° 54' 50". It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and 3 m. in breadth, is generally mountainous, and possesses little fertility. Pop. 200. In the NE part is a village of the same name.

POLYGONUM SCRUB, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, between the river of that name and Yanko-Yanko creek.

POLYNESIA, a name originally given by French geographers to the groups of islands scattered over the Pacific, embracing the great continent of Australia; but latterly restricted to those islands south and north of the equator, which lie to the E of the Philippines, Moluccas, and Australia, and extend towards the W coast of America. See article AUSTRALIA.

POLYNIA, a name by which some geographers, who advocate the hypothesis of the existence of an open and comparatively temperate ocean, from about the 80th parallel upwards to the north pole, designate the supposed ice-girdled polar basin.

POLZEN, a river of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, which runs NW, and falls into the Elbe.

POLZIG, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the W of Altenburg, on the Schnauder. Pop. 800.

POLZIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 33 m. S of Koslin, circle and 18 m. SSE of Belgard, in a plain, on the Wipperbach. Pop. in 1837, 2,665. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of cloth, serge, leather, and tobacco. In the vicinity are the baths of Louisenbad.

POMABAMBA, a town of Bolivia, capital of a prov. in the dep. of Charcas, 100 m. ESE of Chuquisaca, to the S of the Rio Grande. Pop., inclusive of the adjacent district, 3,000.

POMABIL, a village of New South Wales, on the Lachlan river, near Lake Boyongo.

POMARD, or POMMARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 2 m. SW of Beaune, on the Vandenne, an affluent of the Dheune. Pop. 1,227. It is noted for its wine.

POMARETTO, a village of Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Germanasca, on the road from Fignerolo

to Fenestrelle, in the midst of a rugged and highly picturesque district.

POMAREZ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 5 m. NW of Amou, and 15 m. SW of St. Sever. Pop. in 1846, 2,091.

POMARIA, a village of Newberry district, in the state of S. Carolina, U. S., on Cannon's creek, and on the Greenville and Columbia railway.

POMARICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicata, district and 12 m. S of Matera, cant. and 8 m. SW of Monte-Scaglioso, on a high mountain. Pop. 4,160. The environs afford cotton.

POMAROLO, a town of the state and 54 m. WSW of Parma, duchy and 33 m. SSW of Piacenza.

POMATA, a town of Bolivia, in the intendancy of Arequipa, prov. and 54 m. SE of Chucuyto, and 60 m. SE of Puno, on the S bank of Lake Titicaca.

POMAYROLS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and cant. of Saint-Geniez, 15 m. ESE of Espalion, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 3,586.

POMBA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 64 m. ESE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 12,000. The cultivation of sugar and millet, the rearing of pigs, and manufacture of rum, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a village and custom-house station in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, at the confluence of the Pomba.—The river P. has its source in the Serra-de-Montiqueira; runs N; passes Barbacena; bends SE; waters São-João-Nepomuceno; and, 30 m. below, joins the Parahiba, on the l. bank, opposite the village of the same name, and 75 m. above its mouth. It has a total course of 240 m. It is difficult of navigation.

POMBA, a village of Eastern Africa, on the coast of the Mozambique channel, in S lat. 12° 27', on a bay of the same name, which forms a fine harbour.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 23 m. NE of Leiria, and 11 m. ESE of Lourical, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Sora, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 4,846. It has a fine castle belonging to the marquis of Pombal, three churches, a convent, an almshouse, a school, and the ruins of a fortress. Hats are its chief article of manufacture. This town belonged to the order of the Templars, and in 1181 had a charter and privileges conferred upon it by the grand-master, Gualdin-Paez.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, in a district of the same name, in the prov. and 288 m. W of Parahiba, on the Pianco, 3 m. above the junction of that river with the Piranhas. The town forms an oblong square, and has a church, a town-house, and an elementary school. The district comprises a considerable area, and contains 4,000 inhabitants. The soil is extremely fertile, and yields cotton in great abundance, and all the varieties of ordinary produce.—Also a small town in the prov. of Bahia, in a fertile locality, 15 m. from the Rio-Itapicuru. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who employ themselves in the culture of cotton and cacao, and in fishing.—Also a small town in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Xingu, 75 m. above the confluence of that river with the São Francisco. It is inhabited by Indians. The surrounding district is fertile, but destitute of cultivation.

POMBALINHO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. SE of Coimbra, and 11 m. NNW of Chao-de-Couce. Pop. 1,330.

POMBAS, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also an island in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, in the same prov.

POMBEBBA, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

POMEGUE, an island of the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. SW of Marseilles, a little to the S of the island of Ratoneau, and to the W of the castle of If, in N lat. 43° 16', E long. 5° 18'. It is 2 m. in length, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. It has a small fort and garrison, and is used for quarantine by vessels from the Levant.

POMEISEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. SW of Saatz, and 14 m. N of Rabenstein. Pop. 333.

POMERANCE, or **POMARANEC**, a town of Tuscany, in the emp. and 36 m. SE of Pisa, vic. and 8 m. S of Volterra, on a hill. Pop. in 1840, 2,066. It has manufactories of ornamental vases.

POMERANIA, a province in the N of Prussia, embracing the duchies of Upper and Lower P., and several other districts. It is bounded on the N—where the island of Rugen spreads out before it—by the Baltic; on the E by Western Prussia; on the S by Brandenburg; and on the W by the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg. Its area is estimated at 576-72 German sq. m., or 13,248 English sq. m. It consists of a long narrow tract of coast-land, almost entirely flat, but in some parts exhibiting small elevations, here called hills. Here and there the sandy soil is mixed with clay and mould, particularly in the district of Stralsund, to which belongs the island of Rugen, the soil of which is reckoned the best in P. The Oder runs through the whole prov., and falls into the Frische-haff; the other principal rivers are the Peene, the Ucker, the Ihna, and the Rega. There are a great number of lakes, but none of them are of considerable size; the most remarkable is the Madue, in which a species of salmon called *moranes* abounds. The navigation on the coast is dangerous, there being very few harbours. P. has a cold and damp climate, on account of its high latitude, and its situation near the sea. The principal productions are horses, cattle, fowls,—particularly geese,—fish, corn, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, wood, tobacco, salt, and peat. The soil and climate are unfavourable to agriculture, which, in spite of the industry of the inhabitants, has made little progress, though the country furnishes more corn than it needs for consumption. Manufactures are of small importance. Commerce is animated, particularly by sea; Stettin being one of the most important seaports in Germany. The chief exports are corn, cattle, wool, wood, fish, and fruit. The inhabitants, 1,197,701 in 1849, are partly Slavonians, partly Germans. In the NE there is a tribe of Slavonians, the Carjulers, who have preserved their dialect and some ancient costumes. Most of the inhabitants are Lutherans; there are also a few Catholics, Calvinists, Mennonites, and Jews. There is one university, and several gymnasia and high-schools; but the establishments for education are in general much behind those of the other Prussian provs. This prov. contains 72 towns, 7 villages, and 2,676 hamlets; and is divided into the 3 circles of Stettin, Cöslin, and Stralsund.

POMEROL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Libourne. Pop. 969. It affords good wine.

POMEROLS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and cant. of Florensac, 16 m. NE of Beziers. Pop. in 1841, 1,577. It produces good wine, and has a distillery of brandy.

POMEROY, a village and parish of co. Tyrone, 9 m. NW of Dungannon. Area of p. 16,950 acres. Pop. 8,527; of v. 491.

POMEROY, a village of Meig's co., in the state

of Ohio, U. S., on the river of that name, 57 m. below Marietta, and 81 m. SE of Columbus, connected by a branch-line with the Cincinnati, Hillsboro', and Parkersburg railroad. Pop. in 1853, 1,637.

POMERUN, or **POMARUN**, a river of British Guayana, which flows through the co. of Essequibo, and falls into the Atlantic, about 5 m. ESE of the embouchure of the Maroka or Marocca.

POMFRET. See **PONTEFRACT**.

POMFRET, a township of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the W side of Quinebaug river, 39 m. E by N of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of the river Quinebaug. The soil is generally excellent. It is intersected by the Boston and New York railroad. Pop. in 1853, 1,849.—Also a township and village of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 39 m. S by E of Montpelier, drained by Queechy river and a branch of White river. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally productive. Pop. 1,546.—Also a township of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, on Lake Erie. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Cassadaga creek, an affluent of Alleghany river, and several affluents of Lake Erie. The soil is a fine sandy loam. In this township are the villages of Dunkirk and Van Buren Harbour, and the W terminus of the Erie railroad.

POMIGLIANO-D'ARCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Naples, district and 6 m. E of Casoria. Pop. 4,800. It has two churches, one of which is handsome, and a convent. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the *Pompeianum* of the ancients. It was sacked and burnt by the French under Charles VIII.

POMMERAYE-SUR-LOIRE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. E of St. Florent-le-Vieil, and 14 m. NNE of Beaupreau. Pop. in 1846, 3,539.

POMMERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Lamballe, and 8 m. SE of St. Briec. Pop. 1,125.

POMMEREUIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Le Cateau, 18 m. ESE of Cambrai. Pop. 1,164.

POMMERIEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. SE of Craon, and 10 m. W of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,071.

POMMERIL-JAUDY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. SE of La Roche-Derrien. Pop. in 1846, 2,557.

POMMERIL-LE-VICOMTE, or **POMMERIL-LES-BOIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Lanvollon, and 17 m. NW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 3,039.

POMMERCEUL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Haine. Pop. 1,646.

POMMERSCHÉ-HAFF. See **STETTINER-HAFF**.

POMMERSFELDEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 5 m. N of Hockstadt, and 14 m. SW of Bamberg, near the r. bank of a small affluent of the Regnitz. In its vicinity is the castle of Weisenstein.

POMMEUSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. W of Coulommiers, in a narrow valley near the l. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 1,318. It has a fine old castle, surrounded by a ditch and park. In the vicinity are the paper-mills of Courtalin and Sainte-Anne.

POMMIERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. SE of Voiron, near the Roise. Pop. 500. In its vicinity is a coal-mine.—Also a village of the same dep., in the cant. and 5 m. NE of Beaurepaire. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NW of

Anse, on a height. Pop. 838. In the vicinity are quarries of marble and of freestone.

POMO, an islet of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro. Its summit is in N lat. 43° 5' 20", E long. 15° 26' 50".

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney islands. It occupies a somewhat central position in the Orcadian archipelago; but, on the whole, is situated S of that centre, and immediately N of Scalpa-Flow. Its coasts are so variously and almost unintermittedly indented by the sea, that an idea cannot easily be conveyed of its outline, or a close estimate made of its extent. The W and main part of it may be regarded as an ellipsoid, whose longer axis extends N and S, and measures 16 m.; and whose shorter axis, at right angles with the former, measures 11 m. Its E part, extending nearly due E, or E by S, from the S extremity of the ellipsoid, measures 1½ m. in length, and from 1½ to 7½ m. in breadth. The entire island has probably not more than 150 sq. m. of area. Safe harbours and places of anchorage occur at brief intervals round the whole coast; and are particularly good at Stromness, Kirkwall, Deer-sound, Holme-sound, and Cairston. The western coasts are, in general, bold and precipitous, and often rise up in mural cliffs, which are shivered into detached pinnacles and masses, or perforated by caverns and natural arches. Several fresh-water lakes, among which are those of Stennis, Orphir, Birsay, Skail, and Aikerness, occur in the interior, and send off small streams which abound in trout, and have considerable power for the driving of machinery; but as no spot is further than 4½ m. from the sea, and by far the larger part of the area is not more than 2 m., rivers are necessarily unknown. The western district, though nowhere mountainous or wildly upland, has a considerable extent of hill and moor; and presents a much larger aggregate of waste land than might be anticipated from the comparative softness of its features. The wastes, though now like the rest of the island, quite bare of wood, bear decided indications of having once been covered by a forest of dwarf trees; and they seem also, from numerous instances of horns found in their peat-bogs, to have been once tenanted by herds of the now extinct stag. They possess not—nor indeed do any of the Orkney moors or lands—either foxes, or hares, or partridges; but they greatly abound in plovers, snipes, and red grouse. In the central and eastern parts of the W district, or within the parochial limits of Harray and Rendal, live most of the scanty remains of the ancient *udallers*, the once independent allodial proprietors of the soil. Attached to the clusters of small arable farms provincially called 'towns,' there exist everywhere throughout P., as in the other Orkney islands, large commons for the pasturing of sheep, and the maintenance of large herds of swine. P. possesses both of the only towns of Orkney,—Kirkwall, in its E division, and Stromness at the SW corner of its western. The island is divided into 13 parishes, 8 of which are assorted in pairs into united parishes. Pop. in 1801, 13,929; in 1831, 15,787; in 1851, 16,757.

POMORZANY, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Zloczow, on the l. bank of the Zlota-Lipa—which here forms several small lakes—in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,850, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has several Catholic and United Greek churches, and an ancient castle.

POMOTOU, a name by which the groups of islands, constituting the Low archipelago, in the South Pacific, are sometimes designated.

POMPADOUR. See **ARNAC-POMPADOUR**.

POMPAIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the

dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. S of Coulonges-les-Royaux, in a valley near the l. bank of the Autise. Pop. 1,000.

POMPANOOSUC, a village of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., on Connecticut river, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic River's railroad, 10 m. N of North river Junction, and 39 m. SE of Montpelier.

POMPARIPO, a river of Ceylon, which has its source towards the central part of the island, runs WNW, and throws itself into the gulf of Calpenty, by 5 branches, opposite the N extremity of the peninsula of Nave-Karre, and after a course of 75 m. Near its mouth is a village and a fort of the same name.

POMPLAMP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Sirault. Pop. 175.

POMPEII, an ancient city of Italy, about 14 m. SE of Naples, and 5 m. S of Vesuvius, formerly celebrated for its commerce, which was partly destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 63, and together with Herculaneum, was buried by a stream of lava, or rather by a shower of ashes, A. D. 79, but was re-discovered in 1748. P. is said to have been founded by the Opici, and, at a later period, was in the possession of the Samnites, who, having revolted, were replaced by Roman colonists. Although a less considerable city than Herculaneum, it contained many fine works of art, a large theatre, and many handsome buildings. The bed of ashes under which it was buried, was about 18 ft. in depth. It is estimated that the town was $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. The walls are from 18 to 20 ft. high, and 12 ft. thick, and contained several main gates, of which six have been uncovered. Upwards of 20 streets, 15 ft. wide, paved with lava, and having foot-ways of 3 ft. broad, have also been excavated. The houses are joined together, and are generally of only two stories, with terraces for roofs. The fronts are often shops, with inscriptions, frescoes and ornaments of every kind. The principal rooms are in the rear. In the centre is a court, which not infrequently contains a marble fountain. In some houses the rooms have been very richly ornamented. A forum, surrounded with handsome buildings, two theatres, an arena, temples, baths, fountains, statues, urns, and utensils of all sorts, have been discovered. Most of the objects of curiosity have been deposited in the museums of Naples and Portici; among them are a number of manuscripts. It is probable that most of the inhabitants escaped, as few skeletons have been found. For further information, see *Gell and Gandy's Pompeiana*, London, 1817-19.—*Pompeiana*, London, 1831.—*Wilkins's Views of Pompeii*.—*Cook's Descriptions*, London, 1827, 2 vols. fol.—The account of P. in the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, 1823.—and *Goro's Wanderungen durch Pompeji*, Vienna, 1825.

POMPEIOPOLIS. See MEZETLU.

POMPEO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Pilangui, between the rivers Paraupaba and Para, affluents of the São Francisco.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Sabara.

POMPEY, a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 109 m. W by N of Albany, drained by Limestone and Butternut creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil is fertile and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1853, 4,006. It contains a village named Pompey hill, with 500 inhabitants.

POMPIANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Brescia, district and 4 m. NE of Orzi-Novì.

POMPIANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. N of Poneviej.

POMPIDOU (Lx), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozere, cant. and 4 m. S of Barre, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 1,170.

POMPIGNAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Hippolyte, on a mountain, near the Dartigue. Pop. 1,216.

POMPIGNAN-LEFRANC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m. SE of Grizolles, and 20 m. SE of Castel-Sarrasin, in a plain at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which is a castle of the same name. Pop. 800.

POMPOENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Wiekevorst. Pop. 140.

POMPON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. SW of Domme, and 13 m. SSW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

POMPONESCO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Mantua, district and 5 m. E of Viadana, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,900. It has a tannery and several dye-works; and carries on a considerable trade in flour and linen.

POMPONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 1 m. NW of Lagny, and 11 m. SW of Meaux, on the r. bank of the Marne. Pop. 300. It has a castle and fine park. The territory of P. formerly constituted a marquise.

POMPORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sigoules, and 7 m. SSW of Bergerac, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,400.

POMPTON, a township and village of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 59 m. NNE of Trenton, drained by Peguannock, Ringwood, and Ramapo rivers, which at their confluence take the name of Pompton, an affluent of Passaic river. The surface is hilly, but the soil is fertile. Pop. of township in 1853, 1,720; of village, 250.

POMSORT-LOYEND-EN-BERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Bethy. Pop. 293.

POMYKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir and obwod of Opoczno, near Kouskie. Pop. 100. It has manufactories of arms.

PONA-MOLUQUE. See DIEGO-RAYA.

PONANY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Malabar, on the sea of Oman, on the l. bank of the embouchure of a river of the same name, and 39 m. SSE of Calicut. It contains about 1,000 houses, and 40 mosques and temples. Its inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans. It contains a Dutch factory, and carries on a considerable trade in staves, pepper, rice, iron, and cocoa nuts. It was taken by the English in 1782, fell soon after into the hands of Tippu-said, and was finally regained by the English in 1792.—The river P. has its source in the SW of Coimbatour; traverses the defile of Palghat, in the Western Ghauts; intersects the S part of Malabar; and after a course in a generally W direction of 120 m. falls into the sea of Oman, at the town of the same name. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar, but it is navigable to small vessels for a distance of about 36 m.

PONCHE-VERDE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and district of Alegrete, which discharges its waters, by a river of the same name, into the Ibicui.

PONCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. SW of La Chartre, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. 627. It has manufactories of linen and a paper-mill.

PONCE (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 2 m. S of Mezieres and com. of Francheville. Pop. 40. It has a government powder-mill.

PONCEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and dep. of Tintigny. Pop. 189.

PONCES. See PONZA.

PONCEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NNW of St. Seine, and 20 m. NW of Dijon, on the Igrou. Pop. 503. It has a manufactory of paper.

PONCHAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Arhres. Pop. 290.—Also a com. in the same prov., in the dep. of Ogy. Pop. 128.

PONCHIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, an affluent of the Aracaju.

PONCIN, a canton, commune, and town of

France, in the dep. of the Ain and arrond. of Nantua. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,279; in 1846, 9,671.—The town is 12 m. SW of Nantua, on the l. bank of the Ain, at the foot of a mountain, on which is an ancient castle. Pop. in 1846, 2,042. It has manufactories of fancy goods.

PONCINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 8 m. E of Boen, and 10 m. NE of Montbrison, near the r. bank of the Lignon, a little below the confluence of the Vizezy. Pop. 600.

PONCY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. S of Massaie, on the Gazane. Pop. 1,196.

PONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, 9 m. SE of the town of that name. It sustained two sieges in the latter part of the 17th cent.

PONDICHERY, a town on the Coromandel coast of Hindostan, 98 m. road distance S by W of Madras, in N lat. 11° 55', E long. 79° 51'. The European quarter is well laid out. The town contains a large bazaar, two churches, several public schools, and a college. The chief exports are fine blue cottons and cotton yarn. The present pop. of the town is estimated at about 40,000; and of the territory annexed to it, which is about 5 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth, about 80,000.—This place, while yet a village, with a slip of land about 5 m. in length, was purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore, in 1672, and soon became populous. In 1693 it was taken by the Dutch, who improved the town, and enlarged the fortifications, but restored it at the peace of Ryswick. Half-a-century of tranquillity enabled the French to construct a handsome and regular town; and during this period P. became, what it still is, the capital of the French establishments in India. Having no harbour, and the adjoining district producing little but rice and vegetables, its yearly revenue did not much exceed £10,000, but the number of its inhabitants was estimated at 25,000, the most industrious of whom were weavers of delicate cotton fabrics; fishermen were also numerous, and the native Christians reared a quantity of poultry and some goats. In 1748, the British, under Admiral Boscawen, laid siege to P.; but as the place was well fortified, and had a garrison of 1,800 European and 3,000 native troops, no impression was then made on it; in 1761, however, it was taken, after a tedious siege and blockade, by Colonel Coote, and, in retaliation for the destruction of Fort St. David, orders were given for levelling the ramparts and filling up the ditch. At the peace of 1763 the fortress was restored to the French, who lost no time in repairing and adding to the fortifications. In 1778 it was again surrendered to the British under Sir H. Munro, and was again restored in 1783.

PONDICO-NISI, a small island of the Archipelago, 14 m. E of the N extremity of the island of Negropont. It was to a great extent submerged in 1758.

PONDROME, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 550; of com. 401.

PONDY, a small island of the Sunda archipelago, near the E coast of the island of Madura, in S lat. 6° 53', E long. 114° 8'. It is about 3 m. in circumference, is well-cultivated, and is noted for its breed of horses. Cattle, sheep, and poultry, are also reared in considerable numbers.

PONEDELY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 60 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

PONEMOUNI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 63 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

PONENCHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Bangnies. Pop. 300.

PONEVIEJ, or PONEWESCH, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 93 m. NNW of Vilna, on the Pevieja. Pop. 3,580, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It formerly had a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. The partido comprises 166 pueblos. The town is 12 m. ESE of Villafranca, and 15 m. SW of Toreno, on a height, at the confluence of the Sil and Baeza, which are here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,520. It has three parish-churches, two convents, an hospital, a foundling asylum, and a public granary. It has manufactories of cotton and linen. The trade consists chiefly in articles of local produce. Trout and eels abound in the rivers. P. was formerly fortified. It still possesses the ruins of the fortress which commanded the Fuen-Sevalon.

PONG. See BONG.

PONGA, a town of Lower Siam, in the district of Salang, 5 m. N of the island of that name, on the strait of Malacca.

PONGAN, a valley of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, and to the E of Pinzgau. It gives rise to the Ens, and is intersected by the Salza and several of its affluents. Radstadt is its chief town.

PONGO, a river of Senegambia, which throws itself by several embouchures into the Atlantic, 80 m. SE of Cape Verga. Its principal entrance, Mud-Bar, is in N lat. 10° 8'. On its upper delta are several settlements.

PONGOS, or PARROT ISLANDS, a group of islands of Upper Guinea, on the Gabun coast, in the bay formed by the embouchure of the river of that name.

PONGOU. See PESCADORES.

PONGYELOCK, or PONDELEH, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 23 m. W of Gomor, and 13 m. NNE of Fulek, in a valley, on the Szeeha. It has a manufactory of earthenware.

PONI, or POMFENI, a Dutch colony of Upper Guinea, in Ashantee, in the district of Inkran, 39 m. WSW of the mouth of the Volta.

PONICKAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail, and 12 m. ENE of Grossenhayn, and 24 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 370. It has a considerable trade in flax and hardware.

PONIEMON, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obwod. and 35 m. NE of Marienpol, and 17 m. N of Prens, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop., chiefly Jews, 480.

PONIEWIEZ, PONEVEJ, or UPITA, a town of Russia, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 150 m. NNW of Vilna, on the Neveja. Pop. 4,000.

PONINGRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Thulin. Pop. 315.

PONITZ, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the SE of Schmolln. Pop. 290.

PONKA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in the prov. of Kansu, a little to the W of Tourfan, and 200 m. W of Khamil, on a small lake of the same name.

PONORE, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 32 m. N of Novi-Bazar, and 28 m. WNW of Kusnik, near an affluent of the Ibar.

PONOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 12 m. N of Mirgorod.

PONS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, and arrond. of Saintes. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,995; in 1846, 16,501. The town is 14 m. SSE of Saintes, on the l. bank of the Seugne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1846, 4,661. It is divided into an upper and lower town, and is commanded by an old castle. It has an establishment

for behoof of orphans, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics, a tannery, and a dye-work. It has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. This town was taken by the Huguenots, and in 1621 its fortifications were dismantled by Louis XIII.

PONS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Lerida, and partido of Solsona, at the foot of a sterile mountain, on the l. bank of the Segre. Pop. 740. It has a collegiate church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and of brandy.

PONS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 5 m. NE of Villeneuve-de-Berg, near the r. bank of the Vernet. Pop. 600.

PONS-DE-THOMIERES, or PONS-DE-TOMMIERES (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Hérault. The arrond. comprises an area of 120,330 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 46,598; in 1846, 49,466. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,983; in 1846, 12,136. The town is 27 m. NW of Narbonne, and 62 m. WSW of Montpellier, on the Jeur, an affluent of the Orb, and at an alt. of 496 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,990; in 1821, 4,566; in 1831, 6,267; in 1846, 7,271. It is to a great extent built of marble, and has an ancient cathedral, a small seminary, a savings' bank, and two printing establishments. It has manufactories of light cloth for the Levant market, blankets, cutlery, wax-work, and turnery, several wool spinning-mills, tanneries, dye-works, foundries, and lime-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in marble, quarried in the environs, and cloth. In the vicinity are mines of iron. This town was originally a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pons, count of Toulouse, in the 10th cent. It was erected by Pope John XXII. into a bishopric, which subsisted until 1611.

PONSONBY, a parish of Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Egremont. Area 2,265 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

PONSONBY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst.

PONSONBY AND NEWTON, a parish in Cumberland, 4½ m. SE of Egremont, watered by the river Calder. Area 2,245 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

PONSUL, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Castello-Branca, which has its source in the mountains to the NE of Penamacor; runs in a generally SW direction; and joins the Tagus, on the r. bank, opposite Montalvão, and after a course of about 51 m. The Taveiro is its chief affluent.

PONT, or PONTE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 27 m. N of Turin, prov. and 15 m. WSW of Ivrea, in a valley surrounded by mountains, at the confluence of the Oroco and Soana. Pop. 4,138. It consists chiefly of one long narrow street, and has a large cotton-mill, the works and manufactures connected with it employing 2,000 hands. In its vicinity are copper-mines, and extensive quarries of fine statuary marble.

PONT (LE), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of the Vallee-de-Joux, 20 m. NW of Lausanne, at one of the extremities of the causeway which crosses the Orbe, and divides Lakes Joux and Brenets.

PONT-L'ABBE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Porchaire, and 15 m. WNW of Saintes, on the r. bank of the Arnoul. Pop. 1,186.

PONT-L'ABBE, or PONT-L'ABBE-LAMBOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and arrond. of Quimper. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,821; in 1846, 16,526. The town is 11 m. SSW of Quimper, and

42 m. SSE of Brest, on a river of the same name, about 4 m. above its entrance into the bay of Bénédet. Pop. in 1846, 3,626. It has a castle, a large square, a custom-house, and an hospital. Agriculture, the rearing of bees, the manufacture of sail-cloth, cordage, blankets, starch, and vermicelli. The port is small, but possesses a considerable trade in grain.

PONT-L'ABBE, or PONT-L'ABBE-PICAVILLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Sainte-Mère-Eglise, 12 m. SE of Valogne, on the l. bank of the Douve. Pop. 800. It was formerly a market town.

PONT-D'AIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,452; in 1846, 10,368. The town is 13 m. SE of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Ain. Pop. 1,192. It has a fine castle, on a height, commanding the Ain and Surran, built by the Coligny family, and noted as the birth-place of Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I. Boat-building is the chief branch of local industry. The bridge from which the town derived its name is not now in existence.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Louviers. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,265; in 1846, 12,786. The town is 7 m. N of Louviers, and 21 m. N of Evreux, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine, a little below the confluence of the Eure. Pop. 1,483. The river here forms numerous islands, and is traversed by an ancient stone bridge, consisting of 22 arches. The town is ill-built, but occupies an important situation, and is defended by a square castle, flanked with towers. It has manufactories of fine cloth and cotton coverlets. The trade consists chiefly in timber, fruit, horses, and cattle. This town, with its castle, was built by Charles the Bald in 854, and was the first town which submitted to Henry IV.

PONT-D'ARMENTERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 23 m. NNE of Tarragona, and partido of Valls, in a bleak locality, on the r. bank of the Gaya. Pop. 1,400. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and two fulling-mills.

PONT-DE-L'ARN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and cant. of Mazamet, 12 m. SE of Castres, on the r. bank of the Arn. Pop. 1,592.

PONT-AUDEMER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure.—The arrond. comprises an area of 91,371 hect., and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 89,744; in 1846, 87,059.—The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,297; in 1846, 15,565.—The town is 29 m. W of Rouen, and 40 m. NW of Evreux, on an island of the Rille, which is here navigable, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1789, 3,016; in 1821, 5,426; in 1831, 5,305; in 1846, 6,733. It is enclosed with walls and ditches, and has four gates, two suburbs, several handsome streets, four public squares lined with well-built houses, a small hospital, a theatre, a custom-house, a public library, a museum, and a savings' bank. It has manufactories of hosiery, saddlery, glue, cordage, &c., several tanneries, cotton spinning-mills, and bleacheries, and a salt-refinery. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in flax, grain, cider, cattle, hides, and tanned leather. Since the obstruction of the canal between P. and Colombiers, the port, formed by Louis XIV., has lost much of its importance. The town derived its name from Aldemar, a French nobleman, to whom it owed important improvements. It was several times taken by the English.

PONT-AUTHOU, a town of France, in the dep.

of the Eure, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Montfort-sur-Rille, and 12 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, on the r. bank of the Rille. Pop. 637. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in cattle.

PONT-AVEN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimperlé. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,994; in 1846, 11,706. The town is 10 m. W of Quimperlé, and 20 m. SE of Quimper, on a river of the same name, 3 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 833. It has a port and a custom-house. The embouchure of the river abounds with salmon.

PONT-DE-BARRET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 7 m. NW of Dieu-le-Pit, and 15 m. ENE of Montelimart, at the foot of a woody mountain, on the l. bank of the Roubion, which here divides into two arms, and forms a long island. Pop. 550.

PONT-DE-BEAUVOISIN (Lx), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of La Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,026; in 1846, 18,936. The town is 12 m. E of La Tour-du-Pin, on the l. bank of the Guiers, by which it is separated from a Sardinian town of the same name, and on the route by Mont Cenis from Lyons to Turin. Pop. in 1846, 2,214. It is fortified, and has a custom-house and a communal college. The river is crossed by a single-arched bridge, the central line of which forms the boundary between France and Sardinia.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, cap. of a mandement, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, on the r. bank of the Guiers, opposite the French town of the same name, 5 m. SSE of St. Genex, and 14 m. WSW of Chambéry, at an alt. of 251 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,350. It is fortified, and has a custom-house and college. The spinning of flax, and cultivation of silk, form the chief branches of local industry.

PONT-DU-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Vauvillers. Pop. 645.

PONT-DE-BORDES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and com. of Lavardac, and 15 m. NW of Nerac. It has extensive distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in brandy and cork.

PONT-BRÛLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Grimberghen. Pop. 187.

PONT-DE-BUIS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. NE of Chateaulin, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Chateaulin. Pop. 1,104. It is divided by the Buis into two parts, connected by a bridge. That on the r. bank of the river belongs to the com. of Quimperlé, and that on the l. to the com. of St. Segal.

PONT-DE-CAMARES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, 11 m. S of St. Affrique, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Dourdou, by which it is separated from the faubourg of Cloque. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and is noted for its mineral springs.

PONT-DE-CANTELEN (Lx), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1 m. W of Lille, and com. of Lambersart, on the canal from Douay to Lille. It is protected from the inundations of the Lille by a redoubt. It has a manufactory of printed muslin, and a saw-mill.

PONT-A-CELLES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, watered by the Pieton and Rumppe. Pop. of dep. 1,743; of com. 1,382. It has manufactories of nails and of bricks.

PONT-CHALLIER. See **PONT-L'ÉVEQUE**.

PONT-CHATEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, and

arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,511; in 1846, 10,599. The town is 8 m. NW of Savenay, and 31 m. NW of Nantes, on the Brive. Pop. in 1846, 3,548.

PONT-DU-CHATEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Clermont-Ferrand. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,019; in 1846, 11,322. The town is on the summit and slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Allier, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1846, 3,654. It has a castle, commanding a magnificent view, and possessing a fine park. It contains few handsome buildings, but has some fine squares and promenades. It possesses an active trade in wine, hemp, grain, coal, Volvic stone, animal black, forage, mill-stone, &c. This town was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges, the most memorable of which was that under Louis-le-Gros, in 1127.

PONT-DE-CIRON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Pampe-lona, on the l. bank of the Viaur. Pop. 290.

PONT-CROIX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimper. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,049; in 1846, 19,644. The town is 23 m. WNW of Quimper, on a height, on the r. bank of the Goyen, which here takes the name of the town. Pop. in 1846, 10,599. It is ill-built, ill-paved, and dirty, but has several fine gardens. It has a small port.

PONT-D'EAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Euphrasin. Pop. 150.

PONT-L'ÉVEQUE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados.—The arrond. comprises an area of 74,806 hect., and contains 5 cantons. Pop. in 1831, 57,326; in 1846, 58,289.—The cant. comprises 23 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,695; in 1846, 13,792.—The town is 28 m. ENE of Caen, on the Touques, at the confluence of the Calonne. Pop. in 1789, 1,378; in 1821, 2,182; in 1831, 2,118; in 1846, 2,193. It has an hospital, and a prison, a handsome edifice, and possesses manufactories of linen, lace, and vinegar. The trade consists chiefly in cattle, wood, cider, brandy, cheese, and butter. This town was formerly one of importance. It is noted as the place in which the Estates assembled by William the Conqueror determined upon the invasion of England.

PONT-FARCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. N of St. Sever, on the l. bank of the Vire. Pop. 909. It is much frequented by mariners.

PONT-FAVERGER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Beine, on the l. bank of the Snippe. Pop. in 1841, 1,519. It has some worsted mills.

PONT-DE-GENNES (Lx), a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1 m. SE of Montfort, on the r. bank of the Huine. Pop. 760.

PONT-GIBAUQ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,944; in 1846, 11,955.—The town is 15 m. WSW of Riom, near the r. bank of the E branch of the Sioull. Pop. in 1841, 937. It has a large flour-mill, a saw-mill, ferruginous springs, and several intermitting artesian wells. In the vicinity are mines of silver and argentiferous lead.

PONT-GOUIN, or **PONT-GOUINE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 5 m. NW of Courville, on the l. bank of the Eure, at the extremity of the aqueduct of Maintenon. Pop. 1,337. It has a manufactory of serge.

PONT-HOURAT, a village of France, in the dep.

of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and com. and 1 m. SE of Laruns, and 18 m. SSE of Oleron, on the l. bank of the Gave-d'Ossau, and in a valley of that name. In the environs are quarries of marble and a copper mine.

PONT-DE-JORT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 3 m. N of Coullebœuf, on the l. bank of the Dives. Pop. 100.

PONT-A-LAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Escanaffles. Pop. 250.

PONT-DE-LOUP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Sambre. Pop. 680. It has coal mines.

PONT-A-MARCO, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord and arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 16,447; in 1846, 17,408.—The town, also called Marq-en-Pewell, is 9 m. SE of Lille, and 11 m. N of Douay, on the Marq. Pop. 714. It has a custom-house, and a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

PONT-DE-METZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Amiens, on a height. It has manufactories of silk velvet, and of dyes, and a cotton mill.

PONT-A-MIGNELOUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Mellet. Pop. 342.

PONT-DE-MOERKIRKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Moerkirke. Pop. 170.

PONT-AUX-MOINES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. of Orleans and com. of Mardie. Pop. 219.

PONT-DE-MONTVERT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozere and arrond. of Florac. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,925; in 1846, 5,645.—The town is 9 m. ENE of Florac, on the Tarn. Pop. 1,442.

PONT-LES-MOULINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 2 m. S of Baumeles-Dames, on the l. bank of the Cusançon. It has several forges and manufactories of iron-ware.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe and arrond. of Nancy. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 20,462; in 1846, 21,464.—The town is 16 m. NNW of Nancy, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Moselle, which here divides into two parts, of which that on the l. bank is the oldest and most populous. The other was founded in 1230.—The town derives its name from the bridge which here crosses the river, and forms the route from Nancy to an ancient fortress in the vicinity. Pop. in 1846, 8,025. It has a fine town-house, extensive barracks, several fountains, an hospital, several churches, of which one is a fine Gothic structure of the 13th cent., a communal college, and, in the ancient abbey of St. Marie, a seminary. It has manufactories of brocade, hosiery, common cloth, mirrors, pottery, pipes, beet-root sugar, vinegar, and oil; and has also a printing establishment, several tanneries, dye-works, wax-works, and distilleries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, faggots, charcoal, iron, grain, wine, and brandy. The environs are fertile, and contain several ferruginous springs, and tile and lime-kilns. This town is of great antiquity. Its oldest portion was erected by Thiebault II., and received from him important privileges. It was erected into a marquise in 1354, and became in 1572 the seat of a university. It was burnt in 1240, by Mathieu II.; in 1475, was taken by the duke of Burgundy; and again, in 1632, by Louis XIII.

PONT-AU-MUR, a canton, commune, and town

of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,864; in 1846, 15,405.—The town is 23 m. W of Riom, near the r. bank of the W branch of the Sioull, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,085.

PONT-DU-NAVOY (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Champagnole, on the l. bank of the Ain. Pop. 150.

PONT-SUR-L'OIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 3 m. SW of Villers-Sexel, on the l. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 130.

PONT-D'OUILLY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 12 m. W of Falaise, and com. of Ouilly-le-Basset, on the r. bank of the Orne.

PONT-DE-PLANCHE (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Frene-St.-Mamet, on the Romaine. Pop. 400. It has a blast-furnace.

PONT-AU-REZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Metlet. Pop. 596.

PONT-AU-RIEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 190.

PONT-DE-REMY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, on the r. bank of the Somme, which is here traversed by a stone bridge. Pop. 900.

PONT-DE-ROIDE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs and arrond. of Montbéliard. The cant. comprises 25 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,207; in 1841, 7,825.—The village is 10 m. S of Montbéliard, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 624. It has a blast-furnace, several dye-works, and tanneries.

PONT-EN-ROYANS (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere and arrond. of St. Marcellin. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,431; in 1846, 8,321.—The town is 8 m. S of St. Marcellin, on the r. bank of the Bourne. Pop. 1,234. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of paper.

PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,647; in 1846, 15,897.—The town is 23 m. NE of Uzes, and 35 m. NNE of Nimes, on the r. bank of the Rhone, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 26 arches, 874 yds. in length, and 16 ft. in breadth. This bridge, which was commenced in 1255, and finished in 1309, is thrown across the widest, deepest, and most rapid part of the river. Pop. in 1846, 5,375.—The town derives its name from the church built at the head of the bridge, on the site of the ancient oratory of St. Esprit, and comprising a kind of citadel, flanked with four bastions, an hospital, and barracks. It has manufactories of cordage, and of pottery, silk-mills and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, wine, oil, and silk. In the vicinity is a remarkable mass of grey marble. P. originally bore the name of Le Port. In 1418 it submitted to the duke of Burgundy, was taken by Charles the dauphin in 1420, and, between 1562 and 1629, was alternately in the hands of the Protestant and Catholic parties.

PONT-SAINTE-MARIE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Troyes, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of an arm of the Seine. Pop. 950. It has manufactories of hosiery.

PONT-SAINT-MARTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Ognon. Pop. 1,478.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Aosta, mande, and 6 m. SE of Donnaz, on the l. bank of the Doire-Balte. Pop. 2,000.

PONT-SAINT-MAXENCE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise and arrond. of Senlis. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,304; in 1846, 9,110.—The town is 8 m. N of Senlis, pleasantly situated on the side of a mountain, on the l. bank of the Oise, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and communicates with the suburb du-Nord. Pop. in 1846, 2,450. It is well built, and has an hospital, and numerous tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, leather, and wool. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Roman bridge, several quarries of free-stone, and lime-kilns.

PONT-SAINT-PIERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Grainville, in the fine valley of the Andelle, and near the l. bank of that river. It has manufactories of cloth, and several worsted and fulling-mills.

PONT-SAINT-OWERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 3 m. from Nevers.

PONT-DE-SALARS, or **SALARS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and arrond. of Rhodéz. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,274; in 1846, 7,161.—The village is 10 m. SE of Rhodéz, on the l. bank of the Viaur. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of serge.

PONT-SUR-SAMBRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. NE of Berlaimont, near the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 960.

PONT-SUR-SAONE. See **PORT-SUR-SAONE**.

PONT-SCORF, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Lorient. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,372; in 1846, 13,775.—The town is 7 m. NNW of Lorient, on a height, near the l. bank of the Scorff. Pop. 1,668. It has manufactories of lace, and of leather.

PONT-SAINT-VINCENT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 8 m. SW of Nancy, on the l. bank of the Moselle, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 932. It is partly enclosed by old walls, and has tan and oil mills, and several tanneries. Rye bread forms an important article of local trade.

PONT-SUR-SEINE, or **PONT-LE-ROI**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 872.

PONT-DE-SORGUES. See **SORGUES**.

PONT-DE-SUERT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 63 m. N of Lerida, on the l. bank of the Noguera-Ribargorçana. Pop. 158. It has a Benedictine monastery.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,236; in 1846, 13,282. The town is 23 m. NW of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Reyssouse. Pop. in 1846, 3,109. It is pleasantly situated, and well-built, and has a fine town-house, an hospital, a public hall, and a church containing some fine paintings. It has a tannery and a pottery, and carries on an active trade in grain, hemp, millet, wine, maize, game, poultry, pigs, cattle, horses, and mules. It owes its name to an ancient village named Vaux, and to the bridge which crosses the Reyssouse.

PONT-DE-VEYLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,952; in 1846, 10,282. The town is 18 m. W of Bourg, on the l. bank of the Veyle, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,329. It has an hospital, and some spinning-mills and dye-works. The surrounding district is low and unhealthy.

PONT-LE-VOY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montrichard. Pop. 1,200.

PONT-SUR-YONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and arrond. of Sens. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,295; in 1846, 12,244. The town is 8 m. NNW of Sens, on the l. bank of the Yonne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It has a fine promenade, and possesses manufactories of coarse cloth and leather, and some tile-kilns. It carries on an active trade in wine. Navigation and fishing form also important branches of local industry.

PONTA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Araguaia.

PONT-ALTA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the district of São João-da-Palma; runs S; and falls into the Corumbo.

PONTA-D'ARCA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near Niterobí.

PONTA-BRAVA, a headland of Brazil, on the SE coast of the island of Santa-Catharina.

PONTA-DO-CAJU, a headland of Brazil, in the bay of Niterobí, 4 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro. On it is an imperial palace, remarkable for the simple beauty of its architecture.

PONTA-DA-FRUTA, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, about 12 m. S of the bay of that name, in S lat. 20° 32'.

PONTA-DEL-GADA, or **PONTA-DELGADA**, a district and town of the Azores, on the SW coast of the island of San-Miguel, and to the E of the point which gives its name. Pop. 20,000. It is built amphitheatrically, and has a citadel, an ancient cathedral, and several churches and convents. The streets are all ill-paved and dirty, and, with the exception of that of Dos-Mercadores, which runs along the shore, are extremely narrow. The houses are built of lava, and generally three stories in height. The environs are fertile, and afford large quantities of oranges. The roadstead and harbour are the best that the island affords, but are very insecure. The chief trade is with England in fruit.

PONTA-GROSSA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, and district of Castro. Pop. in 1842, 3,200, chiefly agriculturists.—Also a cape to the NW of the island of Santa-Catharina, and at the N entrance of the bay of that name. On it is a fortress.

PONTA-DOS-LIMITES, a mountain of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, near Lakes Ponta, Uberava, Gabiba, and Mandiore.

PONTA-DOS-MANGUES, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Porto-Calvo.

PONTA-NEGRA, a mountain, cape, and port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The latter is 6 m. E of the cap. The cape is in S lat. 22° 57' 10".

PONTA-NOVA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Marianna. Pop. 1,000.

PONTA-DOS-PEDRAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and p. of Jejuco-pabo, on the shore of the Atlantic, in S lat. 7° 35' 9".

PONTA-DA-PIPA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Goyaninha, on a promontory of the same name.

PONTA-VERDE, or **DE-JARAGUA**, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, to the N of Port Pajusserra, in S lat. 9° 9'.

PONTAC, or **PONTACO**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Pau. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,562; in 1846, 10,055. The town is 21 m. SE of Pau. Pop. in 1846, 3,296. It has manufactories of blankets, hoods, vinegar, and a tannery; and carries on an active trade in leather, wool, and salted provisions.

PONTAILLER-SUR-SAONE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,823; in 1846, 10,700. The town is 20 m. E of Dijon, at the foot of a hill, partly on the r. bank of the Saone, and partly on an island formed by that river. Pop. 1,238. It has a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in articles of local produce. The situation of this town rendered it in former times a place of great importance. A castle was erected here by Robert, 2d duke of Burgundy. It was destroyed in 1301; and another, built subsequently by Philip the Bold, has also fallen to ruins. The kings of France of the second dynasty often made this place their residence.

PONTAIX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. W of Die, on the r. bank of the Drome. Pop. 490. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics. A sanguinary engagement between the Catholics and Protestants took place here in 1575.

PONTAL, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 9 m. from the l. bank of the Tocantins, and 450 m. N of Goyaz. The surrounding district is fertile, and the streams ariferous.

PONTAL-DE-NAZARETH, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. It had a fortress, which was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1645.

PONTAPL, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 32 m. WSW of Villach, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the l. bank of the Fella, by which it is here separated from the town of Ponteba, in Lombardy.

PONTARCY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Vailly, on the l. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 300. It has the ruins of a fortress, fortifications, and bridge.

PONTARION, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and arrond. of Bourgaenuef. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,701; in 1846, 10,270. The town is 6 m. NE of Bourgaenuef, near the r. bank of the Thorion. Pop. 304.

PONTARLIER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs. The arrond. comprises an area of 129,739 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 48,977; in 1846, 51,588. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,785; in 1846, 15,644. The town is 30 m. SSE of Besançon, and 24 m. E of Salins, on the Doubs, at the extremity of a fine plain, at an alt. of 886 yds. above sea-level, and at the entrance of one of the gorges of the Jura, which forms the most frequented pass into Switzerland. Pop. in 1789, 3,042; in 1821, 3,740; in 1831, 4,707; in 1846, 5,136. It is defended by an old wall, and by the castle of Joux, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, at the entrance of the pass. It is well-built, and has some handsome streets, a communal college, a library, a savings' bank, and fine barracks. It has manufactories of turnery, clocks, copper cylinders, paper, leather, steel, needles, files and other tools, extract of absinthia, beet-root sugar, and liqueurs. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, wine, kirschenwasser, extract of absinthia, cheese, horses, wood, turnery, and clocks. This town is one of great antiquity, and is supposed to be the *Ariarica* of the itinerary of Antoninus. It has borne the appellations of *Pons-Elaverii*, *Pons-Aelii*, *Pons-Arieti*, *Pontalia*, and *Pons-Ariae*. Until the 14th cent. it consisted of two parts, distinguished as Pontarlier and Morieux. It was pillaged in 1639, and has repeatedly suffered from conflagration.

PONTASSIEVE, or **PONT-A-SIEVE**, a small town of Tuscany, on the r. bank of the Sieve, a little above its junction with the Arno, 8 m. E of Flo-

rence, and 3 m. W by N of Pelago. It has some trade in oil and silk. Pop. in 1840, 1,780.

PONTCEY, or **POUCEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 4 m. SE of Scey-sur-Saone, on the l. bank of the Drugeon. Pop. 500.

PONTCHARRES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Goncelin, on the Ozeins. Pop. 2,760.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, com. of Jouars-Pontchartrain, cant. and 10 m. NW of Chevreuse. Pop. 1,000. It is well-built, and has a fine castle.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of the fluvatile district of the state of Louisiana, U. S., communicating with Lake Maurepas on the W by the Manchac pass, and with Lake Borgue on the E by the Rigole; and on the S with New Orleans by St. John's bayou and a canal. It is 40 m. in length, and 25 m. broad, but has only from 10 to 18 ft. water, and near the shore not above 9 ft. Vessels drawing 8 ft. go up to Madisonville, and the mouth of Bayou St. John.

PONTE, a district and town of Lombardy, in the prov. of the Valteline. The district contains 10 coms. Pop. 11,072. The town is 8 m. ENE of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 2,625. See also **PONT**.

PONTE-ALBAROLA, a town of Parma, in the duchy and 12 m. S of Piacenza, on the r. bank of the Nura.

PONTE-DA-BARCA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 20 m. E of Vianna, and 11 m. N of Braga, on the l. bank of the Lima, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 750. It has an hospital and an alms-house. This locality was formerly called *Tierra-de-Nobrega*, from a castle of that name in the vicinity.

PONTE-CORVO, a district and town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 23 m. SE of Frosinone, in a small territory enclosed in the Neapolitan prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, and on the l. bank of the Garigliano. Pop. 6,506. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, six churches, and a castle. It was erected by Napoleon into a principality, in favour of Bernadotte king of Sweden. It is supposed to be the *Fregelle* of the ancients.

PONTE-CURONE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alexandria, prov. and 6 m. NE of Tortona, near the l. bank of the Curone, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,700.

PONTE-D'ERA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. ESE of Pisa, vicariat and 5 m. SSE of Vicopisano, on the l. bank of the Era, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near its confluence with the Arno. Pop. 3,000. It has extensive manufactories of coarse cotton fabrics.

PONTE-LAGOSCURO, a town of the Papal states, in the legation and 3 m. N of Ferrara, on the r. bank of the Po-di-Maestra, at the junction of the canal Panfilio.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 10 m. ENE of Vianna, on the l. bank of the Lima, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of Gothic structure, and consisting of 24 arches. Pop. 1,678. It is beautifully situated, and the houses are tastefully built. It has a fine parish-church, two convents, five hospitals, and an alms-house. The spinning of yarn and manufacture of linen form its chief branches of industry. This town is the *Lima* of the Romans. Its walls were built by Don Pedro I., for defence against the incursions of the Galicians.

PONTE-DI-MASSINESO, a town of Parma, in the duchy of Parma, 18 m. SW of Borgo-S.-Donino, near the Chiavenna.

PONTE-NOVA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Ouro-Preto.—Also a parish and town in the same prov. and district of Marianna.

PONTE-DE-PEDRA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and island of Marajo.

PONTE-DI-PIAVE, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Treviso, district and 6 m. S of Oderzo.

PONTE-DE-PINHEIRO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of the Macacu, 6 m. WNW of Santo-Antonio-di-Sa. It has an important trade in timber.

PONTE-DO-RIO-VERDE, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. NE of Campanha. It has a parish-church and an elementary school.

PONTE-SAN-PIETRO, a district and village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 3 m. W of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1,050. The district contains 24 coms.

PONTE-DE-SOO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 33 m. SE of Thomar, and 18 m. SSE of Abrantes, in a diversified locality, on the r. bank of the Souro. Pop. 1,460. The streets are spacious and well-built. It has two churches. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Matusarum*.

PONTE-STURA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 26 m. NW of Alexandria, prov. and 6 m. WNW of Casale, on the r. bank of the Po, at the confluence of the Stura. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle.

PONTE-TERRA, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Mantua, district and 1 m. W of Sabbionetta. Pop. 1,016. It has a tannery.

PONTE-TRESA, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. NW of Como, at the W extremity of Lake Lugano. It has mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead.

PONTEAU, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-de-Rhone, cant. and com. of Martigues. It has a small port.

PONTEBA, or **PONTAFEL**, a village of Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, del. and 46 m. N of Udine, on the Tella, opposite a village of the same name. It possesses an active transit trade.

PONTEBADGERY, a fine and fertile plain of New South Wales, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, and bounded on the S by that river. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth, and is completely enclosed by hills.

PONTEFRAC, a parish and parliamentary borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 21 m. SSW of York, and 177 m. NNW of London, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The river Wente takes its rise about 1 m. W of the town, and the Wakefield and Goole railway connects it with the Manchester and Leeds line. The parish, which comprises the chapelry of Knottingley, and the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, and Tanshelf, has an area of 4,598 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,189; in 1831, 9,254; in 1851, 10,675. Area of the borough and township, 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,097; in 1831, 4,832; in 1851, 5,106. The streets are spacious and clean, and the houses large and well-built. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the court-house, the parish-church, and several dissenting chapels. The vicinity is famed for its garden and nursery-grounds, which are very extensive, and for the cultivation of liquorice which is largely manufactured in the town. The other manufactures are brick, pottery-ware, hats, and cast-iron-ware. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, and the corn market is considerable. The income of the borough in 1840, amounted to £447; in 1849-50, to £342. The borough returns two members to

parliament. The boundaries include the old borough and township of P., Pontefract-park district, the castle-precincts, and also the several townships of Tanshelf, Monkhill, Knottingley, Ferrybridge, and Carleton. Pop. in 1851, 11,515. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 795; in 1848, 665. The castle, now in ruins, was the scene of various tragical events in English history.

PONTELAND, a parish in Northumberland, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. NW by N of Newcastle, comprising the townships of Berwick-hill, High and Little Callerton, Coldcoats, Darras-Hall, Higham-Dykes, Kirkley, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, and P. Area 10,073 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,034; in 1851, 1,137.

PONTELANDOLFO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 21 m. S of Campobasso, and 42 m. NE of Naples. Pop. 3,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has four churches, one of which is a collegiate, and an hospital.

PONTELUNGO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNE of Pavia, district and 3 m. SW of Landriano, in the midst of rice-fields. Pop. 3,000.

PONTENX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Mimizan. Pop. 1,406.

PONTESBURY, a parish in Salop, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. SW of Shrewsbury, including the quarters of Cruckton, Edge, Longdon, and P., and also Little Hanwood. Area 10,667 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,363.

PONTEVEDRA, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Galicia. The prov. is bounded on the NE by that of Lugo; on the E by the prov. of Orense; on the S by Portugal, the most populous in Galicia, from which its separated by the Minho; on the W by the ocean; and on the NW by the prov. of Coruna, and comprises a superficies of 2,800 sq. m. It is divided into 11 partidos, and contains 658 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 360,002. It is extremely fertile, producing in great abundance wine, fruit, grain, timber, and affording pasture to large numbers of cattle. The waters of the Lerez abound with lampreys, salmon, and other fish. The partido comprises 43 parishes.—The town is 15 m. NNE of Vigo, and 36 m. SSW of Santiago, near the l. bank of the Vedra or Lerez, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from its entrance into the Bay of Pontevedra. Pop. 4,549. It is situated on an eminence, commanding a magnificent view of the sea, and of the surrounding vine-covered hills, and is well-built. It has two parish-churches, three convents, an hospital, and barracks; and possesses manufactories of silk-velvet, cloth, cotton fabrics, hats, and leather. The harbour affords safe accommodation to small vessels, the larger are obliged to anchor at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the coast. The trade consists chiefly in flax, hemp, timber, hops, iron, &c. The adjacent sardine fisheries form also an important branch of industry.

PONTEVICO, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Brescia, district and 5 m. SSE of Verola-Nuova, on the Oglio, which here becomes navigable for large vessels. Pop. 4,700. It has a fortress, and carries on a considerable trade in grain.

PONTFAEN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. SE of Fishguard. Area 695 acres. Pop. in 1851, 41.

PONTHIERRY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne and cant. of Pringy, 6 m. W of Melun, on the Ecole, at its confluence with the Marne. Pop. 95.

PONTHIEU, formerly a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and of the Somme. It com-

prised an area of 207,783 hect. Pop. 166,500. Its capital was Abbeville.

PONTHON (Lx), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, 9 m. E of Morlaix, on the r. bank of the Douron. Pop. 409. It was formerly capital of a canton.

PONTIAC, a village of Livingston co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on Vermillion river, 93 m. NE by N of Springfield.—Also a village of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroad, and 20 m. S of Sandusky.—Also a township and village of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 67 m. E by S of Lansing, drained by Clinton river and its branches. It is hilly, but generally productive. Pop. in 1853, 2,819. The village is on the S, at the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac railroad. Pop. 2,819.

PONTIAMO. See CANCAO.

PONTIANAK, or **PONTIANA**, a native state, Dutch residency, river, and town, on the W side of the island of Borneo, 400 m. from Batavia, and 800 m. from Singapore. The native state was founded in 1770. In 1776, the Dutch established themselves at the mouth of the river; but about 1790 withdrew their factories, and this part of the coast became a resort of English traders, and likewise of Portuguese vessels from Macao, and Arab vessels from Muscat and Mocha. After the formation of the English settlement of Pulo-Penang, this intercourse gradually lessened; and latterly, the Dutch have renewed sway in this quarter of Borneo. The division of P. comprises the coast-territory, from the mouth of the Sungai-Durie river to that of the Kutto-Waringin. On the E it is bounded by the watershed of the streams flowing to the Brunei coast, and the high frontier-mountains of Beru. The districts of Sambas, Mampawa, P., Landak, Kubu, Simpang, Sukadana, and Matam, are claimed directly by the Dutch. The country is intersected by several rivers; and is in some quarters highly cultivated. Rice cultivation and the working of gold mines, employ a considerable proportion of the pop. The mouth of the Lewa or Pontiana river, lies about 3 or 4 m. N of the equator. The bar at its entrance has only from 11 to 12 ft. at high spring tides, but above this, the river is very deep to an immense distance, and the strength of the current seldom exceeds from 3 to 3½ m. an hour. The anchorage in the roads is safe and free from shoals; the weather, even in October which is the worst month, is never so bad as to interrupt the regular intercourse between the ships and the shore. About 7 m. from the mouth of the river, at Batu-Layang, there is a fort on each side of the river.—The town of P. is about 12 m. from the mouth of the river. Here is likewise a fort, and some armed vessels are generally stationed. In the town and bounds of P., while under the sway of the late sultan, in 1810, there were settled about 3,000 Malays, 1,000 Bugis, 100 Arabs, and 10,000 Chinese; and besides these, who were the free inhabitants, there were a considerable number of slaves, also a few runaway Lascars from different vessels. The character of the Malays was nearly the same at P. as in other eastern towns,—phlegmatic, indolent, and proud; few of them possessed much wealth. The Arabs lived by trade, and were generally respected on account of their religious character by the Malays. They were, however, neither such economists as the Bugis, nor so expert as the Chinese in trade. The Chinese followed the occupations of merchants, mechanics, and labourers, cultivated the ground, distilled arrack, made sugar, searched for gold-dust, and traded to the interior as well as along the coast. The Chinese of Monterado and Salakan, two places near

each other, and situated a short way to the N of Mampawa, and who were estimated at 30,000, received from P. all their supplies of opium, piece-goods, iron, and China articles. The Bugis at P. chiefly applied themselves to trade, the manufacture of Bugis cloth, and the working of raw silk into cloths. The trade of P. had greatly declined in 1810. Formerly it had been annually visited by from 8 to 15 Chinese junks; at that date they never exceeded 5. Two or three small junks came annually from Siam, but the value of their cargoes was only about 7,000 or 8,000 dollars each. In 1810, the imports at P. in English ships amounted to 210,000 d., of which there were 95 chests of opium which averaged 1,000 d. per chest. The quantity of opium and piece-goods imported by the Bugis was probably much greater. The ports in the straits of Macassar, especially those on the Borneo side, as Coti and Passir, were chiefly supplied with opium, piece-goods, iron, and steel, from P. and Sambas; a small quantity being supplied by Java and Rhio. The returns, consisting chiefly of gold, wax, and birds' nests, found their way into P. The China junks come to P. in February, with China articles, and sail about the end of June, taking in return gold, birds' nests, sea-slug, fine camphor, wax, rattans, black wood for making furniture, red wood for dyeing, and sometimes opium, tin, and a large amount in gold. The soil in the vicinity of the town of P. is low and marshy, but the climate is healthy. There is abundance of sea and river fish, and the Chinese raise great quantities of stock, especially hogs, which are both cheap and excellent in quality.

PONTICELLI, a village of Naples, in the prov. and district and ¼ m. E of Naples, in a well-cultivated plain. Pop. 4,356. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the environs.

PONTICOUA, or **TRAGONISI**, a small island of the Archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, 2 m. E of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 31', E long. 26° 16' 48'.

PONTIFICAL STATES. See PAPAL STATES.

PONTIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 5 m. SW of Boulay, and 11 m. NE of Metz, on the l. bank of the Nied-Francaise, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 180.—Also a village in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Ligny-le-Châtel, on the l. bank of the Serein. Pop. 400.

PONTILLAS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 344.

PONTISBRIGHT, or **CHAPEL**, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. WNW of Colchester, on the river Colne. Area 1,146 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 454.

PONTITA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. SE of Caprino, on the road from Lecco to Bergamo.

PONTIVY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 170,475 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 98,976; in 1846, 100,433. The cant. contains 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,528; in 1846, 20,363. The town is 33 m. NNW of Vannes, on the l. bank of the Blavet. Pop. in 1789, 2,172; in 1821, 4,980; in 1831, 5,956; in 1846, 2,929. It has a communal college and library, a savings' bank, an old castle belonging to the dukes of Rohan, and cavalry barracks, said to be amongst the finest in France. It has extensive manufactories of linen, and tanneries; and carries on an active trade in grain, horses, cattle, butter, linen and thread. This town was formerly enclosed by walls, —of which the traces only now exist,—and was the

cap. of the duchy of Rohan. It bore under Napoleon Buonaparte the name of Napoleoville.

PONTLIEUE, a commune and town of France, in the cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Le Mans, on the r. bank of the Huisne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. of com. in 1846, 3,369; of town 1,976. It has a calico manufactory, and several bleacheries.

PONTOGLIO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Brescia, district and 5 m. WNW of Chiari, on the l. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,318.

PONTOISE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise.—The arrond. comprises an area of 111,310 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 92,577; in 1846, 94,105. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,834; in 1846, 15,677.—The town is 23 m. N of Versailles, and 24 m. NW of Paris, on the r. bank of the Oise, at the confluence of the Voisne. Pop. in 1789, 5,512; in 1821, 5,339; in 1831, 5,458; in 1846, 5,498. It is situated on the summit and slope and at the base of a high rocky hill. The houses are well-built, but the streets are generally narrow and tortuous, and those which connect the upper and lower town so steep, as in some places to necessitate the formation of stairs. In the lower town they are tolerably spacious and well-paved. The principal buildings are the churches of St. Maclou and Notre-Dame, in squares of the same names,—the former a fine old Gothic edifice, surmounted with a fine tower,—and an hospital of recent construction. It has also a Carmelite convent, a theatre, and several educational establishments. The river is here crossed by an old stone-bridge, and connects the suburb of Aumône. It possesses manufactories of chemical substances, steel-ware, clocks, and hosiery, a cotton spinning-mill, a copper-foundry, several tanneries, and numerous flour-mills. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, flour, cattle, leather, and gypsum. This town anciently bore the name of *Briva Isaræ*. A fortress was erected here in 885, and it subsequently became the capital of the Vexin-Français. In 1097 it was ceded to William, duke of Normandy, but was soon afterwards restored to France. It suffered severely during the wars with England.

PONTOLOC, a county in the NE part of the state of Mississippi, U. S., comprising an area of 902 sq. m., drained by Tallahatchie river and its branches, and by the branches of the W fork of Tombigbee river. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 17,112. The cap., which bears the same name, is 143 m. NE by N of Jackson. Pop. in 1851, 800.

PONTON (GREAT), a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NW of Colsterworth. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 680.

PONTON (LITTLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Grantham. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. 180.

PONTONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Verona, district and 3 m. W of San Pietro-Incariano, on the l. bank of the Ariano.—Also a town of the duchy of Modena, district and 21 m. SSW of Reggio, near the l. bank of the Secchia.

PONTONS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. SW of Tartas, on a height, near the r. bank of the Adour. Pop. 835.

PONTOOSAC, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the Mississippi, 85 m. NW of Springfield.

PONTORSON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in

1831, 10,571; in 1846, 11,426. The town is 13 m. SW of Avranches, on the r. bank of the Couesnon, by which it is here separated from the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and near the entrance of that river into the bay of Cancale. Pop. 1,661. It has a small port and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of blonde, brocade, and locks, and a wax work. The trade consists in planks, slate, furniture, and pack-sheet. It was formerly fortified.

PONTOY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Vervy, on a height. Pop. 520. It has an old fortress.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Tuscany, cap. of a vicariat, in the prov. and 93 m. WNW of Florence, and emp. of Pisa, on the l. bank of the Magra, at the confluence of the Verde. Pop. in 1840, 4,038. It is fortified and has a citadel, is well built, and possesses a fine cathedral, several palaces, an episcopal seminary, &c. It has several powder-mills and manufactories of linen.—The vicariat forms, with that of Bagnone, an enclave, situated on the S side of the Pyrenees, enclosed by the duchies of Parma and Modena on the NE and S, and on the W by the Sardinian div. of Genoa.

PONTRESINA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 27 m. SE of Coire. Pop. 290. It has an important entrepot trade.

PONTRIEUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,850; in 1846, 14,521.—The town is 11 m. N of Guingamp, on the r. bank of the Trienx. Pop. in 1841, 1,750. It has a port and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in corn.

PONTS-DE-CE' (LES), or **POST-DE-SE'**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and arrond. of Angers. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 23,212; in 1846, 23,777.—The town is 5 m. SSE of Angers, on the r. bank, and on several islands of the Loire—connected with one another with stone bridges and causeways—whence its name, at the confluence of the Authion, and a little above that of the Maine, at an alt. of 38 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 3,924. It comprises the two parishes of St. Aubin and St. Maurille, and has a castle. A little to the W are the remains of a Roman camp. The locality is noted for the defeat of the forces of Mary of Medicis, by Marshal Cregue, in 1620; and for a sanguinary engagement between the Republicans and Vendéans, in 1793.

PONTUVAL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. of Lesnevin and com. of Ploneour-Trez. Pop. 80. It has a small port.

PONTVALLAIN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe and arrond. of La Fleche. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,598; in 1846, 31,889.—The village is 14 m. ENE of La Fleche, on the r. bank of the Lône, an affluent of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,005. It has a considerable trade in cattle and pigs.

PONTYPOOL, a market-town and township in Trevethin p., Monmouthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Usk, in the line of the Monmouthshire canal, and connected by a branch railway with the South Wales line. It is a large but irregularly built town. Its prosperity arises chiefly from the mines and iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. in 1851, 3,708.

PONY, or **POINEX**, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, which has its source in the SE part of the district of Balaghaut; intersects the Eastern Ghauts; enters the Carnatic; and joins the Palaur on the l. bank, about 7 m. WNW of Arcot, and after a course in a generally S direction of 120 m.

PONZA, a group of islands, 6 in number, in the

Tyrrhenian sea, forming a canton of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 41 m. SW of Gaeta, and to the SSW of Terracina. The principal are Ponza, Palmarola, Ventoliena, and Zannone. The first three only are inhabited, the others are covered with rocks and brushwood. They are supposed to be of volcanic origin. Ponza, the chief of the group, is 39 m. SW of Gaeta, in N lat. 40° 54', and E long. 12° 57'. It is 4½ m. in length from N to S, and about ¾ of a mile in breadth. It has a safe commodious harbour, defended by a fort and battery. It has also a small fortress, a governor's house, and several magazines. Its principal productions are wine, figs, and salt. The adjacent fisheries form also an important branch of industry. This island was used by the Romans as a place of exile. Here, Nero, son of Germanicus, suffered banishment under Tiberius; and here, Flavia Domitilla, one of the early Christians, was put to death by order of Domitian. It was taken by the English in 1813, and held until the following year.

PONZA (SANTA), a fort of Spain, in the prov. of Baleares, on the SW coast of the island of Majorca, and 14 m. WSW of Palma. It defends a bay of the same name.

PONZONE, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 11 m. S of Acqui, and 23 m. NW of Genoa. Pop. 2,200. It has a convent.

POOL, a township in Acton p., co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. NNW of Nantwich. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 167.

POOL (SOURN), a parish in Devon, 4½ m. SE of Kingsbridge. Area 2,289 acres. Pop. in 1851, 486.

POOLE, a borough, sea-port, and county of itself, in Dorsetshire, 123 m. by railway WSW of London, and 22 m. by railway from Dorchester. Area of the p., 700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,459; in 1851, 6,718. A lagoon, picturesquely studded with islets, bears the name of Poole harbour, and washes three sides of the peninsulated town. The town measures about 5 m. in circumf.; and consists of several chief streets running nearly parallel to one another, and numerous minor streets and intersecting lanes. Its older parts have a mean and poor appearance; and its newer streets, though edified with good and comfortable houses, are irregular and inornate. The guildhall, jail, town-house, custom-house, a public library, and one or two of the places of worship, are the principal public buildings. Spacious and convenient quays extend round the lip of the greater part of the town's peninsula. The harbour has an average depth of about 14 ft., brings vessels of 400 tons to the quays, and is quite landlocked and singularly safe. The principal foreign trade was formerly with Newfoundland, but this now employs only about 70 vessels, averaging 100 tons each. A more general foreign trade has increased as the former declined; including imports from the British American colonies, skins, furs, fish, and oil, and from other parts, provisions for ships, timber, flax, tar, hides, wine, and fruit. The chief exports are articles of British manufacture. The coasting trade is extensive and prosperous; and consists partly in the transfer of corn to London and other markets, but principally in the supply of about 120,000 tons a-year of Purbeck clay to the potteries of the northern counties. The number of vessels sailing from the port in 1836, was 144; the number that entered in the foreign trade in 1836, was 91 = 10,558 tons, and the number coastwise was 728 = 46,308 tons; the number that cleared out in the foreign trade, in the same year, was 103 = 7,196 tons, and the number coastwise, 896 = 58,149 tons. In 1851, 46,938 tons of shipping entered coastwise, and 10,930 tons

from foreign ports and the colonies. The amount of custom dues levied in 1836, was £11,898; in 1850, £8,438. Oyster fisheries, which a few years ago employed, in spring, about 40 sloops, have greatly decreased. Sailcloth, nets, and cordage, are the chief articles of manufacture. About 150 hands are employed in ship-building. A steam-mill for grinding corn and making biscuits employs several hands, and about 100 families are engaged in fishing. The borough, both municipal and parliamentary, comprehends in addition to the old county of the town, the hamlets of Parkstone and Longfleet, and the parish of Hamworthy. Its pop. in 1851 was 9,255. Income of the borough in 1840, £1,987; in 1849-50, £2,242. The borough sends two members to parliament. Constituency in 1837, 624; in 1848, 522.

POOLE, a chapelry and township in Otley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E by S of Otley, and 8½ m. NW by N of Leeds, on the S bank of the Warfe. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 361.

POOLE-KEYNES, a parish in Wilts, 7 m. NE of Malmesbury, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1851, 192.

POOLNASHERRY BAY, a small islet on the coast of co. Clare, 2½ m. W of Kilrush.

POOR-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of co. Cork, 3 m. E of Cork harbour.

POOR-KNIGHTS, or TAWITE-VALE, a group of islets, 4 in number, in the S. Pacific, near the E coast of Eabeino-Mauwe, the northern of the two great islands of New Zealand, in S lat. 35° 27', and E long. 174° 43'.

POORSTOCK, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. NE of Bridport, on a branch of the Bret, containing the tythings of West Milton, Nettlescombe, and South Poorton. Area 4,078 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,044.

POORTON (NORRN), a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 m. SE of Beaminster. Area 664 acres. Pop. 109.

POPA (NUESTRA-SEÑORA-DE-LA), an Augustine convent in New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and ¾ m. E of Cartagena, on the summit of a lofty hill, from the supposed resemblance of which to the poop of a vessel, the convent takes its name. It is visible from a great distance, and forms an important land-mark to navigators.

POPAYAN, a province and town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, bounded on the N by the prov. of Antioquia; on the E by those of Mariquita, Santa-Fé-de-Bogota, and Neryva, from which it is separated by the Sierras Guanas and Quindiu; on the S by the prov. of Pasto; and on the W by those of Buenaventura and Choco. It is intersected from S to N by the Cauca. Pop. in 1836, 48,236. It returns to congress a senator and two deputies, and has a provincial assembly consisting of 9 deputies.—Its chief town, of the same name, the capital also of the dep., is 240 m. SW of Santa-Fé-de-Bogota, and 255 m. NNE of Quito, at an alt. of 2,187 yds. above sea-level, in N lat. 9° 26' 18", and W long. 36° 39' 45', in a vast and fertile plain, commanded on the E by the volcanoes of Sitara and Purace, and watered by the Cauca, which passes a little to the N and W of the town, and frequently occasions disastrous inundations. Pop. about 8,000. The streets, which are spacious and regular, cut one another at right angles, and have good pavements. The houses are built of brick, and are for the most part only a single story in height. They are adorned with balconies, and are bathed by the Malina, a rapid stream which descends from an adjacent mountain, and which is here crossed by two bridges. P. possesses few fine edifices, but it contains several handsome squares. Its principal buildings are the churches, of which it has several, and the college. It has also three con-

vents, an hospital, and an elementary school. This town was formerly the entrepot of the trade of Santa-Fé-de-Bogota and Quito, and was a place of great magnificence. It still carries on a considerable trade in woollen fabrics, salt, flour, cacao, and sugar. The environs are extremely fertile, producing fruit, grain, potatoes, maize, sugar, plantains, cacao, &c. The adjacent gold mines are now nearly exhausted. The town was founded in 1537, by Benalcazar, and is the oldest of European foundation in this region of America. It was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake in 1827.

POPE, a county in the NW part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 825 sq. m., drained by Great Pine river, and Illinois creek and its branches, affluents of the Arkansas, by which the co. is bordered on the S. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 4,710. Its cap. is Morrilstown.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 425 sq. m., drained by Rock, Great Pierre, Big bay, and Luskas creeks, affluents of the Ohio, by which the co. is bounded on the SE. It has a fertile soil, and is well-timbered. Pop. 3,975. Its cap. is Golconda.

POPER. See POPRAD.

POPERINGHE, or POPERINGEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Schipvaert canal, 30 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. in 1838, 10,381. It contains several well-built churches and a handsome town-house; and has considerable manufactories of coarse woollens, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and rape-oil. Hops are cultivated to a large extent in the neighbourhood, and form one of the chief branches of trade.

POPHAM, a parish in Southamptonshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Basingstoke, in the line of the South-western railway. Area 1,387 acres. Pop. in 1851, 104.

POPIGLIO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Florence.

PO-PIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 216 m. SSW of Yuh-lin-chu, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 23'$, and E long. $109^{\circ} 36'$.

POPILIAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 27 m. NW of Chavli.

PO-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shantung and div. of Tung-chang-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 43'$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 18'$.

POPLAR CHAPEL AND BLACKWALL, a parish in Middlesex, 4 m. E by S of St. Paul's, at the terminus of the Blackwall railway. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16,849; in 1851, 28,384. In the Isle-of-Dogs are the West India docks and city canal. See article LONDON for an account of the East India docks at Blackwall, and for other miscellaneous information regarding Blackwall and Poplar. Besides the docks already named, there are here also extensive private docks and yards for ship-building and other establishments connected with navigation and foreign commerce.

POPLAR ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Chesapeake bay, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$, and W long. $76^{\circ} 28'$. It is 10 m. in circumf.

POPPLIN, a township of Rockingham co. in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 28 m. SE of Concord, drained by Swamscot river. Pop. in 1853, 509.

POPO, a district on the Slave coast of Africa, about 24 m. in extent. The capital, known as Great Popo, is situated in N lat. $6^{\circ} 13'$, and E long. $1^{\circ} 36'$, at the back of a sand ridge which conceals it from the view of the offing, on an island at the mouth of a considerable river, which, however, is barred, and can only be passed by canoes. Little P. is situated about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore, 13 m. to the W of Great P., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Porto-Se-

guro. The coast between Great and Little P. presents a rocky surface with scattered palm-trees.

POPO, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, in the Molucca archipelago, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 25'$. They are distant 5 leagues from the islands of Bo, and exceed them in height. They are inhabited, and afford a supply of nuts and dried fish. The largest of the group is about 50 m. in circuit.

POPOCATEPETL, an active volcano of Mexico, in the state and 34 m. SW of La Puebla. It is a truncated cone of porphyritic obsidian, having an alt. above sea-level of 17,898 ft., according to Messrs. Glennie. Its lower part is clothed with dense forests to the height of 12,700 ft. Above this height, the sides are covered with pumice-stone and ashes, and generally concealed under snow. On the summit is a very deep crater, with nearly perpendicular sides, and about a league in circumf. A party who succeeded in ascending this mountain in 1850, found at the bottom of the crater, a boiling-pond of sulphur of a bright yellow colour, and emitting a great volume of smoke.

POPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultrima, 9 m. NNW of Salmona. Pop. 3,400.

POPOVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Yeniseisk, which joins the Nishnaia-Tunguska, after a NW course of 150 m.

POPPELAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 13 m. NW of Oppeln, on the r. bank of the Brintza. Pop. 2,200. The canal of P. commences near Gross-Dobern, in a small affluent of the Oder, and joins the Stober, opposite Stoberau, after a course of 12 m.

POPPELIDORF, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. SW of Bonn, on the Muhlbach. Pop. 760. It has a porcelain manufactory and a fine chateau.

POPPENBUTTEL, a large village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Alster, 8 m. NE of Hamburg.

POPPENHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. NW of Schwernfurt. Pop. 1,180.

POPPENLAUER, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ESE of Mannerstadt. Pop. 1,250.

POPPI, a town of Tuscany, on the r. bank of the Arno, 25 m. ESE of Florence. It has 3 churches, a public library, a theatre, a handsome palace, and an abbey. Pop. of the com. 5,000.

POPPELTON (NETHER), a parish in the ainsty of the city of York, 4 m. NW by N of York, on the river Ure, over which an elegant bridge has recently been here erected. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 344.

POPPELTON (UPPER), a chapelry and township in the p. of St. Mary Bishop's-hill, ainsty of the city of York, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of York. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 415.

POPRAD, POPPART, or POPER, a river of Austria, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Mount Kivan; runs S; passes Kaymark and Deutschendorf, in Hungary; enters Galicia; and falls into the Dunajetz, on the r. bank, 3 m. SSW of Novi-Sandec, after a course of 98 m. It is a large stream, and might be rendered navigable for barges.

POPRAD. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

POQUE-CHOUDIE, a low flat point on the coast of Nova Scotia, between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraque, on the S side of Chaleurbay, about 4 leagues SW of the gut.

PORAH, SI-PORAH, or PULO-PORAH, a large island, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $98^{\circ} 40'$; 65 m. distant from the Indrapura coast of Sumatra; separated on the N by Seafower channel from Sai-Berut, and on the S by Nassau channel from North Pagai. It is high, and covered with wood; about 40 m. in length, and from 12 to 18 m. in breadth.

PORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 38 m. N of Vizagapatam.

PORCA, a seaport of Travancore, in N lat. 9° 30', E long. 76° 34', 9 leagues S by E of Cochin. It carries on a considerable trade in the export of coir, ship-building timber, pepper, and rice. The adjoining country is very productive in rice. The coast between this port and Cochin is low, and is first discerned by the trees.

PORCE (Rio), a river of New Grenada, which rises under the parallel of 6° N, 21 m. S of Medellin; runs NNW; and joins the Nechi, on the l. bank, 30 m. ESE of Caceres, after a course of 150 m. Its banks are fertile, and in many places well-cultivated. Its sands are auriferous.

PORCELETTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Bouzonville. Pop. 700.

PORCHAIRE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 15 m. SE of Rochefort. Pop. 1,000.

PORCHERIE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Germain-Belles-Files. Pop. 1,260.

PORCLEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Charmes. Pop. 1,200.

PORCO, a town of Bolivia, 24 m. NE of Potosi, in S lat. 19° 40'. The surrounding district, owing to its elevated situation, is unproductive; but flocks of viennas and guanacos are reared. The mines of this district still produce considerable quantities of gold.—The Cerro-de-P., in N lat. 19° 45', has an alt. of 15,913 ft. above sea-level.

PORCOS, some small islands at the mouth of the river Amazon, close to the coast of the fort and town of Macappa, to the W of the great island of Marajo.

PORCOS (ILHA DOS), an island on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 23° 33'. It is about 6 m. in length, and has a fine bold shore, with good anchorage.

PORCUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Jaen, on the river Salado. It contains a church, 3 convents, several hospitals, and a public granary. Pop. 5,262. It was the ancient *Obulco*.

PORCUPINE RIVER, so called by Captains Lewis and Clarke, from the number of porcupines found near it, a river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, after a SSE course of 180 m. It is a bold and beautiful stream, 112 yds. wide, though only 40 yds. wide at the point of confluence.—Also a river which runs into Lake Superior, in N lat. 46° 14'.

PORDENONE, or **PORTENAA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the gov. and 40 m. NNE of Venice. Pop. 4,000. It is a well-built place, and carries on a traffic in the wine and grain raised in the neighbourhood.

PORDIC, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of St. Brieux. Pop. 3,500.

POR-DOMOLK, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. S of Papocz.

PORE, a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Casanare, in N lat. 5° 40'.

PORETSHEN, a village of Bohemia, 24 m. NE of Klattau, on an affluent of the Uslawa.

PORETSHY, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. NNW of Smolensk, on the Kasplia. It forms an entrepot in the traffic between Riga and Smolensk.

PORINGLAND (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SSE of Norwich. Area 1,740 acres. Pop., including Little P., in 1831, 543; in 1851, 605.

PORKA, an island of Russia, in the gov. of St.

Petersburg, in the S part of Lake Peipus. It is 3 m. in length, and has two or three villages upon it.

PORKHOV, or **PORCHOW**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 43 m. E of Pskov, on the river Shelon. It has some trade in grain and flax. Pop. 1,400.

PORLEZZA, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Como, at the NE extremity of Lago-Lugano. Pop. 1,100.

PORLOCK, or **PORTLOCK**, a parish and seaport in the co. of Somerset, 6 m. W of Minehead, on the Bristol channel. Area 6,019 acres. Pop. in 1831, 830; in 1851, 853. The town, which is almost surrounded with steep and lofty hills, consists only of a few houses, and its trade is very inconsiderable, chiefly consisting in the importation of coal and lime from Wales. The herring and salmon fisheries also afford employment to the inhabitants.

PORNIC, a port of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 27 m. W by S of Nantes, on the bay of Bourgneuf. Pop. 1,000.

PORO, a small island among the Philippines, near the W coast of Leyta, in N lat. 10° 35'.

PORO. See **PORAH**.

POROMUSHIR, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific, about 44 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and having its S point in N lat. 50° 0', E long. 155° 23'. The N part is mountainous; the S less so, but diversified by hills and valleys. There is a chain of mountains on the island, which are probably never free of snow. Wolves and red foxes abound upon it.

PORONGOS (LAGUNAS DE LOS), an extensive saline marsh in the La Plata prov. of Cordova, intersected by the parallel of 30° 25' S, and the meridian of 62° W. The Rio Dulce terminates in it.

POROS, a small granitic island of Greece, on the W side of the gulf of Egina, 5 m. N of Cape Skello, and separated from the coast of Argolis by a narrow channel, with only from 14 to 18 ft. water. It is about 6 m. in circuit. It was anciently called *Sphæria*, and has a considerable maritime trade. At its S extremity is a village of the same name. Its SW side forms a fine harbour. Lemons, olives, and grapes, are reared upon it.—The islet of Calania is joined to Poros by a sand-bank.

POROSZLO, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. ENE of Heves, on the r. bank of the Cserő, an affluent of the Theiss.

PORPESSE (Point). See **NEGRÉ** (Point).

PORPOISE (Cape), a cape on the coast of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 7 leagues N by E of Cape Neddock, in N lat. 43° 21'.

PORQUEROLLES, one of the Hyeres group, in the Mediterranean, 15 m. ESE of Toulon. It is 5 m. in length from NE to SW, and is strongly fortified.

PORQUIER (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 30 m. NW of Toulouse, on the Songuine. Pop. 1,200.

PORRENTUÏ, or **PRENTEUT**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 39 m. NW of Berne, near the l. bank of the Halle. Pop. in 1851, 2,880, of whom 228 were Protestants. It is well-built, and has a large town-hall, an ancient Jesuit college, now converted into an establishment for general education, and a chateau inhabited by the bishop of Basle. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cloth, fire-arms, and leather.

PORRERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,200. Tin is wrought in the vicinity.

PORRERAS, a town of the island of Majorca, 22 m. ESE of Palma. Pop. 3,800. It has flour-mills, oil-mills, and brandy distilleries.

PORRINO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12

m. SE of Vego, on the l. bank of the Louro, an affluent of the Mino.

PORRUDOS (Rio), or **SAN LOURENÇO**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-Chapada, in S lat. 15°, 40 leagues E of the town of Cuiaba, and falls into the Paraguay, in S lat. 17° 20', 26 leagues below the Cuiaba.

PORSELON, or **PORSELUK**, a town of Siam, situated in N lat. 17° 48', on the Meinam.

PORSGRUND, a port of Norway, at the embouchure of the Skeen, in N lat. 59° 7'. Pop. 1,500.

PORSITSCHA, a town of Bohemia, 14 m. SSE of Pilsen. Pop. 800.

*. * **PORT**. Several articles beginning with this term are to be found under the word that follows.

PORT, a parish and village of co. Louth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Dunleer. Area of p. 1,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1841, 868; of v. in 1841, 138.—Also a village in the p. of Inver, in co. Donegal, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. WSW of Donegal. Pop. in 1841, 198.

PORT-ADDI. See **PORTENDIK**.

PORT-ALLAN, a creek and landing-place at the mouth of a rill which divides the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

PORT-ALLEN, or **POW-OF-ERROL**, a small harbour in the frith of Tay, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of the v. of Errol, Perthshire.

PORT-ALTHORP, a harbour on the NW coast of King George the Third's archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia, in N lat. 58° 11'.

PORT-AMHERST, a harbour on the S coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 43° 32'.

PORT-ANNA-MARIA, a bay or harbour on the S coast of Sir Henry Martin's island, in the Pacific, in S lat. 8° 30'.

PORT-ANTONIO, a harbour on the NE coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 5'.

PORT-ARTHUR, a maritime town of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Pembroke, and Tasman's peninsula, on Maingon bay, 49 m. SE of Hobart Town.

PORT-ASHLEY, a bay on the N coast of Banks's peninsula, in the Middle island of New Zealand. It is about 1 m. wide, and 6 m. long, and has a common entrance with Port-Cooper.

PORT-ASKAIG, a small harbour on the NE coast of Islay, on the sound of Islay, opposite Feoline in Jura, and 10 m. NNE of Bowmore.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, or **PORT REPUBLICAN**, the capital of the island of Hayti, situated on the W coast, in N lat. 18° 33', W long. 72° 21'. It has a handsome appearance from the sea. The principal edifices are the senate-house, the emperor's palace, the custom-house, college, mint, and some of the obseques. It has suffered severely from earthquakes in 1784, 1820, and 1850. Its pop. has been estimated at 30,000.

PORT-BANNATYNE, a beautiful village $\frac{2}{3}$ m. NNW of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. Pop. 300.

PORT-BARWELL, a harbour on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 59° 40'.

PORT-BODEGA. See **BODEGA**.

PORT-BRUCE, a newly formed village and port on the N shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Catfish river, 11 m. E of Port Stanly, and 10 m. W of Port-Burwell.

PORT-BURWELL, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Bayham, on the N shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Otter creek. Pop. in 1842, 200. It appears by a statement recently published in the Canadian papers, that the value of exports from Port-B. in 1851 amounted to 142,724 d. This amount, however, gives but an imperfect idea of the extent of the commerce of this place, consisting almost wholly of the bulky articles of lumber and timber.

The country round Port-B. is new, and abounds with the products of the forest. Its exports in 1851 consisted of 17,806,747 ft. sawed lumber, 2,467,500 shingles, 694 cords of shinglewood, 13,603 logs, 137 spars, and 6,000 bushels of wheat. The exports employed 315 vessels and steamers, and nearly the whole were to the United States, most of the lumber coming to Oswego by the Welland canal. Of the lumber, only 332,127 ft., and 83,000 shingles, went to Canadian ports; 119 spars went to Quebec.

PORT-BYRON, a village of Rock Island co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the Mississippi, 131 m. N by W of Springfield.—Also a village of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, on the Erie canal, 23 m. W of Syracuse. Pop. 1,200.

PORT-CADDO, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Texas, U. S., near the W extremity of Lake Caddo, and 272 m. NE of Austin city.

PORT-CARBON, a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on Schuylkill river, 108 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1853, 2,142.

PORT-CASTRIES. See **CARENAGE**.

PORT-CHALMERS. See **CHALMERS (PORT)**.

PORT-CHARLOTTE, a village on the W coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-point, and 16 m. SW of Port-Askaig, Islay. Pop. about 400.

PORT-CHESTER, a village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 108 m. S of Albany, on the W side of Byram river, and on the New York and New Haven railway. Pop. in 1853, 1,000.

PORT-CLINTON, a village of Ottawa co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the S side of Portage river, at its entrance into Lake Erie, and 115 m. N of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 249. It is intersected by Sandusky city and Fort Wayne railroad, and has a good harbour.—Also a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 51 m. ENE of Harrisburg, at the confluence of the Little Schuylkill and Schuylkill rivers, and on the Schuylkill canal and Reading railway. It is one of the great anthracite depots.

PORT-COLBORNE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Humberstone, on Lake Erie. Pop. 150. It has a small port.

PORT-CONWAY, a village of King George co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the l. bank of Rappahannock river, and 48 m. N by E of Richmond.

PORT-CREDIT, a village of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Credit river, and 14 m. W of Toronto. Pop. 150.

PORT-CURTIS, an inlet of the NE coast of Australia, to the NW of Hervey bay. It is enclosed on the E by Facing and Kepping islands; runs in a NW direction; and communicates with a channel, dry at low-water, with Keppel bay. Its principal entrance, extending between Bald bay on the S and Catacomb-head, is in S lat., between 28° 50' and 23° 55'. Between Curtis and Facing islands on the N, is another entrance, navigable only by small vessels.

PORT-CYGNET. See **SWAN (PORT)**.

PORT-DALHOUSIE, a village and harbour of Upper Canada, in the township of Grantham, on Lake Ontario, at the entrance of the Welland canal. Pop. of village 200.

PORT-DALRYMPLE, an extensive indentation of the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, between the cos. of Devon and Dorset, in S lat. 41° 5', and extending between 146° 43' and 146° 51'. Its entrance is marked by two beacons, one of which, on Heves reef, is in S lat. 41° 3', E long. 146° 44' 30', and the other on Low point, in S lat. 41° 4', E long. 146° 47' 30". The estuary of the Tamar is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Launceston.

PORT-DANIEL, a seignory of Lower Canada.

in the co. of Gaspie. It has a bay and village of the same name, on Chaleurs bay, about 12 m. SW of Pabos harbour.

PORT-DAVEY, an extensive inlet of Van Diemen's Land, on the SW coast, in S lat. 43° 20', and E long. 146°. It opens between Ram or North head on the N, and South-east head on the S, and runs N. Davey river runs into it at the N extremity, and on its W side is Cockburn cove. Branching E from its entrance is another extensive inlet named Bathurst harbour.

PORT-D'ENVAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Porchaire, on the l. bank of the Charente.

PORT-DEPOSITE, a village of Cecil co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., on the E side of Susquehanna river, 7 m. from its mouth, and 51 m. NE by N of Annapolis. Pop. in 1853, 500.

PORT-DIANA, a village in co. Londonderry, in the p. of Agherton. Pop. in 1831, 429.

PORT-DOUGLAS, a harbour of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Champlain lake.

PORT-DOVER, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Woodhouse, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Lynn. Pop. 400.

PORT-DUNDAS, a suburb of Glasgow, about 1 m. from the city, where the Union canal terminates. Here are a spacious basin, and large warehouses and granaries.

PORT-D'URBAN. See NATAL.

PORT-EASY, an improving fishing-village, 2 m. from Buckie, in the p. of Rathven, Banffshire. Pop. in 1837, 420.

PORT-EDGAR, a small harbour on the frith of Forth, in the p. of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, 2 m. W of Queensferry.

PORT-ELIZABETH, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Manamuskin creek, near its confluence with Maurice river, 15 m. from Delaware bay, and 61 m. S by W of Trenton. Pop. in 1853, 600.

PORT-ELLEN, or **PORT-ELLINOR**, a village on the SE coast of Islay, 11 m. SE of Bownmore, directly opposite the island of Gigha. The harbour has the important benefit of a lighthouse; and is visited by the steamers which maintain a communication between Islay and Glasgow. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and agriculture.

PORT-ESSINGTON. See article AUSTRALIA, p. 459.

PORT-FAIRY, a small whaling harbour of Australia Felix, in Portland bay, 150 m. W of Port-Phillip, in S lat. 38° 23', and E long. 142° 16'.

PORT-FRANKLIN, a bay and roadstead in King's island, in Bass straits.

PORT-FREDERICK, an inlet of Tasmania, on the N coast, in the co. of Devon, to the W of Port Sorell, in S lat. 41° 12', and E long. 146° 25'. The Mersey flows into the SE extremity of this inlet.

PORT-GIBSON, a village of Claiborne co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., on Bayou-Pierre, 28 m. from its entrance into the Mississippi, and 52 m. WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1853, 500.

PORT-GLASGOW, a parish, port, and borough in Renfrewshire. The p. is of small extent, containing only 844 acres. The pop. of the parish in 1801, was 3,865; in 1831, 5,192; in 1851, 7,017.—The parl. burgh and sea-port is situated on the S side of the frith of Clyde, 2 m. E of Greenock, and 20 m. NW of Glasgow. It occupies a level tract on the shore, and is so much overshadowed by the heights behind, that the rays of the sun do not reach it for nearly six weeks in winter. As the name indicates, this place was originally intended as the sea-port of

Glasgow, of which it was long regarded as a mere dependency. Soon after the Restoration, the magistrates of that city, experiencing great inconvenience from the shallowness of the Clyde, the deepening of which was not, till long afterwards, thought of, resolved to erect a harbour nearer the mouth of the river. They first pitched upon Dumbarton; next turned their attention to Troon; but at length, in 1668, succeeded in purchasing about 22 English acres of ground, on the bay of Newark, with the right of forming a harbour. The name of New-Port-G. was given to the place; but now that the port is no longer a novelty, the prefix has become obsolete. In 1710, Port-G. was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and for a time it took the lead of Greenock. The town was, by the reform act of 1832, elevated to the rank of a parl. burgh, and united with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, in electing a member of the legislature. Constituency in 1842, 200; in 1848, 166. According to the census of 1841, the pop. within the parl. boundaries was 6,938; in 1851, 6,986. The town presents an aspect of neatness and regularity. In the vicinity are some elegant villas with pleasure-grounds. Attached to the port are two capacious harbours, substantially built, and completely sheltered from the storm. They are furnished with ample quay and shed room, together with a graving-dock. To the E of these, the bay of Newark, which is naturally adapted to the purpose, has been converted into a spacious wet-dock, where vessels of the largest class may lie securely afloat in every state of the tide. It was commenced in 1834, extends over a space of 12 acres, and has cost about £40,000. Formerly the trade of this place was almost entirely carried on in ships belonging to merchants resident in Glasgow; of late years, however, the people of Port-G. have themselves become ship-owners, and at present about one-fourth part of the tonnage belonging to the place is owned by persons resident here. For several years back the tonnage belonging to the port, engaged in foreign trade, has ranged from 21,000 to 32,000 tons. The customs' revenue has very materially decreased, in consequence of a large proportion of the goods formerly warehoused here being now carried direct to Glasgow. More than half the trade of the port is with the British North American possessions; about a fourth is with the West Indies; and the remainder with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. This is the principal place on the Clyde for the importation of North American timber, the quantity varying from 16,000 to 30,000 tons annually. Port-G. had once an extensive coasting trade, but in consequence of the improvements on the river, nearly the whole of it has been transferred to Glasgow. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and ropes and sail-cloth are manufactured. There are two sugar-refining houses. The numerous steam-boats navigating the Clyde touch here; and the railway from Glasgow and Paisley to Greenock passes close on the W of the town.

PORT-GORDON, a fishing-village of Banffshire, 2½ m. SW of Buckie, and 3¼ m. ESE of the mouth of the Spey. A small brook divides it into two parts, —Port-Gordon Proper on the E, and Port-Tannachie on the W. Pop. in 1836, 460.

PORT-GOWER, a fishing-village on the E coast of Sutherlandshire, 2½ m. SW of Helmsdale.

PORT-HENRY, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown point, and 91 m. N by E of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 500.

PORT-HOPE, a township of Columbia co., in the

state of Wisconsin, U. S., 53 m. N of Madison, drained by Neenah river. Pop. in 1853, 603.—Also a town of Upper Canada, in the township of Hope, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,200. It has a good harbour.

PORT-HOPETOUN, a basin at the E end of the Union canal, and a modern suburb on the SW side of EDINBURGH: which see.

PORT-HUDSON, a village of E. Feliciana p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Thompson's creek, and on the Clinton and Port-Hudson railroad.

PORT-HURON, a township and village of St. Clair co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 113 m. E by N of Lansing, drained by Black river, an affluent of St. Clair river, by which it is bounded on the E. Pop. in 1853, 2,302. The village is at the confluence of Black and St. Clair rivers. Pop. 1,584.

PORT-JACKSON. See JACKSON (PORT).

PORT-JACKSON, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, and S side of Mohawk river, 28 m. NW of Albany.

PORT-JEFFERSON, a village of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of Long island, at the head of Drowned Meadow harbour, and 118 m. SSE of Albany.

PORT-JERVIS, a village of Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the l. bank of Delaware river, at the confluence of Neversink river, which is here crossed by a bridge, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, and on the Erie railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 600.

PORT-JOLI, a river of Lower Canada, which runs NW through the seignories of Beaume and St. Jean-Port-Joli, and falls into the St. Lawrence.

PORT-KENDALL, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W shore of Lake Champlain, and N side of Peron bay, 116 m. N by E of Albany.

PORT-KENNEDY, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the r. bank of Schuylkill river, and on the Philadelphia railway, 21 m. NW of Philadelphia.

PORT-KENT, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Lake Champlain, 12 m. S of Plattsburg, and 122 m. N by E of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 600.

PORT-KINNEGOW, a small bay in the p. of Lower Moville, co. Donegal, 3 m. WNW of Innishowen-head.

PORT-KNOCKIE, a fishing-village of Banffshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Cullen, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Buckie. Pop. in 1837, 750.

PORT-LA VORA, a village of Calhoun co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on the W side of Lavacca bay, 134 m. SE by S of Austin city. It has a good harbour.

PORT-LETHEN, a fishing-village in Kincardineshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Findon. Pop. in 1836, 220.

PORT-LLOYD, a port on the W side of Peel island, in the middle cluster of the Bonin archipelago, in the Japan sea, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 05'$, E long. $137^{\circ} 45'$. It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious harbour, though of deep anchorage, ships usually anchoring in from 18 to 22 fath. Wood and water can be obtained in abundance. The few settlers still remaining on Peel island—the other islands being uninhabited—raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, onions, taro, and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are water-melons, bananas, and pine-apples; a few pigs and some poultry are also raised.

PORT-LOGAN, a village and harbour at the head of Portnessock bay, on the W coast of Wigtonshire, 14 m. S of Stranraer.

PORT-LOUIS. See MAURITIUS.

PORT-MACQUARIE, or WOROGORO, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Macquarie, at the mouth of the river Hastings, 200 m. NNE of Sydney. Pop. 819.

PORT-MAHOLMACK, a village and small port within Tarbet-ness, in Ross-shire, on the N side of the long narrow peninsula which forms the S screen of the outer part of the Dornoch frith, 11 m. ENE of Tain.

PORT-MAHON. See MAHON.

PORT-MAITLAND, a settlement of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Pop. 50.

PORT-NELSON, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Nelson. Pop. 60.

PORT-NESOCK, a bay on the W coast of Wigtonshire, 9 m. from the Mull of Galloway.

PORT-NICHOLSON. See NICHOLSON (PORT).

PORT-NOCKIE. See PORT-KNOCKIE.

PORT-NOO, a small fishing-harbour on the coast of co. Donegal, between Inniscod and the mouth of the Guibara.

PORT-ONTARIO, a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon river, 136 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 300. It has a good harbour.

PORT-OXFORD, a village of Umpqua co., Oregon Territory, U. S., on the coast of the Pacific, 160 m. SSW of Salem. It is a military state.

PORT-PATRICK, a parish near the middle of the Rhinns of Galloway, and on the W coast of Wigtonshire. Its area is about 16 sq. m. The coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, is bold, rocky, and dangerous to navigation. The whole line of rampart is cloven down by only four little bays or creeks; and, except at these points, forbids the existence of a beach. Killantringan bay touches, or partly forms the N boundary; Portkale and Portmurray, the next bay and a twin one, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S; and Port-Patrick and Castle bays are respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 m. from the S boundary. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and alum slate. The soil is almost everywhere moorish or mossy. Pop. in 1801, 1,090; in 1831, 2,239; in 1851, 1,963.—The town of P. stands on the coast just described, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Stranraer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Wigton, $90\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Glasgow. It stands directly opposite the Irish port of Donaghadee, on the coast of co. Down, at the distance from it of only 21 m.; and, occupying the spot of British ground which is nearest to Ireland, and whence a passage can at any time be made without obstruction, it has acquired importance as a great international ferry-station between the two great insular sections of the United Kingdom.—The harbour of Port-Patrick, till a comparatively recent date, was a mere natural inlet between the two rocky ridges which project into the sea. As there is a prodigious swell from without when the wind blows upon the shore, while naturally no elbow or recess existed where there was either smooth water or shelter, vessels which entered the harbour had to be run aground, and dragged up the beach, to be in a similar manner laboriously relaunched on occasion of their next trip to sea. Not till 1662, and then only once a-week, was a regular post established through P. between Scotland and Ireland; but long after that date, the flat-bottomed boats and rude natural harbour continued to be in use. Eventually, in 1774, a fine pier, one of the best in Britain, was built, and before 1790 it was provided with a reflecting lighthouse, to correspond with one which had long previously existed on the opposite coast at Donaghadee. But greatly better harbourage being

required, a project for new works on a magnificent scale was brought before parliament in 1820, and begun to be executed in the spring of next year under the superintendence of a board of commissioners. The new works have the form of a horse-shoe; the sides running out into piers, which are furnished near their extremities with jetties, and are slightly curved toward each other, and at the jetties contract the entrance to 180 ft. On one side of the enclosed basin a large rock looks up from the surface, and partially protects the interior from the wind and swell at the entrance; and on the other side the old pier of 1774 projects inward on a line nearer the land than the centre of the basin. The parapets of the new piers are formed of large blocks of grey limestone from Wales; and that of the southern one terminates in a semicircular sweep, within which rises a handsome lighthouse of the same material, and 46 ft. high, the geog. situation of which is N lat. 54° 50', W long. 5° 7'. But by far the costliest parts of the works are concealed from the eye by the tide, and were constructed chiefly with the aid of the diving-bell. Neap-tides rise in the harbour from 7 to 7 ft. 6 in.; spring-tides, from 12 to 14 ft.—The magnetic telegraph company's submarine cable crosses to Donaghadee from this point of the Scottish coast. Commencing at London, the wires pursue a subterranean course as far as Manchester, passing through Birmingham. From Manchester the wires proceed on poles along the Manchester and Liverpool railway, until they arrive at the Liverpool terminus. From Liverpool the wires are again carried underground to Preston, from Preston to Carlisle, and from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. Here the submarine connection commences, and the wires are carried in gutta percha tubing under the sea to Donaghadee. From Donaghadee the telegraph proceeds to Belfast, and thence it traverses the course of the railway through Portadown to the principal station at Dublin. Here the wires branch-off in two directions, westward to Galway, through Mul-

lingar, Athlone, and Ballinasloe, and southward through Thurles to Cork. The wires again branch-off to Carlow, the main line of wires following the track of the Great Southern and Western railway. From Cork the wires proceed underground to Queenstown, where the line terminates for the present. In consequence of the intermediate stations on the line, which are eight or ten in number, the communication between Queenstown and London will occupy nearly an hour, caused by the necessity of reading every message at the stations, and re-sending it through the instruments.—The traffic and the connexional importance of P. are pigmy affairs compared with the greatness of the place as a ferry-station, and with the sumptuousness of its harbour. It has all but ceased to be an entrepot of any sort of produce from Ireland. Lime from Ireland and coals from Ayrshire are imported for the use of the parish, and occasionally the agricultural produce of the district is exported; but rarely, as the greater part is sold at Stranraer, either for consumption there, or for exportation. The only manufacture is weaving on some half-score of looms, and the embroidering of muslin by a few women. A fishery of cod employs 10 or 11 boats, and about 30 fishermen. A herring-fishery annually employed for eight years about 100 men; but since 1821 it has been extinct. A few families resort to the town in summer for sea-bathing.

PORT-PATTERSON, an inlet of the NW coast of Australia. It is 7 m. wide at the entrance, and runs inland to the distance of several miles.

PORT-PEESTON, a village of Refugio co., in the state of Texas, U. S., at the entrance of Mission river into Arkansas bay, and 20 m. below Refugio.

PORT-PHILLIP, a magnificent inlet on the S coast of Australia Felix, or of the colony of Victoria, as it is now named. It was first discovered by Lieut. Murray, in 1802, and was soon afterwards surveyed by Captain Flinders. The entrance to this noble land-locked bay is between Point Nepean (a)



on the E, and Point Lonsdale (b) on the W, and measures only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across. Immediately beyond the entrance, it expands in an irregularly shaped basin, measuring upwards of 30 m. across in all directions, and having a depth of 40 m. from the Heads to the innermost anchorage. On its W side, it throws off a large navigable arm, called Geelong (c c). The sailing distance from the Lizard-point to Port-P., via the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, is 12,297 naut. m.; but as usually performed by sailing vessels, 16,000 m. From the Lizard-point, via Alexandria and Suez, the distance is 10,573 naut. m.; or touching at Marseilles, 10,951 naut. m.; via Trieste, it is 11,735 naut. m. The distance from Panama to Port-P. is 8,095 naut. m. The chief rivers which flow into this bay are the Yarra-yarra, on which Melbourne is situated; the Werribee (d); and the Little (e). A large swamp (f) extends along its E coast. Corio bay (g) terminates Geelong harbour; and Swan bay (h) lies on the W side within the entrance. The first settlement in this quarter of Australia was made in 1835. Settlers rapidly poured in, and within 17 years it had acquired a pop. of 77,000. It remained attached to New South Wales till 1850, when it was erected into a separate province, under the name of VICTORIA: see that article, and articles GEELONG and MELBOURNE.

PORT-REPUBLIC, a village of Rockingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on Shenandoah river, at the confluence of South river, 88 m. NW by W of Richmond. Pop. in 1853, 300.

PORT-RICHMOND, a village of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware, opposite Petty's island, 2 m. above Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, on the N side of Staten island, 9 m. SW of New York. Pop. in 1853, 500.

PORT-ROBINSON, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Thorold, on the Welland canal. Pop. 300.

PORT-ROWAN, a village of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie. Pop. 50.

PORT-ROYAL. See JAMAICA.

PORT-ROYAL, a settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Walsingham, at the mouth of Big creek. Pop. 50.

PORT-ROYAL, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., on Red river, 33 m. NW of Nashville. Pop. in 1853, 250.—Also a village of Caroline co., in the state of Virginia, on the r. bank of Rappahannock river, and 44 m. NNE of Richmond. Pop. 470.

PORT-RYERSE, a settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Woodhouse, at the mouth of Ryerse creek, 6 m. from Simcoe.

PORT-SEATON, a fishing-village and small harbour on the frith of Forth, in Haddingtonshire, about 1 m. E of Prestonpans. It stands contiguously with Cockenzie, the latter on the W, and Port-Seaton on the E; the two forming one village.

PORT-SKERRY, a small bay on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, 15 m. W of Thurso.

PORT-SORELL, an extensive inlet of Tasmania, on the N coast, in the co. of Devon, to the W of Port-Dalrymple. It receives the Rubicon at its S extremity.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, or PUERTO-D'ESPAÑA, capital of the island of Trinidad, on the W coast, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 38'$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 34'$. It is well built, in the Spanish style, with wide and straight streets, and is strongly fortified. There are two fine churches. Its pop. in 1852 was 17,563, of whom 10,929 were Creoles. See article TRINIDAD.

PORT-STANLEY, a village of Upper Canada,

partly in the township of Southwold, and partly in Yarmouth, beautifully situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Kettle creek, and 26 m. from London. Pop. 500.

PORT-STEPHENS, a harbour of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, in 8 lat. $32^{\circ} 42' 30''$. It is about 15 m. in length, and varies from 1 m. to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width. Its entrance between North Head on the N, and Port-Stephen's point is about 2 m. in width. It is considerably impeded by sand-banks. It receives the Karuah river on the NW, and Myall river. On its N bank is Carrington, the capital of the co.

PORT-STEWART, a village on the coast of co. Londonderry, 2 m. ENE of the mouth of the Bann. Pop. in 1841, 603.

PORT-TOBACCO, a village of Charles co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., at the head of Tobacco river, 8 m. from the Potomac, and 42 m. SW of Annapolis. Pop. in 1853, 500.

PORT-VENDRES, a commune and port of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees Orientales, cant. of Argeles, on the W side of the gulf of Lyons, a little to the N of Cape Bearn. Pop. in 1841, 1,305. It is a place of considerable commerce and coasting-trade. The chief exports are the wines of Masden, oil, and grain.

PORT-WALTHALL, a village of Cheshirefield co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the Appomattox river, and on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, 19 m. SSE of Richmond.

PORT-WASHINGTON, a village of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the Ohio canal and r. bank of Tuscarawas river, 78 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 269.

PORT-WILLIAM, a thriving village and seaport, on the E coast of Luce bay, Wigtonshire, 24 m. SE of Stranraer. The harbour, though small, is safe, and on all sides but the S it is well-sheltered by the land. Pop. of the village in 1792, 210; in 1836, between 400 and 500.

PORT-YARROCK, a small bay $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the village and port of Isle-of-Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

PORTACAMARO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Asti. Pop. 1,000.

PORTACELI, a chain of mountains in Spain, in the NW of Valencia, stretching from Liria to the Segorbe chain.

PORTACHUELO (CERRO DEL), a mountain ridge of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, across which the road from Bogota to Ibaque passes. It attains an alt. of 2,035 yds.

PORTACHUILLA, or PORTACOOLIA, a fishing-village and harbour in the middle of the S coast of Clare island, co. Mayo.

PORTACLOY, a harbour on the N coast of co. Mayo. It consists of a rocky southward creek or narrow bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length, and situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Benwee-head.

PORTA D'AMPUGNANI, a village of Corsica, 21 m. SSW of Bastia. Pop. 600.

PORTADOWN, a post and market-town in co. Armagh, on the river Bann and the Ulster railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Guilford, and 21 m. SW by W of Belfast. The Bann is here navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden; and it is joined about a mile above the town by the Newry canal; so that it navigably connects the town with both Lough-Neagh on the N, and the bay of Carlingford on the S. A large proportion of the pop. both in and around the town are employed in the linen and cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1841, 2,505.

PORTAFERRY, a sea-port town in the p. of Ballyphilip, co. Down, on the E shore of the strait or entrance-channel of Lough Strangford, 23 m. SE

by S of Belfast, and 80 m. NNE of Dublin. The town consists of a small square, three streets, and a range of houses along the quay. Pop. in 1841, 2,107.

PORTAFRANKA, a marine inlet in co. Mayo, on the W coast of the Mullet peninsula, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Erris-head.

PORTAGE, a county in the NE part of the state of Ohio, U. S., containing a superficies of 643 sq. m., drained by head branches of Mahoniny river, and by branches of Cuyahoga river, and is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Mahoniny railways, and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. It has an undulating surface, but is generally fertile, and affords excellent timber. Pop. in 1853, 24,419. Its capital is Ravenna.—Also a central county of the state of Wisconsin, containing a superficies of 1,548 sq. m., generally hilly, intersected by Wisconsin river and its branches. It has a fertile soil, and contains extensive tracts of prairie and of wood. Pop. 1,250. Its capital is Plover.—Also a township of Kalamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, 68 m. SW of Lansing, drained by Portage river of the Kalamazoo, and containing in the SE several lakes. Pop. 726.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Genesee river, and 202 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by Cushequa river, and on its W frontier are the Genesee falls. The Genesee Valley canal, and Buffalo and New York city railroad pass through the township. Pop. 2,478.—Also a township of Wood co., in the state of Ohio, 83 m. NNW of Columbus, drained by Portage river and its branches. Pop. 405.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the same state, consisting of a narrow neck of land between Sandusky bay and Lake Erie, and intersected by the Sandusky and Fort Wayne railway. Pop. 377.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state, drained by the head waters of Portage river. Pop. 614.—Also a township of Summit co., in the same state, at the Portage, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, and intersected by the Ohio canal, and by the Cleveland, Tanesville, and Cincinnati railroad. Pop. 4,386.—Also a lake of Houghton co., in the same state, on Keweenaw peninsula, and which empties itself into a bay of that name, an arm of Lake Superior. It has an irregular outline, and contains two arms named Houghton and Torch lakes.—Also a river of the state of Ohio, an affluent of Lake Erie, which it enters at Port-Clinton.

PORTALEGRE, a town of Portugal, capital of a comarca, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 57 m. NE of Evora, and 15 m. ESE of Crato, on a hill, in a picturesque and fertile locality. Pop. 6,138. It is enclosed by an old wall, and possesses from its situation considerable strength. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and steep, but the houses are built with tolerable regularity, and are supplied with good water. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, the parish-churches, of which there are four, and the episcopal palace. It has also several convents, two hospitals, a college, and two seminaries. It has extensive manufactories of cloth and druggets. The trade consists chiefly in the produce in timber and fruit of the chesnut-trees, which are grown in great numbers in the environs. Pop. of comarca 30,000.—See also Porto-Alegre.

PORTALORE, a canal of the Papal states, in the delegation of Frosinone, extending a distance of about 3 m. from the canal Pie to the canal Fiume-delle-Volte, 3 m. W of Terracina. It was cut for the purpose of draining the Pontine marshes.

PORTALRUBIO, a town of Spain, in New Cas-

tile, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 9 m. NE of Huete, in a fertile plain. Pop. 400. It has manufactories of linen and of Spanish broom.

PORTANDIK, **PORTENDIK**, **PORTO - D'ADDY**, or **MARZA-GHOURA**, a port and old French settlement on the W coast of Africa, in the Sahara, 180 m. N of St. Louis, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 19'$, and W long. $16^{\circ} 10'$. The entrance to the harbour is obstructed by sandbanks, and the interior is unequal in depth, and exposed to a violent swell from the ocean. It abounds with fish, especially turtles and cod. A fort was constructed here by the French East India company, in 1724, but from the disadvantages of its situation, was speedily abandoned. It is now visited only during the gum season.—A little to the S of P. is another French settlement, distinguished as Little Portandik.

PORTARIA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 66 m. ESE of Trikala, and 3 m. NNW of Volo, finely situated near the gulf of that name. It is well-built.

PORTARLINGTON, a parliamentary borough, partly in the p. of Cloneyburk, King's co., and partly in the p. of Lea, Queen's co., on the river Barrow, and the Mountmellick branch of the Grand canal, $35\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,091; in 1841, 3,106. The town, in the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, the pleasant and urban character of a large proportion of its houses, ranks above the majority of the inland towns of the kingdom. The public buildings are not numerous, but are of an eligible description. Yet, in spite of its advantageous position on the Grand canal, and in the midst of a considerable extent of populous, agricultural country, it possesses little trade and commerce; but acquires and maintains the greater portion of its prosperity by means of the simple circumstance of having a larger number of resident gentry than almost any other town of its size in Ireland. The principal of the few appliances of manufacture are a tanyard, and tobacco, soap, and candle works. The upper bridge over the Barrow, or that which directly connects the two sections of the town, now occupies the locality of the quondam pass of Bellatride. The new limits of the parliamentary borough extend, in some points, beyond the old; but, upon the whole, they are more circumscribed; yet they include the entire town as built upon, and a small surrounding district. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1842, 200.

PORTBAIL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Barneville, and 17 m. SW of Valognes, on the English channel, on which it has a small port. Pop. 2,580. In the environs are a fort and salt-works of the same name.

PORTBURY, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W by N of Bristol. Area 3,849 acres. Pop. 648.

PORTCHESTER, or **PORTCHESTER**, a parish in Southamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Fareham, on the N side of Portsmouth harbour. Area 2,949 acres. Pop. in 1831, 739; in 1851, 728.

PORTCOON, a magnificent cave and a curious inlet of the sea, in the immediate vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, co. Antrim, Ulster. The cave possesses so great capacity upon an aqueous platform, that row-boats may penetrate it to the extent of 100 yds. The interior is of extraordinary formation, and replete with mineralogical interest. The roof and sides are composed of a sort of trap conglomerate, consisting of rounded stones, in an extremely hard basaltic cement; and the roof, as seen from the innermost recess, seems somewhat like a series of pointed arches, and occasions the whole cave to resemble the side-aisle of the nave of

a Gothic cathedral. The cave is celebrated also for a repeating or reverberating echo, similar to that of Pingal's cave, in Staffa.—The marine inlet, or little bay of P. adjoins the cave, and is formed by a remarkable whin-dyke.

PORTCROS, an island of the Mediterranean, in the group of the Hyères, about 5 m. from the coast of the French dep. of the Var, 25 m. ESE of Toulon, cant. and 16 m. SE of Hyères, to the S of a roadstead of that name, and to the W of the island of Titan, from which it is separated by a channel about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in width, and 6 m. E of the island of Porquerolles. It is nearly circular in form, but is irregular in outline. Its length from NE to SW is about 3 m., and its breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is defended by several forts, and possesses on the NE and W two good ports. The latter is defended by the island of Bagueau. This island was comprised in the group known to the ancients as the Iles d'Or.

PORTEILLE, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and Catalonia, a little to the SW of Bellegarde.

PORTEIRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-São-Francisco. It has two churches.—Also a village in the prov. of Para and district of Aquiras.

PORTEL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 24 m. SE of Evora, on a height, near the l. bank of the Adejebe, an affluent of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,758. It has a fortress, enclosing a palace, formerly the residence of the dukes of Bragança, two convents, an hospital, a Latin school, &c. The environs are fertile.

PORTEL, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the E bank of Lake Anapu, and near an outlet of Lake Pacajós, 6 m. SSW of Melgaço, and 96 m. SW of Belem. It has a parish-church and a school. It is inhabited by Indians who find their chief subsistence in fishing and the chase.

PORTELL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, partido and 15 m. SW of Morella, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 680. It has manufactories of woolen fabrics.

PORTELLADA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel and partido of Vadderobres, or Valderobres, 11 m. S of Alcaniz, in a fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Tustavins, an affluent of the Nonaspe, which here forms a fine cascade. Pop. 733.

PORTENDIK. See **PORTANDIK**.

PORTE-PLATE, a town and port of Hayti, in the dep. of the East, 120 m. NNW of St. Domingo, and 15 m. NE of Port-Republican.

PORTER, a county in the NW part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 396 sq. m., bordered on the S by Kankakee river, and drained by a branch of that river, and by Calumia river and its affluents. It is level in the S, but elevated towards the N, and contains several small lakes. It is intersected by the Michigan Central Extension, Indiana Northern, Michigan City Branch, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, and Logans port and Chicago railways. Pop. in 1850, 5,234. Its capital is Valparaiso. It contains also a village of the same name, 2 m. W of Michigan city, with a station on the Michigan Central railway.—Also a township of Van-Buren co., in the same state, 82 m. SW of Lansing. It is level and generally fertile. Pop. 444.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, 25 m. NNE of Columbus, drained by Walnut creek, and intersected by the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburgh railway.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, on Lake Ontario and the Niagara, and intersected by several creeks. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly argillaceous

loam. In its NW part is Old Fort Niagara. Pop. 2,455. It has a village named Youngstown.—Also a township and village of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, on the N side of Ossipee river, and 71 m. SW by W of Augusta. It has a somewhat hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 1,208.

PORTERIN, or **PORTERAN**, a parish in co. Roscommon, 5 m. ESE of Roscommon. Area 1,133 acres.

PORTES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 8 m. SE of Genolhac, and 11 m. NNW of Alais. Pop. 939.

PORTES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 3 m. N of Ars-en-Ré, on the N coast of the island of Re. Pop. 1,106. It has a port, consisting of a bay to the l. of the bay of Pier-d'Ars, with two artificial banks, and capable of receiving vessels of 60 tons burthen. It has extensive salt-works.

PORTET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NW of Podensac, and 13 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,830. It has a small port.—Also a village in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Bagnères-de-Luchon. Pop. 170.

PORTEVAD, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Dromard, co. Sligo, on the W side of Ballysadere bay, 44 m. NW of the town of Ballysadere.

PORTEZUOLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Cáceres, and partido of Garrobillas, on a small affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 662. It has manufactories of coarse woollen stuffs and of linen.

PORTGLENONE, a small town, partly in the p. of Tamlaghtoreilly, co. Londonderry, but chiefly in the p. of Ahoghill, co. Antrim. It stands on the river Bann, 4 m. WNW of Ahoghill. It has a little trade in conveying grain, slates, timber, and other articles by lighters on the Bann. Pop. in 1841, 990.

PORTH-CERI, or **PERTA-KERRY**, a port and parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. SW of Cardiff. Area 1,131 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 146.

PORTH-EINION, or **PORT-ERNON**, a parish in Glamorganshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Penrhys. Area 1,136 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1851, 351.

PORTHLEVEN, a small port on the coast of Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Helston. It has a solid granite pier built upon a rock at the entrance of the harbour, and a basin or reservoir within two jetties, with wharfrage on each side of the basin, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons.

PORTICI, a town of Naples, in the prov. and district and 5 m. SE of Naples, on the gulf of Naples, at the W base of Vesuvius. Pop. 5,500. It occupies a magnificent situation, and has in its vicinity numerous villas, and a royal castle, with parks and gardens adorned with the finest productions of art. The castle, which is 3 stories in height, and of great extent, was commenced by Charles-de-Bourbon in 1738. It contains some fine frescoes, taken from the walls of Pompeii, numerous paintings, and a museum of antiquities recovered from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. P. possesses also several fine churches, a Franciscan convent of great beauty, barracks, and a magnificent ribbon manufactory, erected by Ferdinand IV. On the gulf are a fine square, a mole, and a fortress. It has extensive fisheries. The environs afford excellent fruit and wine.

PORTICO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. SSW of Rocca-St. Casciano, on the Montone.

PORTIEUX, or **PORCIEUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Charmes, 15 m. W of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,132. It has several glass-works.

PORTILLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in

the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNE of Caenca, at the foot of the serra of that name, to the l. of an affluent of the Xucar. Pop. 223.—Also a town in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Leon and partido of Riano-y-la-Reina, at the foot of the Cantabrian mountains. Pop. 217.—Also a town in the prov. of Alava and partido of Salinas-de-Anana, 18 m. SW of Vittoria, amidst lofty mountains. Pop. 80. It had formerly two forts.—Also a town in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 9 m. NW of Miranda-de-Ebro, at the foot of Mount Besantes. Pop. 72.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Torrijos, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,324. It has extensive manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PORTILLO-Y-SU-ARRABAL, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Valladolid and partido of Penafiel, on the summit of a hill. Pop. 1,465. It has an ancient castle by which it is commanded, the remains of old walls and of several gates, and contains five parish-churches, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. Madder is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

PORTILLON, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the valley of the Pique, in the French dep. of the Upper Garonne, and the Val-d'Arran, in Spain, and to the SE of Bagneres-de-Luchon.

PORTIMAO, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve and comarca of Lagos. It has its source in the Serra-de-Monchique, runs SW, passes Silves, where it is joined by a river of that name; and becomes navigable to Villanova and Portimao; and a little below the latter town, throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Atlantic. It has a total course of about 27 m.

PORTISHAM, a parish in Dorsetshire, $\frac{6}{8}$ m. SW by W of Dorchester. Area 4,540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 746; in 1851, 767. These returns include the hamlets of Corfegate, Shilvington, and Waddon.

PORTISHEAD, or **PORTSHEAD**, a parish in Somersetshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Bristol, on the coast. Area, including the hamlet of North Weston, 2,388 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,084. The village of P. is much frequented as a watering-place in summer.

PORTLAND, a township and village of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the E side of the river of that name, and 13 m. S by E of Hartford. It has a level surface, and is noted for its quarries of building-stone. Pop. in 1850, 2,905.

—Also a village of Fountain co., in the state of Indiana, on the E side of Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 66 m. WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. 786.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, on the Ohio, 3 m. below Louisville, and 52 m. W by N of Frankfort. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village and port of Washington co., in Oregon, on the l. bank of Willamette river, near its junction with the Columbia, and 47 m. N by E of Salem. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town and port of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, on an elevated peninsula, at the W extremity of Casco bay, 54 m. SSW of Augusta, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 39' 52''$, W long. $70^{\circ} 13' 34''$. It is well-built, and contains several handsome edifices. Four railroads centre in the town, viz., the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth, with its extension the Portland and Kennebec, the York and Cumberland, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railways. Pop. in 1830, 12,598; in 1850, 20,815.—Also a township and village of Ionia co., in the state of Michigan, 22 m. WNW of Lansing, intersected by Grand river, here joined by Looking-glass river. It has a level surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 763.—Also a village of Callaway co., in the state of Missouri, on the N bank of the river of that name, 27 m. NE of Jefferson city.—Also a township

of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, on Lake Erie, 283 m. W by S of Albany, drained by affluents of Lake Erie, and crossed by the Buffalo and State railway. Pop. 1,906.

PORTLAND, a town of Australia Felix, in the co. of Normanby, on the E side of Portland bay, 50 m. W of Warramsbool, and 200 m. WSW of Melbourne, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 20' 45''$, E long. $9^{\circ} 36' 22''$. It is rapidly rising in importance.

PORTLAND, **TEA-HOURA**, or **WAI-KOUA**, an island of New Zealand, to the S of Tera-kako peninsula, by which Hawk bay is enclosed on the NE, in S lat. $39^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $178^{\circ} 12'$.

PORTLAND BAY, an extensive maritime district of Australia Felix, bounded on the E by the Western Port district and the cos. of Bourke and Grant, from the latter of which it is separated by the Leigh, and on the W by the co. of Normanby and the frontier-line of South Australia, comprising an area of 10,000,000 acres, and containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It is generally hilly and is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Glenelg, Wannon, Poiringhyjalla, and Hopkins' and Taylor's rivers. The chief ranges of mountains are the Grampians, with Victoria range and the Sarra, of which Mount William, the highest summit, has an alt. of 4,500 ft. above sea-level, and the Pyrenees. It contains numerous lakes, all remarkable for the picturesque character of their scenery. The largest is Lake Carangamite. Cape Otway, the S extremity of the district, is distinguished by a lighthouse.—Also an extensive indentation of the coast between the district of the same name and the co. of Normanby, and extending from Belfast point on the E, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $142^{\circ} 10'$, to Sir W. Grant's point, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 22' 30''$, E long. $141^{\circ} 32'$. At its entrance are Lawrence and Lady Percy's islands. It receives the waters of Fitzroy, Shaw, and Surrey rivers, and Darlot's creek. On its W shore is the township of Portland, and on the SE that of Belfast. It was discovered by Lieutenant Grant.

PORTLAND (CAPE), a headland of Van Diemen's Land, at the N extremity of the co. of Dorset, on Banks's strait, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 55'$. Fronting it is a group of islets. It has been proposed to connect Launceston in Van Diemen's Land with Melbourne and Sydney in Australia, by a submarine telegraph led across Bass's straits, between this cape and Mount Wilson in Australia. The distance from Launceston to Cape P. would be 100 m.; to Melbourne, 300 m.; to Sydney, 950 m.

PORTLAND CANAL, an inlet on the coast of NW. America, about 70 m. from its entrance, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 42'$, to its termination. Its direction is NW, and it is generally not above 3 or 4 m. broad.

PORTLAND CREEK, a small bay on the W coast of Newfoundland, 25 m. S of Port-Rich.

PORTLAND ISLE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 15 m. S of Dorchester. Area 3,555 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,619; in 1831, 2,670; in 1841, 2,852; in 1851, 5,195. These returns include the hamlet of Mallams, and the villages of Chiawell, Easton, Fortuneswell, Reform, Wakeham, and Weston. This isle—or more properly peninsula—situated opposite to Weymouth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 2 m. broad, is connected with the mainland by the Chesil-bank, a ridge of shingle 10 m. in length, and about 12 ft. high. At the S end, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 21' 24''$, W long. $2^{\circ} 26' 45''$, are two lighthouses, and near to them a remarkable cave, from which a column of water rises like a fountain. There are numerous springs of good water throughout the island. P. castle was erected by Henry VIII. Here are celebrated stone-quarries, which employ about 500 hands, and from

which St. Paul's, Westminster abbey, Westminster bridge, and many other public edifices have been built. A railway runs from the priory lands to the stone-piers. A breakwater is now in process of construction in P. bay to shelter an area of nearly 1,800 acres. The breakwater will run out from the E point of the island 1,500 ft. in an E direction, and then going off at an angle will be carried 6,000 ft. to the NE. At the angle there will be an opening of from 400 to 500 ft. for the use of steamers and small craft; but the whole work will be 7,900 ft., or 1 m. 4 furl. in length. Of this, more than 7,000 ft. will be built in from 5 to 8½ fath. depth at low water. Of the whole area there will be 1,544 acres having not less than 5 fath. average depth, and 1,072 acres with 6½ fath. average depth; thus making accommodation of the most ample kind for the largest channel-fleets and convoys known during the late war. From the extraordinary facilities which the stone quarries on the island afford for the work, and the intended employment of convict labour for quarrying the stone and loading the waggons, the estimated cost is only £560,000. A naval station at P. will protect, in conjunction with that at Dartmouth, all the intermediary points. These two stations, along with Plymouth, will complete the chain of communication, co-operation, and protection from Dover to Falmouth, a distance of 300 nautical miles. Very great benefit has already been derived from it by the coasters and vessels loading stone, 40,000 or 50,000 tons of which are annually exported. The breakwater protects them from S to SSE. In from 4 to 5 fath. good holding-ground, and with SW gales, much less roll is experienced.

PORTLAND POINT, a cape on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 17° 44'.—Also a cape in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 58° 50'.

PORTLANDVILLE, a village of Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Susquehanna, 62 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 300.

PORTLAW, a small manufacturing town in the p. of Clonagam, co. Waterford, on the rivulet Cloddagh, 1½ m. W of the river Suir, and 7 m. SE of Carrick-on-Suir. It is now a clean and prosperous town, and owes its happy change of condition wholly to its having been made the scene of Messrs. Malcomson's great experiment as to whether cotton-factories will flourish in Ireland. Pop. 3,647.

PORTLESMOUTH (East), a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. S by E of Kingsbridge. Area 2,143 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 461.

PORTLOCK'S HARBOUR, an inlet on the W side of King George the Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 44'.

PORTLOGO, a port of Western Africa, in the Timmani country of Sierra-Leone, on the northern branch of the Sierra-Leone river, in N lat. 8° 40'.

PORTLOMAN, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. NW of Mullingar. Area 2,617 acres, of which 707 acres are in Lough Owel. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1841, 427. The hill of Frewin, on the W border of the lough, has an alt. of 568 ft. above sea-level.

PORTMAGEE, a fishing-village and small harbour in the p. of Killemlagh, co. Kerry, on the S side of the S end of Valentia harbour, 1½ m. E of Bray Head.

PORTMARNOCK, a parish on the coast of co. Dublin, 2 m. SSE of Malahide. Area 2,084 acres. Pop. in 1831, 482; in 1841, 631. P. estuary commences at the village of Baldoyle, and penetrates the land 1½ m. N by W, with a main breadth of less than ½ m.; but it is nearly all dry at low-water.

PORTMOAK, a parish in Kinross-shire, on the E side of Loch-Leven. Area 6,404 Scottish acres. West Lomond-hill, occupying a large part of the

area in the NE, extends in a ridge whose summit-line is from 1½ m. to 2½ m. distant from the E side of Loch-Leven; and attains an extreme alt. of about 1,030 ft. above sea-level. Excepting three hamlets, the only other village besides that which gives name to the p. is Kinnesswood. Both villages are about 5 or 6 furl. from the E side of Loch-Leven, and mutually distant about a mile. They contain respectively 500 and 315 inhabitants. Pop. of the p. 1,550.

PORTMORE, or **BEG (LOUGH)**, a lake in co. Antrim. It lies a ½ m. S and E of the nearest parts of Lough Neagh, 2½ m. SW of the village of Glenavy. It is nearly circular in outline; and covers an area of 283 acres within the p. of Ballinderry, and 342 acres within the p. of Glenavy. It is stored with pike, bream, trout, perch, roach, and eels, and is frequented by a variety of wild fowl. On the flat shores of this lake are the prostrate ruins of P. castle, erected in 1664 by Lord Conway; either within the walls of this castle, or on a sequestered spot in the lake called Sally island, the learned and pious Jeremy Taylor, chaplain to Charles I., and bishop of Dromore, and of Down and Connor, found a retreat during the protectorate of Cromwell, and composed some of his celebrated and justly admired works.—Also a small fishery-harbour in the p. of Cloncha, co. Donegal, near Malin-head, the N extremity of Ireland.

PORTMUCK, a small harbour in the p. of Island-Magee, co. Antrim, situated under cover of the little island of Muck, 2½ m. ESE of the entrance to Lough Lame.

PORTNACROSS, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Glencollumbhill, co. Donegal, near Teilen-head.

PORTNAHALLA. See **BALLYCASTLE**, co. Mayo.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing-village at the SW extremity of Islay, picturesquely situated in a sheltered and rocky nook of a tempestuous bay at the point of the peninsula of the Rinns, 24 m. SW of Port-Askaig. It consists of about 60 slated houses; and is protected by an island across the entrance of the bay, on which a lighthouse stands in N lat. 55° 24', and W long. 6° 29'; elevated 150 ft. above high water.

PORTNASON, a village in the p. of Innismacsaint, co. Donegal, between Ballyshannon and Bundoran.

PORTNESCULLY, a parish in co. Kilkenny, upon the river Suir, 5½ m. W by N of the city of Waterford. Area 2,452 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,121.

PORTNEUF, a settlement of Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 20 m. SW of Quebec.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which has its rise from a small lake in the range of mountains which runs into the interior from Quebec, and falls into the St. Lawrence, about 35 m. above Quebec. The banks on each side are high and well wooded. The stream is precipitated through so many rapids as to render it impassable for any sort of boat, however light.

•••**PORTO**.—Several articles beginning with this term, will be found under the word that follows.

PORTO, a small town of the Papal states, near the r. bank of the W branch of the Tiber, 10 m. SW of Rome.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. ESE of Orense, near the source of the Virey. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Como.

PORTO-ALEGRE, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 780 m. SW of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is situated on rising ground, on the l. bank of the Jacuhi, commanding a fine view of the confluence of the Cahí, Sinos, and Gravatahi with that river, and 20 m. above its entrance into Lake Patos. Pop. 12,000. It is well and

regularly built, and its principal streets are paved. It possesses several handsome churches, several schools for the higher departments of education, as well as those for elementary branches, and a well-endowed hospital. It formerly possessed a flourishing trade, but has declined in importance since the civil war of 1835. This town owes its foundation to a colony from the Azores, who settled in the locality in 1743.—Also a small maritime town in the prov. of Bahia and comarca of Caravellas, 135 m. SSW of Porto-Seguro, near the entrance of the Mucuri into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,000. It has a church and a primary school, and carries on an active coasting trade, consisting chiefly in flour, flax, and timber. The houses are low and generally thatched. The district produces mandioc, millet, rice, flax, and timber, and has a mine of iron.—Also a town in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a mountain of the same name, and on a lake, 180 m. W of Natal, and 6 m. W of the Rio-Appodi. Pop., chiefly of European extraction, 4,000. The situation of the town is extremely picturesque, and from its elevation, salubrious, but in itself it possesses little to attract. It consists of a straggling group of thatched dwellings, generally low and destitute of symmetry. The parish-church and the town-house—the lower story of which is used as a prison—are the only buildings it possesses worthy of notice.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and parish of Pacanha, 60 m. SE of the town of that name, on the Saçabi. It has a church and a primary school.

PORTO-BELLO, a port of New Granada, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour, in N lat. 9° 32', W long. 79° 38'. The town was founded by order of Philip II., who directed the settlers at Nombredios or Bastimentos to remove to this spot in 1584, on account of its admirable situation for commerce. It stands on the side of a ridge of hills which encircles the harbour, and consists of a principal street extending along the shore, and crossed at right angles by several others which ascend the side of the mountain. It contains two squares, two churches, two convents, a custom-house, and some other public buildings. At the E end of the town, in the quarter called Guinea, are the habitations of the Negro portion of the pop. The houses are chiefly of wood, with a few of stone, and the place has greatly decayed during the last fifty years. The heat is excessive; and this disadvantage of climate is increased by the city being hemmed in on all sides by high hills, which are covered with dense foliage. The country in the neighbourhood is thinly inhabited.—The entrance of the harbour is defended by a castle on Todo-Fierro point, between which and Point Farnesio the channel is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. The harbour extends inward $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. The N shore is clean, but the S side is covered with dangerous shoals, so that vessels are obliged to keep near the castle. Opposite to the town on the NW, is another small and secure bay where vessels are careened. A small river called the Cascajal, which discharges itself into the harbour near the town, is salt to the distance of a quarter of a league from its estuary.—This harbour was first discovered by Columbus in 1502, who gave it its present name. P. was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died, in a subsequent voyage, in its harbour. It was taken and plundered by the buccaneer John Morgan, but was ransomed for a large sum. In 1739, Admiral Vernon, with 6 ships, entered the harbour, and made himself master of the place, after demolishing the forts. He afterwards bombarded Carthagena, and took Chagres, near the mouth of the river of that name. The present pop.

of P. is inconsiderable, being chiefly Negroes and Mulattoes, with about 20 white families, and the garrisons of the forts.

PORTO-BELLO, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and comarca Do-Norte, in S lat. 27° 8', W long. 48° 44'. Pop. 2,000. It was originally a village named Garonpas, on a bay of that name. It has a church, a primary school, and a good port. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, producing mandioc, rice, millet, and sugar, in great abundance. To the W of the town are a lake and river named Garonpas, both of which abound with fish.

PORTO-DA-BEZERRA, a considerable town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, at the confluence of the Corrego-Rico with the Paracatu, and 33 m. E of the town of that name. It has a custom-house for the protection of the diamond-mines, and possesses an active trade.

PORTO-BUFALETO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Livenza, 20 m. ENE of Treviso.

PORTO-CABELLO. See CABELLO.

PORTO-DA-CACHOEIRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 3 m. below Lorena, on the Parahiba.

PORTO-DAS-CAIXAS, a considerable town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Itaboraí, finely situated on the r. bank of the Rio-da-Aldeia, an affluent of the Macacu. It has an extensive entrepot trade in coffee and sugar.

PORTO-CALVO, or **BOM-SUCCESSO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Macayo, on the Manguepe, 18 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. 8,000, chiefly white. It has a church. Cotton and sugar form the chief productions of the locality.

PORTO-DE-CAM, a fort on the W coast of Portugal, 6 m. NNW of Viana.

PORTO-DAS-CANOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Piracicaba, 84 m. E of Cahitá.

PORTO-CANSADO, a harbour on the NW coast of Africa, in N lat. 28° 2', E long. 12° 14'. Its entrance is narrow, but it widens inside into a kind of lagoon.

PORTO-DO-CAPITAO, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Rio-Magé, at the confluence of the Rio-do-Capitão.

PORTO-CONTE, a small port on the W coast of Sardinia, in the prov. of Capo-di-Sassari, 9 m. W of Alghero.

PORTO-D'ERCOLE. See ERCOLE (PORTO D').

PORTO-FARINA, a port of Tunis, at the mouth of the river Mejerdah, which spreads here into a large pond or lake, forming an excellent harbour. It is supposed to be the ancient *Ruscicon*, and is called by the modern inhabitants Garel-Mailah, or 'the Cave of salt.'

PORTO-FELIZ, a small mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 8 m. WNW of the town of that name, comarca and 17 m. WNW of Hytu, on the l. bank of the Tieté. Pop. 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood. It has a parish-church and a port. The surrounding district produces sugar in great abundance, and pastures large numbers of cattle. Rum is extensively manufactured in the locality.

PORTO-FERRAJÓ. See FERRAJÓ (PORTO).

PORTO-FINO. See FINO (CAPE).

PORTO-DA-FOLHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, and comarca of Villanova-do-Santo-Antonio.

PORTO-GENOVESE, a port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Meis, 36 m. SSW of Satalich.

PORTO-GRANDE, a village of Brazil, in the

prov. of Para, on the Guama. Its port is one of the nearest to Belem, the cap. of the prov.

PORTO-GRECO, a village of Naples, situated on the coast of the peninsula of Monte-Gargano, 16 m. NW of Manfredonia.

PORTO-GRUARO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 34 m. NE of Venice, at the confluence of the Lemene and the Reghena.

PORTO-DA-GUARDA, a small port of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, on the Tubarao, 30 m. from the sea.

PORTO-IMPERIAL, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Tocantins, 9 m. S of Pontal, and 450 m. N of Goyaz. It has a church and several schools.

PORTO-DI-LAGOSCURO, a town of the Papal states, situated on the Po, 3 m. N of Ferrara.

PORTO-LONGONE, a strongly fortified town, situated on a peninsula on the E coast of the island of Elba, 4 m. SE of Porto-Ferraio, in N lat. 42° 46'. It is defended by a castle on a projecting and almost inaccessible rock. Pop. 2,800, chiefly fishermen.

PORTO-MADERA, a harbour on the E coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape-de-Verd islands. The entrance is narrow, between two steep rocks, but has from 6 to 9 fath. water, and within is secure, with a bottom of sand or clay.

PORTO-MAGGIORE, a small town of the Papal deleg. of Ferrara, on a stream flowing into the lagoons of Comacchio, 25 m. NE of Bologna.

PORTO-DAS-MANGUEIRAS, a small port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and p. of Inhauma, in the bay of Nitherohi.

PORTO-MAURIZIO, a small fortified town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Genoa, 1 m. SW of Oneglia, and 2½ m. ENE of San-Lorenzo. Pop. 4,000. It has a harbour and some trade.

PORTO-DE-MOZ, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. SW of Ourem. Pop. 2,200.—Also a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Xingu, 12 m. above its junction with the Amazon, and 250 m. W of Belem. Pop. 4,000. It has a parish-church.

PORTO-DE-NAOS. See Naos.

PORTO-NOVO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Vigo, on the N coast of a small bay.—Also a port of Benin, in Western Africa, 30 m. S of Aridiah.

PORTO-NOVO, called by the Hindus *PARAN-GURPET*, and by the Mussulmans *MAH-MOUD-BENDER*, a port of the S of India, in the Carnatic, 36 m. S of Pondicherry. When we first became acquainted with this place it was in the possession of the Mahrattas; in 1684 the British obtained permission to carry on a free trade at this port. The Dutch and French subsequently erected factories here. It possesses a small river, the Vellar, which boats can enter without fear of the surf, and it is esteemed the safest port on the Coromandel coast. In 1781, the British gained a victory over Hyder Aly in the vicinity of this place.

PORTO-PALERMO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 23 m. NW of Delvino, in N lat. 40° 2'.

PORTO-PARADISO, a harbour on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, in N lat. 36° 25'.

PORTO-DAS-PEDRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, comarca of Macayo, on the l. bank of the embouchure of the Mangape, by which it is divided from the district of Porto-Calvo. Pop. 3,000. It is situated about mid-distance between Alagoas and Santo-Agostinho. The culture of cotton and of sugar form the chief objects of local industry.

PORTO-PRAYA. See Praya.

PORTO-DI-PRIMARO, a small port of the States

of the Church, in the deleg. of Ferrara, at the influx of the Po-di-Primaro into the Adriatic, 9 m. N of Ravenna.

PORTO-RE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 4 m. SSE of Buccari, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Quarnero, in N lat. 45° 16'. It has a small harbour. Pop. 1,100.

PORTO-REAL, a missionary station of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Penedo, on the l. bank of the Rio-Sao-Francisco. In 1841 it contained about 200 inhabitants, who employed themselves chiefly in agriculture.

PORTO-RECANATI, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. NE of Macerata, at the embouchure of the Potenza, in N lat. 43° 26'.

PORTO-RICO, or **PUERTO-RICO**, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Spain, and the fourth in size of the Antilles, situated 60 m. to the E of Hayti, having its NE point in N lat. 18° 24', W long. 65° 39'; and its SE in N lat. 17° 58', W long. 68° 52'. It is 95 m. in length from E to W, and 37 m. in breadth. Its area is estimated at 3,750 sq. m. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well-watered by streams from the mountains, which are in some instances navigable for a few miles. A range of lofty mountains, covered with fine forests, intersects the island throughout its whole length, and in one point attains an alt. of 3,678 ft., and is often covered with snow. Its soil is rich and productive. Its meadows also are very rich, and feed large herds of cattle, originally imported from Old Spain. In 1840, about 110,000 acres were under cultivation, of which 15,000 were in sugar-canes. The N part of the island, which is the most barren, is said to contain mines of silver and gold, and gold-dust is found in the sands of the rivers. There are two salt-ponds on the island, which yield about 157 tons of salt annually; coal has also been found. The island produces all the different fruits which are common in the West Indies. The woods are stored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is reared in abundance, and the coasts afford abundance of fish. A breed of dogs which the Spaniards originally brought over to America for hunting the defenceless inhabitants, is said to be still found here. The principal articles of export are sugar, rum, molasses, dye-woods, cattle, hides, cotton, cassia, coffee, tobacco, mastic, salt, oranges, lemons, ginger, and sweetmeats. The revenue of the island in 1834 was £234,000. The exports in 1843 and 1846 were as follows:

	1843.	1846.	Value.
Rum,	28,331 dolls.	653 hbds.	
Cotton,	56,088	294,863 lbs.	47,178 d.
Sugar,	2,486,594	87,740,014 lbs.	3,070,900
Coffee,	774,649	10,473,886 lbs.	628,433
Hides (377,238 No.),	45,579	689,973 lbs.	62,097
Cattle (3,623 No.),	86,351	4,510 No.	
Molasses,	342,017	3,444,152 galls.	
Other produce,	44,660	...	
Corn,	32,418	...	
Tobacco,	298,125	3,934,538 lbs.	158,247

An official publication, the *Balanza Mercantil*, furnishes a variety of interesting statistical details connected with the trade of the island for the years 1845 and 1846. From the general results it appears that the total value of goods imported in 1846 amounted to 5,550,589 dollars, against 6,094,887 d. in 1845, thus establishing a decrease of 544,298 d. The total value of exports in 1846 amounted to 5,369,019 d., against 6,257,699 d. in 1845, again establishing a decrease of 888,679 d. On a comparison of the two items of imports and exports for 1846, it will be seen that there is a difference in favour of the former of 181,569 d. In explanation of the decrease in the exports during the latest period,

it is stated that it was occasioned by the unfavourable influence of the dry weather upon the cotton, sugar, and tobacco crops, and that, notwithstanding there had been an increase in the quantity of coffee produced, it was far from being equal to the loss sustained upon the other articles.

The import-trade of the island is represented as distributed in the following manner, the value of the merchandise received from each country being specifically set forth:

	1845.	1846.
Spain and the adjacent islands,	743,119 dols.	843,954 dols.
Cuba,	509,790	167,092
The Antilles,	2,501,337	2,935,505
United States,	110,185	1,018,711
Austria,	1,334	...
Brazil,	685,115	249,128
Bremen and Hamburg,	103,751	10,665
Sardinia,	20,533	...
France,	36,065	49,142
England,	47,689	30,098
Canada and Newfoundland,	55,392	70,808
Venezuela,	279,571	195,482

Among the leading articles of import in 1846, were cotton manufactures to the value of 783,801 d.; woollen manufactures, 67,644 d.; drapery goods, 438,587 d.; silk goods, 95,419 d.

The export trade is described on the same principle, and the subjoined table exhibits at a glance its general results:

	1845.	1846.
Spain and the adjacent islands,	1,393,395 dols.	712,542 dols.
Cuba,	42,866	45,861
The Antilles,	354,838	235,954
United States,	1,987,073	1,644,636
Austria,	13,427	53,166
Belgium,	28,364	10,648
Brazil,	1,425	...
Bremen and Hamburg,	352,569	398,974
Sardinia,	147,465	132,327
Denmark,	117,929	90,795
France,	635,872	1,043,439
Holland,	14,934	4,499
England,	946,422	584,872
Canada and Newfoundland,	211,494	303,209
Venezuela,	9,680	8,000

The pop. of the island in 1802 was 163,192; in 1836, 357,086, of whom 188,869 were Whites and Creoles, and 41,818 slaves. The English and N. American pop. in 1836 was 327; the French, 1,474.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was at the time supposed to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The Spaniards exterminated the whole inhabitants, and for more than three centuries this island was a penal colony of Spain, and its trade was virtually prohibited. In 1815, however, a more salutary code of laws was enacted.

PORTO-RICO (SAN JUAN-DE), the capital of the above island, situated on a peninsula on the N coast. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. The streets cross each other at right angles, and the town is well-drained and healthy. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor. The lighthouse, on the Morro, is in N lat. 18° 29', W long. 66° 6'. The harbour has now a less depth of water than in 1793. Flinter estimates the pop. at 30,000. This town was founded in 1514. In 1594 it was in a very flourishing state, when it was attacked by Sir Francis Drake, who destroyed all the ships in the harbour. In 1597 it was taken and plundered by the earl of Cumberland.

PORTO-DO-RIO-GRANDE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Araguaia, near the confluence of the Tesouras, and about 105 m. NW of Goyaz.

PORTO-SALVO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Marajo-Acu, and opposite the town of Codé.

PORTO-SAN-STEFANO, a town and port of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, 6 m. WSW of Or-

bitello. Pop. in 1840, 2,578, chiefly employed in fishing.

PORTO-SANTO, a small island 26 m. NE of Madeira, to which it forms a species of appendage, in N lat. 33° 5', W long. 16° 19', about 8 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. Its highest summit has an alt. of 1,600 ft. Its pop. has been stated at 6,000; but probably does not amount to 2,000, many of whom are of the very lowest class, the island being used as a place of banishment from Madeira. It has an excellent harbour of the same name, in which ships may lie in perfect security against all winds except the SW. It produces about 1,500 pipes of wine annually, besides grain, oranges, orchilla weed, honey, and wax. It is overrun with an incredible number of rabbits, and there are no trees of any kind upon it, with the exception of four or five palm-trees near the port.

PORTO-DOS-SAVEIROS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Iguaçu, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish-church.

PORTO-SCUS, or PORRO-SECCO, a small town of Sardinia, near Cape Cagliari, 36 m. W of Cagliari. It occupies the site of the ancient *Caucana*.

PORTO-SEGURO, the capital of an old prov. of Brazil, now embraced in that of Bahia, situated on the coast, in S lat. 16° 26', E long. 41° 23', on the l. bank of the Rio-Buranhen. It is irregularly and badly built, and has no public buildings of importance. The port is formed by a ledge of rocks, which runs from an extended point of the main about 1 m. out, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. The depth of water is only from 10 to 11 ft., except within the mouth of the river, where it increases to 18 ft. The pop., in number about 3,000, including slaves and Indians, is mainly employed in a fishery off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos, where a large fish of the salmon species is procured for the Bahia market.

PORTO-DE-SOUZA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, near the confines of that of Minas-Geraes, on the S bank of the Rio-Doce, in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores.

PORTO-TIGANI, a port on the S coast of the island of Samos, in N lat. 37° 44'.

PORTO-TORRES, a port of the island of Sardinia, 9 m. NNW of Sassari, in N lat. 40° 50'.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a town on the E coast of the island of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 41° 35', 33 m. SE of Ajaccio. It has an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet, and is well defended by forts; but the situation is unhealthy by reason of extensive salt-marshes in the vicinity.

PORTO-VENERE, a commodious port of Continental Sardinia, situated on a peninsula at the E extremity of the gulf of Spezzia, 5 m. S of Spezzia, in N lat. 44° 5', and E long. 9° 53'. Pop. of the com. and town, 2,200, chiefly fishermen.

PORTO-VERMELHO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the l. bank of Lake Tigris.

PORTOBELLO, a *quoad sacra* parish and burgh on the coast of the frith of Forth, Edinburghshire. It comprehends only the town of P., and its immediate environs; and is somewhat more than 1 m. in length, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme breadth.—The town of P. is situated on the shore of the frith of Forth, 3 m. E of Edinburgh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leith, and the same distance from Musselburgh. Previous to 1762 the ground on which it stands, and the rich, fertile, and highly cultivated lands in its vicinity, were an unenclosed and unproductive waste called the Figgatetwhina, covered with tall furze, and thin and stunted herbage. The present town is but partially compact or continuous; and, in most of its street-lines, is not completely edified. The whole,

including both real and projected, forms a belt along the margin of the beach 7 furl. in length, by from 200 to 350 yds. in breadth, with one large and several smaller projections from the landward side into the interior. The expanse of beach between high and low water mark, consists of the finest and purest debris, and, sloping with a slow and almost insensible gradient, has an average breadth of very nearly half-a-mile. Facilities, in the shape of wheeled machines, exist for carrying bathers over the inconvenience of the very slow descent. P., in spite of its name, is no sea-port, and neither has, nor probably ever will have, any sea-ward trade. The manufactories of the town consist of brick-works, potteries, a glass-work, a soap-work, a lead-work, and a mustard manufactory. The number of persons employed in these works is estimated at between 500 and 600. Communication is maintained with Edinburgh by coaches, and by the North British railway, which passes immediately behind the town. P. unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of par. burgh in 1851, 3,497. Constituency in 1840, 232; in 1850, 244. The par. boundaries include the village of Joppa. Pop. in 1821, of the whole district, 1,912; in 1831, 2,731; in 1841, 3,585, of whom 3,201 resided in the town of P.

PORTOBELLO, a village in the p. of St. Peter, co. Dublin, strictly suburban to Dublin. It contains a barrack and the passenger basin of the Grand canal, and stands 1 m. S by W of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1841, 287.

PORTOLE, a town of Austrian Illyria, 21 m. SSE of Trieste. Pop. 2,300.

PORTON, or **PURTON**, a chapelry in Idmiston p., Wilts, 5 m. NNE of Salisbury. Pop. in 1851, 163.

PORTOPIN, a small port on the SW side of the island of Majorca, 2 m. S of Palma.

PORTRANE, or **PORTERHAN**, a parish on the coast of co. Dublin, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Swords, including the island of Lambay, and containing part of the village of Donabate. Area 2,185 acres, of which 595 acres are in Lambay island. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1841, 780. P. estuary separates it from the p. of Lusk on the N, and penetrates the land to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., with an extreme breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but it is nearly all dry at low water, and, in common with the p. itself, it is crossed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway.

PORTREE, a parish of Inverness-shire, comprising a district on the E coast of the island of Skye, including the islands Raasay and Ronay. It is 18 m. long, and 12 m. broad, and contains 41,400 acres. The principal bays are Loch-Portree, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N extremity; Loch-Sligichan, 7 m. farther S; and Loch-Inord, at the S extremity. Each of these is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. At the head of Loch-P. rises the monarch-mountain of the parish, called Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, or 'Fingal's sitting-place,' which attains an alt. of more than 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 3,441; in 1851, 3,577.—The village and port of P. is distant 25 m. from Broadford, and 80 m. from Tobermory. It stands at the head of Loch-P., on the face of a steep and wooded acclivity. It consists of little more than a score of houses. Its natural harbour, which is quite land-locked, can accommodate several hundred sail, and has a fast clayey bottom. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORTROE, a village in the p. of Castletownarra, co. Tipperary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S and E of the nearest parts of Lough Derg, and 6 m. W by N of Nenagh. Pop. in 1841, 447.

PORTRUSH, a small port in the p. of Ballywillin,

co. Antrim, 3 m. ENE of Port-Stewart, at the extremity of a narrow rocky peninsula, which projects $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the adjacent coast-line to the vicinity of the rocky islets called the Skerries. The small cove which constitutes the harbour is protected by a natural mole of basaltic rock. The harbour, which has been provided with piers, and artificially enlarged, affords accommodation to vessels of the largest class, and has 20 ft. of water at the lowest ebb of spring tides. It is the nearest Irish port to Glasgow and Greenock. Pop. in 1841, 630.

PORTSALLAGH, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Lower Moville, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Innishowen-head, in co. Donegal.

PORTSBURGH (EASTER and WESTER), two suburbs, or rather portions of Edinburgh, architecturally incorporated with the old town, and included in the parliamentary and police boundaries. See EDINBURGH.

PORTSEA, an island, parish, and town on the coast of Hampshire.—The island comprehends the parishes and towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, a small part of Wymering, and an extra-parochial tract running along the margin of Langstone harbour. It is fortified along the N by extensive military works called the Lines; at the point of its SE promontory, by Cumberland fort; along the S, by Southsea-castle and several batteries; and on the W, by the powerful defences of the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth. Excepting ferries, its means of communicating with the mainland were limited till of late to two bridges, one for entrance, the other for departure, and both secured by a triple entrenchment; but they now include, in addition, a floating-bridge at Portsmouth, a suspension-bridge, and the viaduct of the Portsmouth and London railway. Area 7,806 acres, including Portsea-Guildable. Pop. in 1801, 33,226; in 1851, 72,096.—The parish of P. constitutes much the larger portion of the island; and is all included within the par. limits of the borough of Portsmouth.—The town is situated on Portsmouth harbour, immediately N of Portsmouth town, 18 m. S by E of Southampton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of London. It consists of two parts, the one walled and the other suburban. The walled part is separated from Portsmouth, on the S, by a creek, and is washed on the W and N sides by the waters of the harbour. An extensive ravelin at the head of the dividing creek connects the works with those of Portsmouth. More than one-third of the area within the walls is occupied with the naval dock-yard. A long bridge crossing the creek preserves the communication with Portsmouth. The suburb is strictly compact with the town of Portsmouth; and forms two of the three ultramural wards into which the suburban district of the borough is divided. The dock-yard—more fully described in article PORTSMOUTH—has a mean breadth of about 2,000 ft., covers a space of 100 acres, and contains, besides other buildings, the commissioner's house, residences for its own officers, the royal naval academy, and ranges of storehouses and workshops for almost every article required in ship-building. Its sea-wharf wall extends 3,500 ft. along the shore; its great basin, 380 ft. long, 260 ft. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, is entered from the centre of the wharf wall, and sends off six dry docks, each capable of receiving first-rate ships; and its other capacities are a double dock for frigates, and a series of building-slips, some of which are for the largest sized vessels. The number of workmen simultaneously employed has sometimes been 5,000; and, even in times of peace, upwards of 2,000. The Old Gun wharf, occupying a tongue of land at the entrance of the creek which separates P. from Ports-

mouth, contains various ranges of building with naval and military stores, &c., and handsome residences for the various officers in charge of the wharf and the ordnance. Near the Gun wharf stands the King's-mill, designed to supply the Victualling-office on the Portsmouth side with flour for the bakery. For further notices of Portsea, see PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSHANGAN, or PORTNESHANGAN, a parish in co. Westmeath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Mullingar. Area 3,635 acres, of which 904 acres are in Lough Owel. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1841, 546.

PORTSKEWETT, PORTSCUETT, or PORTH-ISCOED, a parish in Monmouthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Chepstow. Area 1,779 acres. Pop. in 1851, 187.

PORTSLADE, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Brighton. Area 2,006 acres. Pop. in 1851, 733.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port and parl. borough in the co. of Southampton, at the SW corner of Portsea island, by railway 14 m. S by E of Southampton, and 95 m. SW of London. It consists of a walled town, and a western and an eastern suburb. The walled town measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf.; and is bisected NE through its middle, by the High-street, 3 furl. in length. Its fortifications completely begird it; and are in high repair and of great strength. An ultra-mural line of fortification extends along the beach from the town to Southsea-castle, a distance, of nearly 1 m.; constituting a noble curved terrace, planted with elms, and forming a delightful promenade. The western suburb communicates with the town through Quay-gate, and, with Portsea, by a road which skirts the walls, and passes between the King's-mill and the Gun wharf. This suburb is the seat of the town's commerce. Adjoining it is a sheltered bay forming a natural harbour, appropriated to merchant-vessels, with an excellent quay and suitable accompaniments. The eastern suburb is contiguous, on the N, with the suburb of Portsea. The government-house, at the grand parade, is said to have been originally a Maison-de-Dieu, or hospital. The houses of the lieutenant-governor and the port-admiral, in the High-street, are commodious structures. The marine and military barracks contain accommodations for three regiments of foot. The victualling-office for the navy extends from end to end of St. Thomas'-street, with other extensive ranges of building for the bakery, &c. The dock-yard, the new and old gun wharves, the queen's-mill, &c., are at PORTSEA—which see. Near the government-house, is the chapel of the garrison. The custom-house, situated in Broad-street, the chief thoroughfare of the western suburb, is a large and commodious edifice. The convict prison is situated at the SE boundary wall of the dock-yard, with which it has means of egress and ingress for the convicts employed in that establishment. It is constructed to accommodate about 1,000 prisoners; and the object of this substitution of a prison for hulks is understood to be the necessity for exercising a larger amount of discipline and authority over the convicts than is possible on board ship. The plan of the new building comprises an E and W wing, between which are situated kitchens, cooking, washing, and other domestic offices. To the N of these is a chapel, and to the E the residences of the governor, chaplain, and other officers. The whole of the buildings are of brick, and are surrounded by lofty walls. The W wing is 292 ft. long, the E wing 236, both being 36 ft. wide. There are four tiers of cells, each cell 7 ft. by 4, and 7 ft. in height, on both sides of a corridor which runs down the centre of each wing. The church has a modern tower 120 ft. high, which forms a good land-mark for seamen. A suspension bridge was proposed in 1840, to be

thrown over the Haslar lake at the town. A floating bridge similar to those at Devonport, &c., was recently projected to communicate with Gosport. P., excepting its eastern suburb, which is in the parish of Portsea, forms a parish with an area of 172 acres, and a pop. in 1851, exclusive of military, of 8,218. The parl. and new municipal borough comprehends the whole of the parishes of P. and of Portsea, and all Portsmouth harbour. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1851, was 72,096. Electors in 1837, 1,561; in 1848, 2,189. The average aggregate revenue of the corporation for several years, ending in 1832, was £1,922. The revenue in 1840 was £4,140; in 1850, £4,278.

Harbour and Docks] Portsmouth harbour more amply combines spaciousness with security than any other in the kingdom. Though less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide at the narrowest part of its entrance, it gradually expands to an extreme breadth of about 4 m., and has an extreme length of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its outline is varied by headlands and creeks, and it is so thoroughly landlocked that even during violent storms vessels ride here in perfect security. Horses, Pews, and Whale islands cover three small bays within the harbour; but everywhere the waters are so free from impediment, that even a ship of the largest size may make sail in any state of the tide. The current of ebb, being much stronger than that of flood, prevents any serious accumulation of sand, and keeps the entrance free and open. Yet the depth of the channel at the mouth, in low water spring tides, is only 124 ft.; and the width at the same place, between the buoys, is only about 80 yds.; so that first-rate ships, or large steam-packets which draw 17 ft. of water, occasionally cannot enter. The dock-yard, in 1712, had an area of 66 acres; it has now an area of 118 acres.—Among the principal buildings in the dock-yard is the royal naval college, a handsome building, in the form of the letter H, founded by George II. for 70 students. It was much improved and enlarged in the reign of George III. It was the object of the college formerly was to educate youths for the naval service; but this function has lately ceased, or at least been suspended. It was re-opened upon the basis of its new constitution on the 24th of December, 1838; and now, instead of training youths as naval cadets, officers bearing the rank of mates are there educated and examined as candidates for the rank of lieutenant. Besides these young officers in their elementary career as naval men, the establishment includes 24 officers on half-pay for the prosecution of their studies to higher proficiency than their early education led to; and to these have been added lately 3 masters. Cadets for the artillery companies also are educated at the college. The subjects of study are mathematics, steam, gunnery, and fortification. Connected with this establishment is the Excellent, naval gunnery ship. The governor is the first lord of the Admiralty for the time being. The central school of mathematics and naval construction is a neat building, 176 ft. in length, 45 ft. in breadth, and 36 ft. in height. In 1843 the Admiralty formed a new plan for the superior education of a select number of shipwright apprentices, with a view to their scientific qualification for officers in the dock-yards. The same building is used for the purpose; but this school is quite distinct from the royal naval college, and is materially different from the late school of naval architecture. Immediately in the rear of the above building is a laboratory, erected in 1845 for the use of the chemical assistant of the dock-yard. This department is connected with the educational establishments of the dock-yard, for the students of the central school are taught the elements of chemical science and the methods of manipulation. One of the most interesting departments of labour in the dock-yard is the wood-mills, in which the block machinery is situated. The machinery is so complete, and yet so simple, that it does not require skilled artificers to use it, labourers exercising ordinary care being competent to perform the work at the machinery. Four men are employed in making the shells, and these can make as many with the machinery as 50 men could make by hand. All the shells of blocks made by the machinery are finished or smoothed by hand labour. There are 19 men employed in the blockmaking department. From the time that the dock-yard establishment began to present the means of greater service to the navy, after the middle of the seventeenth century, attention was increasingly directed towards an extension of those means, and storehouses and docks were constructed with that object.—The following table contains the dimensions of the docks, with the dates of their construction:—

No. of dock	Length at bottom.		Length at top.		Width at bottom.		Width at top.		Depth at middepth.		Date of opening.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
1	228	3	254	1	33	4	82	9	26	94	Before 1725
2	231	7	253	4	35	2	89	2	31	84	1802 or 1803
3	228	24	264	1	27	7	90	10	32	8	1808
4	306	14	229	9	34	3	84	8	26	3	1772

5	204	11	227	7	34	2	85	6	35	0	Before 1725
6	190	2	223	5	31	11	83	3	33	7	
7	263	0	293	0	35	0	100	0	32	0	1849
8	280	9	295	2	36	0	88	0	26	1	1850

The water below the level of the ebb tide is pumped out of the docks by means of chain-pumps. About the close of the last cent., a large basin was formed, partly upon the site of an old basin, that was not sufficiently capacious for the duties of the establishment. This basin was completed in 1801, and on the 12th of June in that year it was opened, and the Britannia taken in. It occupies an area of 2 acres and 78 perches. The docks numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the table, open into the basin; that which is numbered 2 has no covering, being used to admit ships with their masts in. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, have housings to shelter the ships taken into them for repair. There are 5 slips in the yard for building new ships, all of which are housed over, to protect the ships from injurious exposure to the weather, and to render the process of seasoning more effectual whilst they are in frame. The three slips of the most recent construction are covered with corrugated galvanised iron roofs; the other slips with wooden roofs. Connected with the steam factory in this yard, is another and a more spacious basin, for the admission of steam ships and vessels requiring anything to be done to their machinery. It is 900 ft. long and 400 ft. broad, and includes an area of 6 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches. The depth of water in it at spring tides is 26 ft. 6 in. There is one dock, No. 7, opening into the W side of this basin, which is used for steam vessels; and on the E side, two other docks are in the course of construction. On the W side of the basin stands a building 587 ft. long, and 47 ft. in breadth; it was begun in 1847, and finished in 1849, and was intended for a storeroom connected with the engineering department, but has been used as a steam factory. Most of the buildings of the dock-yard are formed of brick, and are generally of good substantial construction. The duties of the ropery are performed partly by machinery and partly by hand, and they occupy 219 persons. The strands of rope are made by machinery; the ropes themselves are made by hand. The largest ropes made there are 25-inch cables; and 136 fath. is the greatest length that can be made there. About 80 men are employed in spinning twine and the lighter descriptions of work carried on in the building.—Smiths were first employed as a part of this establishment in 1726, and the officers considered that 30 tons of iron and 30 tons of coals would then be enough for the year. At the beginning of the present cent. there were 116 smiths employed in this yard. The number was gradually increased in the course of the war, until, in 1814, it had risen to 179. In 1840, they worked 10 hours a-day, and used 548 tons of iron; in 1849, the number being increased to 180, they still worked 10 hours a-day, when they used 866 tons.—The artificers of the dock-yard, in April, 1847, were formed into 8 infantry companies, in 2 battalions, 6 artillery companies, 4 boat brigades, and 1 sapper company. The number of ships and vessels taken into dock for repairs during the six years from 1805 to 1810, inclusive, were 69, 67, 70, 77, 61, and 82 respectively, which gives a mean of 71 ships and vessels docked for repair in each year. In 1851 there were about 88 ships and vessels taken into dock, nearly two-thirds of which, whether sailing vessels or steamers, were sloops and smaller vessels. Since the native forests of this country have failed of yielding a supply of timber adequate to the wants of the navy, oak and other descriptions of timber have been procured elsewhere, first on the continent of Europe, and in N. America, and more recently also in Africa, the E. and W. Indies, and S. America, and in the colonial parts of the empire in the more southern regions. The dockyard includes the following officers: A superintendent, who is a rear-admiral, and who holds his appointment for a term of 5 years; a master-attendant, and an assistant master-attendant, both of whom are masters in the navy, and who hold their appointments for a term of 5 years. These officers are charged with the care of all the ships afloat in the harbour, as to the efficiency of their moorings, and with the stowage and rigging of all ships fitted out for sea. A master shipwright and 4 assistants, two of whom are shipwright officers, a third is an engineer, who is charged with the superintendence of the machinery in his department, the fourth is a chemist, in whose duties are referred as they present themselves, and whose office included also the preparation of a half-yearly report on copper-sheathing in the navy, and the delivery of lectures on chemistry to the officers of the yard and to the students at the central school. There are 6 foremen of the yard, and 12 inspectors. There are a foreman of joiners, and 2 inspectors. Connected with the smithery are a master-smith and 2 foremen of smiths. There are also a storekeeper and a store-receiver, who are charged with the receipts, custody, and issue of stores. There is a timber inspector, under whose supervision is placed directly all the timber in charge of the storekeeper of the yard. There is a chief engineer and inspector of machinery connected with the steam-factory, and an assistant-engineer; and there is a captain of the royal engineers in charge of architectural works in the establishment. The clergyman attached to the yard is a naval chaplain, and the surgeon and assistant-surgeon are also naval officers, as likewise is the director of police. There are 29 clerks in the dockyard, viz. 3 first-class, 9 second-class, and 17 third-class clerks. The anchorage of Spithead, situated off the entrance of the harbour, is regarded as within the port.

Trade, &c.] The coasting trade is now very extensive. The import of coal increased 30 per cent.

during the years 1822-32; the import of cattle and sheep from the isle of Wight and the West of England, is such that 50,000 sheep have been brought in one year; the import of corn and other farm-produce from Ireland is large; the import trade from the continent, especially in timber and wine, is considerable; and the trade of the place as a port-of-call is very great. In 1831, the registered tonnage belonging to the port was 10,393 tons; in 1851, 13,063 tons. The number of vessels inwards from foreign ports was 189 = 22,226 tons in 1831; in 1851, 254 = 24,923 tons. The number outward to foreign ports was 56 = 1,874 tons in 1831; in 1851, 163 = 14,723 tons. The number inward coastwise, including Ireland, was 1,897 = 116,143 tons in 1831; in 1851, 1,274 = 108,698 tons. Steamboats ply daily to Southampton and the isle of Wight, and regularly to Plymouth, Falmouth, and Havre-de-Grace. The Arundel and Portsea canal commences near the middle of the suburbs of the borough, and runs eastward to a creek near the mouth of Langstone harbour. The railway communication betwixt London and P. is being rendered more direct by the execution of a line from the South-Western railway branch at Godalming, to Havant on the Brighton and P. railway.

History.] The inhabitants of Portsmouth, situated at the head of P. harbour, are said by Camden to have experienced inconvenience from the retiring of the sea from their town, and to have, in consequence, removed to Portsea island, and built P. Its importance to the interests of the rising English navy becoming clearly apparent, Edward IV. commenced, and Richard III. extended, its fortifications. From this time the town steadily acquired the strength, facilities, and consequence, which befit its destination; and in the reign of Henry VIII. became the principal naval arsenal in England. All the war-vessels which England possessed in the reign of Edward VI. amounted to only 53, and, excepting two at Deptford and one at Woolwich, they all lay at P.—seemingly recognising its dockyard as the only national one in England. The town took part with parliament in the civil wars, and was garrisoned by parliamentary troops. Since 1770 an enormous expense has been incurred in placing P. Portsea, and Gosport, in their present highly fortified condition. In Aug. 1782, the Royal George, of 100 guns, while lying calmly at anchor about a mile from the shore, was hove on one side to receive some repairs; and, when in that position, was struck by a sudden squall, and sent in about three minutes to the bottom, with her commander, Admiral Kempenfelt, upwards of 400 of her crew, and about 200 women. Her top-masts were long visible above water; and her hull was such an impediment to navigation, that large sums of money, and great artistic skill, were expended a few years ago in tearing it up and dispersing it by enormous charges of gunpowder.

PORTSMOUTH, a township and port of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the S side of Piscataqua river, 3 m. from its entrance into the Atlantic, and 41 m. E by S of Concord, in S lat. 43° 4' 35", W long. 70° 45' 50". The town, which is one of the capitals of the co., and the largest seaport in the state, is 54 m. from Boston, on the Eastern and the Portsmouth and Concord railways. Pop. in 1810, 6,934; in 1820, 7,327; in 1850, 9,739.—Also a village of Cartaret co., in the state of North Carolina, 148 m. E by S of Raleigh, on the S side of Ocrakee inlet to Pamlico sound.—Also a village of Scioto co., in the state of Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Scioto river, 83 m. S of Columbus, and on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad. Pop. in 1850, 4,011.—Also a village and port of Norfolk co., in the state of Virginia, on the W side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, 80 m. SE of Richmond, and on the Sea-board and Roanoke railway. Pop. 6,371.—Also a township and village of the state of Rhode island, 19 m. S by E of Providence. The township comprises the N part of the island and several islands in Narragansett bay. Pop. 1,833.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the island of Dominica, Little Antilles, on the NW coast, in the p. of St. John's, on Prince Rupert's bay, at the mouth of Indian river, and 21 m. NNW of Roseau.

PORTUGAL,

A kingdom in the SW of Europe, occupying the W part of the Spanish peninsula. The name *Portugal* only came into use about the 11th cent. In the Roman period there was a town called *Calle*—now Oporto—near the mouth of the Douro; and this haven having been much frequented, the ignorance of the Middle ages conferred on the surrounding region the name *Porto-Calle*, which, as the country was gradually recovered from the Moors, was yet more improperly extended to the whole kingdom. Its ancient name was *Lusitania*; but the boundaries of this ancient division of the peninsula were very different from those of modern Portugal.

Boundaries and extent.] Portugal is bounded on the N and E by Spain, and on the S and W by the Atlantic. It extends from a point opposite Cape San Maria, in 36° 57' N lat., to its most northern point upon the river Minho, in 42° 11' N lat.; and from its most eastern point upon the river Douro, in 7° 20' W long., to its most western point, Cape Roca, in 9° 40' W long. Its length from N to S is about 300 geog. or 366 English m.; and its greatest breadth somewhat more than 100 geog. or 120 English m. The superficial area has been calculated by Hassel at 1,642 German or 36,945 English sq. m. Balbi states its area at 38,800 sq. m. Antillon, upon the authority of an old map by Campomanes, estimates the surface of this kingdom at 1,933 German sq. m., and Soares de Barros—upon the same authority probably—at 1,896 German sq. m. Later estimates assign it a superficies of 2,950 sq. m. of 20 to the degree. By Lopez's map, its extent is 3,437 sq. leagues, or 22,706,880 English acres.—The following table exhibits the area in sq. m. of 20 to a degree, and pop. of the entire Portuguese dominions, as estimated in 1851:

I. CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL.

Provinces.	Districts.	Superf. in sq. m. leagues.	Pop. in 1850.
1. MINHO.	1. Vianna.	80 273	187,191
	2. Braga.	91 487	299,640
	3. Porto.	91 387	368,913
2. DOURO.	4. Aveiro.	122 178	242,991
	5. Coimbra.	111 191	256,798
	6. Braganza.	199 353	125,437
3. TRAS-OS-MONTES.	7. Villa-Real.	159 290	183,894
4. BEIRA-ALTA.	8. Viseu.	108 350	298,917
	9. Guarda.	178 351	199,634
5. BEIRA-BAIXA.	10. Castello-Branco.	227 149	139,867
	11. Leiria.	110 109	153,414
6. ESTREMADURA.	12. Santarem.	194 144	154,530
	13. Lisbon.	303 220	455,217
	14. Portalegre.	200 94	80,612
	15. Evora.	219 109	53,284
7. ALENTEJO.	16. Beja.	419 105	121,333
8. ALGARVA.	17. Faro.	180 64	141,027
		2,950 379	2,471,199

II. ISLANDS OF MADEIRA AND THE AZORES.

1. MADEIRA and POR- TO-SANTO.	Funchal.	28 46	108,464
	Eastern Azores.	34 44	97,330
2. AZORES.	Central	24 37	69,387
	Western	28 37	68,391
		124 164	343,572

III. AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Cape Verde islands,	138	28	56,738
Guinea coast, Biama, &c.,	2,000	5	4,270
Isles of St. Thomas, Prizell, &c.,	38	10	12,733
Angola, Benguela, and dependencies,	17,000	35	589,137
Mozambique and dependencies,	24,000	11	300,000
	<hr/>		
	44,176	89	992,868

IV. ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

Indian territory of Goa, Salute, Bardes, &c.	121	35	363,769
New acquisitions, Damao, Diu.	7	3	35,180
	1	1	10,795
	129	39	409,719

V. POSSESSIONS IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

Macao,	1	3	29,587
Timor islands, Solir, &c.,	2,292	3	918,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,293	6	947,887

RECAPITULATION.

I. CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL,	2,950	2,471,199
II. MADEIRA AND AZORES,	124	343,572
III. AFRICAN POSSESSIONS,	44,176	992,888
IV. ASIATIC POSSESSIONS,	120	407,719
V. POSSESSIONS IN EASTERN SEAS,	2,293	947,887
	49,672	4,163,258

Physical features.] Portugal in its general appearance has a considerable resemblance to the adjacent region of Spain, from which it is not separated by any marked natural frontier-lines. It has not, however, so great a proportion of mountains; and seems neither to be so barren as the northern provinces of Spain, nor so fertile as its southern provinces. It is perhaps, in general, more pleasant than any part of that country with which it is so closely connected. There are only two extensive plains, the larger in Alentejo, and the smaller one in Beira. The declination of upwards of four-fifths of the kingdom is to the W; the E part of Alentejo and Algarva declines towards the south. The most mountainous of the Portuguese provs. is Tras-os-Montes; but in Algarva too the flat country extends scarcely above 8 m. from the coast. Most of the mountains are barren; but a few are clothed with a fine vegetation.—The coast-line, which is extensive, is low in the N; but rises, and is indented with rocks, as we proceed S. In Beira it again flattens, and becomes sandy; in Estremadura it alternately rises and falls, and is unsafe for navigation. Under the Cabo-Espichel the shore is high, steep, and rough; in Alentejo it is low, but the adjacent sea is shallow and unsafe. From Cabo-San-Vicente, the coast rises to the E, but sinks again into sand-islands at the mouth of the Guadiana.—The principal promontories are the Cabo-Mondego at the mouth of the river of that name; the Cabo-de-Carboeiro at the point of Peniche, which must be distinguished from the promontory of the same name in Algarva; the Cabo-de-Boca, and the Cabo-Espichel on both sides of the mouth of the Tajo; the Cabo-San-Vicente, the most SW point of Europe; and the Cabo-de-Carboeiro, and Cabo-de-San-Maria, on the coast of Algarva.

Mountains.] The mountains of Portugal are all continuations of the Spanish Pyrenees, and take a W, or SW direction. They are: 1st. The Cantabrian chain, which spreads from Galicia over Tras-os-Montes and Minho, and of which the Gaviard, the highest summit, rises to 7,886 ft. It terminates at the mouth of the Vouga. All the different branches of the Cantabrian mountains in Portugal are granitic. 2d. The Guadarramas, to which chain belongs the Sierra-de-Estrella, a continuation of the Spanish Sierra-de-Gata, between the Douro and Tajo, rising to the height of 7,647 ft. according to Balbi, and 6,885 ft. according to Franzini. The Sierra-de-Cintra, which runs into the ocean at Cabo-de-Boca, is the extremity of the Guadarramas. 3d. The Sierra-de-Guadalupe, of which the principal branches are the Sierra-de-Arrabida in Estremadura, which ends in the Cabo-Espichel, and in Alentejo

the Sierra-de-Ossa and the Sierra-de-Mamede. 4th. The Sierra-Morena, which sends its branches through Algarva and Alemtejo, and ends in the Cabo-San-Vicente. In the S its vanguards terminate in the Cabo-Carboeiro and Cabo-de-San-Maria. Its highest summits do not rise above 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea; but the Picota-de-Monchique serves as a signal to navigators who have reached the Cabo-de-San-Vicente. The granitic nucleus of these mountain-chains is overlaid on the N by micaceous schist; recent limestone occupies extensive tracts.

Rivers.] The chief rivers of P. have their origin in Spain. The Tajo or Tagus flows into the sea at Lisbon, where its estuary forms the harbour belonging to that city.—The Douro, a very rapid stream, falls into the sea at Oporto.—The Guadiana has a small part of its course in this country. From the small extent of P. it is not to be expected that any river of great size can belong wholly to it. Of the streams which have their sources within the kingdom the chief seem to be the Mondego, which rises near Guarda in Beira, and falls into the sea below Coimbra; the Cadea, which runs into the Atlantic at Setuval; and the Sora, which falls into the Tagus.—No lake is found in this country which merits a description; but many small tarns occur in the mountains. There are extensive swamps on the coasts of Beira. P. abounds in mineral springs.

Climate.] The climate of P. is much more agreeable and more healthy than that of the greater part of Spain. Near Lisbon the atmosphere is so remarkably salubrious that invalids often resort thither from different nations. The heat in summer, and the cold in winter, are rendered moderate by the proximity of the Atlantic ocean. The medial degree of temp. is about 60°. The spring and summer months are usually very dry. The climate of Lisbon would be unpleasantly hot in summer but for the agreeable breezes which always spring up in the afternoon from the bar.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil of P., like that of Spain, is in general fertile. It is for the most part of a light texture, and might be easily cultivated; but the Portuguese bestow even the little toil which it needs very unwillingly and unskilfully. It is owing rather to this than to any deficiency in the soil that P. does not produce grain sufficient for its own inhabitants. Wheat and Indian corn are the species of grain most cultivated; the bread made of the latter is called *broa*, and forms the principal food of the common people. In some years sufficient grain is raised for home-consumption, and a small surplus for export. The statistical tables published in the *Esperanca*, a semi-official organ of government, in 1852, represent the annual produce of P. as averaging the following quantities:—

Grain,	1,100,000 <i>maisa</i> .	2,300,000 <i>qrs.</i>
Rice,	12,000	36,000
Lentils,	200,000	600,000
Salt,	230,000	840,000
Walnuts, almonds, &c.,	35,000	105,000
Algarva figs,	700,000 <i>arrobas</i> .	800,000 <i>cwts.</i>
Wax and honey,	81,715	90,000
Oranges and lemons,	287,176,000 dozens in 1851.	
Cattle,	5,714,666 head in 1851.	
Wine, of which that from the Douro district amounts to 100,000 pipes,	787,809 pipes.	
Oil, average of last 4 yrs.,	27,000	
Wool,	370,000 <i>cwts.</i> in 1851.	
Raw silk,	220,000 <i>lbs.</i> in 1852.	

It is unquestionable that the agricultural resources of this country have been greatly developed during the last twenty years. The quantity of wheat has increased so considerably that it is no longer necessary to admit it periodically from abroad, though of

course a contraband trade is still carried on with Spain. Above all, rice, of which great staple article of food very little, and that of very inferior quality, was produced, is now so generalized that about 40,000 *cwt.* are raised annually on the average, and equal in quality to the Venetian. The suppression of monasteries at the commencement of Donna Maria's reign released land from much of the feudalism still remaining in P., and, consequently, opened a field of improvement to the agricultural interests; and those interests have, in fact, improved in spite of the excessive tariff, contraband trade, capital at 12 per cent. per year, and high rate of internal transit; this improvement is proved by palpable facts such as the large and progressively increasing exportation of grain to England, instead of its previous importation upon no limited scale. P. was also chiefly supplied with foreign potatoes, which she now not only grows for herself, but exports largely. Amongst the laws recently promulgated, one fraught with importance is that for the establishment of *decima de reparticao*, or fixing the direct taxation in every district. A specific sum is henceforward to be levied from each of the 17 districts into which Portugal is subdivided, amounting in the aggregate to 1,220,063,420 *reis*, or £371,150, for 1854. The average annual production of the kingdom is thus estimated in the official reports on this law:

3,300,000 quarters of grain at 12s.,	£1,980,000
36,000 ditto of rice at 6s.,	9,800
600,000 ditto of lentils at 8s.,	240,000
840,000 ditto of salt at 3s.,	126,000
105,000 ditto of walnuts at 2s.,	10,500
2,871,760 boxes of oranges and lemons at 5s.,	717,940
800,000 <i>cwts.</i> of figs at 1s.,	40,000
370,000 ditto of wool at 74s.,	1,369,000
320,000 <i>lbs.</i> of silk at 15s.,	240,000
90,000 <i>cwts.</i> of wax and honey at 180s.,	810,000
787,000 pipes of wine at 60s.,	2,861,000
27,000 ditto of oil at 250s.,	827,800

£8,241,440

It is necessary to remark, that many articles, such as cattle, poultry, fruit, vegetables, eggs, coals, firewood, marble, &c., are not enumerated in the above returns; neither is there any account of the rental of houses, which is of course an important item in this mode of contribution. Still the tax is only 4½ per cent., and does not probably exceed 2 per cent. on the whole assessed property of the country, whereas all agricultural productions were formerly subject to tithes, which were collected regularly without much difficulty. Vegetables are everywhere cultivated; but flax and hemp are reared only in very small quantities, and most of the linen and sail-cloth used in this country are imported. The heat of summer parches the pasture; and artificial meadows are beyond the sphere of Portuguese agriculture.—Mules, as in Spain, are used as beasts of burden; and are of a breed much superior to those found in more northern countries. Sheep are not reared with the same care as in Spain, and are consequently in every respect inferior. Many hogs are reared; and the bacon of this country is not surpassed by that of any other. The fish upon the coast are numerous and of a good quality.

Minerals.] P., like Spain, was formerly much more productive of the precious metals than it is at present; though it is probable that if these metals were not so easily procured from their colonies, a much greater quantity of them might be procured at home than at present. The remains of what have been supposed to be mines wrought by the Romans, are still to be traced in the northern provinces. In the mineral produce of P. are enumerated gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, emery, marble, granite, talc, amianthus, felspar, fuller's earth, quicksilver,

rubies, jacinths, and beryl: besides these, P. produces manganese, bismuth, and arsenic. Some part of this produce, particularly iron, might be made the source of considerable wealth, but unfortunately fuel is everywhere scarce.

Wines.] Wine is the chief production of the country. The following account of the mode of making wine in this country is given by Mr. Forrester. After the grapes are cut, they are carried in large open baskets on the backs of *gallegos*, to the *adega*, or shed, where they are thrown into large open stone troughs called *lagares*. The *gallegos*, or labourers in the vineyard, are divided into gangs, usually of 10 men each, under the orders of a *feitor*, or overlooker. The baskets being filled, each man, at the word of command, shoulders his load, falls into line, and defiles in regular order through the rugged mountain-paths conducting to the *adega*. About 21 baskets of grapes usually yield a pipe of wine, and the capacities of the *lagares* vary from 10 to 30 pipes. The white grapes are separated from the black; but of these latter all castes or varieties are promiscuously thrown together—resulting therefrom the one description of wine known by the name of *port*. When the trough or *lagar* is filled with grapes, a 'gang' of men jump in, and, forming a close line with their arms on each other's shoulders, advance and retire with measured step, treading the fruit to the sound of the bagpipe, the drum, and the fife. When these men are tired they rest, and another gang takes their place. This operation is continued for about 36 hours, when the grapes are fully crushed, and fermentation commences. The must is then left to the course of nature. A few farmers have dared to introduce the innovation of watching and treating their musts with the same care as a brewer will his wort. Of course they know beforehand that the company's tasters will condemn their wine on account of its purity and simplicity, and that they must of necessity have to purchase 'permits' before they can be allowed to ship it! If a rich wine be really required, the fermentation is checked, and brandy is added; if a dry wine and a pure wine, the fermentation is allowed to take its natural course, and a very small quantity of brandy will suffice to keep the wine in a sound and improving state. The mode of making the wines of P., as now described, may be considered to rule all over the kingdom. In some parts, the *Alentejo* for example, where wooden vessels are rarely to be met with, huge earthen jars, covered with pitch, to prevent leakage and evaporation, are substituted for vats. Brandy is also at times floated on the surface of the wine to preserve it from the atmosphere. Olive oil is likewise occasionally used for the purpose, but not with equally advantageous results. The Oporto company taste the wines in January; and, according as they think fit, issue tickets of approval or otherwise. The fair commences in the middle of February, previous to which the merchants hasten up to the wine-country, where they have establishments, and, accompanied by their head-clerks, commissaries, and coopers, mounted on the backs of mules, and attended by a troop of servants on foot, visit the different farms where the wine is kept. The wine is tasted from a silver saucer, with an elevation in the centre, which exhibits its colour; and as they taste, they make notes of the quality of each *tone* in their books, which they compare on their return home. Sometimes the purchase is concluded on the spot, but generally the farmer proceeds to the merchants' houses to make his bargain. The purchase of wine requires all the judgment and knowledge of the merchant, his credit and profit depending on the work of a few days. The wine is now drawn off into pipes, under the superintendence of a commissary, and is carried down over execrable roads to the river's side, in carts drawn by oxen. It is then embarked in large boats, carrying 70 pipes each, and brought to Villa-Nova. Next it is stored in the merchants' vaults, or rather *lodges*, as they are called, they being entirely above ground. Here the wines are racked and lotted according to their respective qualities. The greatest care is now necessary in their treatment; they requiring a little more delicate brandy. In about two years, or even in less, the fine wines of any superior vintage are considered in a fit state to ship to England. The elder wines are kept from 4 to 8 years in pipes before they are shipped, according to the quality required. The company, known as the 'Royal Wine company of Oporto,' has been long established for managing the wine-trade, and one of their privileges was to fix a maximum on the price of wine. Though at the late revolution this privilege was much abridged, yet it is not altogether done away, and the company still retain other privileges highly injurious—as all privileges must be that are inconsistent with the freedom of trade—to the growth of wine. One evil consequence is, that all the produce of the P. vineyards is mixed together and brought to one uniform level. "In this way," Mr. Henderson observes, "the finer products of the Douro vineyards have remained, in a great measure, unknown to us; and port wine has come to be considered as a single liquor, if I may use the expression, of nearly uniform flavour and strength—varying, it is true, to a certain extent, in quality, but still always approaching to a definite standard, and admitting of few degrees of excellence." The same cause, namely, the influence of this company, has also, according to Mr. Henderson, ruined the white wines of P. These were formerly excellent; but the farmers being restricted as to the price, extirpated all the finest vines, and substituted others which produced a larger quantity of wine, but of a coarser quality. Some red wines resembling port are imported into this country from P. The principal are from the neighbourhood of Figueira-

dos-Vinhos near Thomar, and from Colares near Cintra. Some of these last are excellent, possessing delicacy, softness, body, and flavour. The white and red wines, chiefly gathered between Oiras and Carcavallos, in Estremadura, are known in England under the general name of Lisbon wines. They are good, wholesome, unsophisticated wines, and, when cheap wines are let in—as they should and must eventually be—for the consumption of the middling classes, they will come more into deserved notice and favour. The wines of Setúbal, 15 m. S. and of Santarem, 45 m. NW of Lisbon, are of good quality. Bucellas, about 5 leagues N of Lisbon, produces a delicate and well-known white wine, resembling Barsac, but stronger,—an excellent table-wine when of sufficient age and not spoiled by brandy. Good old Bucellas is scarce, and sells for £42 per pipe. Lisbon wines, red and white, are worth from £28 to £34 in the London market, per pipe, of 140 old, or 117 imperial gallons. The following is a statement of the exportation of wines from Oporto during the 8 years from 1834 to 1841:—

	To the United Kingdom.	To all other parts.	Total.
1834	28,208 pipes.	3,150 p.	31,358 p.
1835	22,535	5,993	28,468
1836	30,206	3,079	33,285
1837	21,110	4,672	25,782
1838	26,037	11,918	37,975
1839	26,159	7,046	33,205
1840	25,678	7,512	33,190
1841	21,011	5,344	26,355
Totals,	210,964	48,654	259,618

Average of 8 years, 26,370 pipes. 6,081 p. 32,452 p.

The high amount of the shipments during the first three years of the above list is accounted for by the fact that the siege of Oporto had continued during the greater part of the two previous years, which by interrupting the shipments, and consequently reducing the stock in this country, caused an increase in the years immediately following. The Alto Douro produces an annual average of 90,000 pipes. In 1850, the quantity was 94,128 pipes, of which above 41,000 pipes were declared to be of first quality, above 18,000 second quality, above 19,000 third quality, in all making 78,000 pipes available. Of this quantity only 20,000 pipes were allowed to be set apart for export to places in Europe. The actual export in 1851, from Oporto, was under 39,000 pipes to all the world; to England little more than 25,000 pipes were sent, but as some quantity came *via* New York, the whole quantity imported into England amounted to nearly 27,000 pipes. The present annual consumption in England is only 2,524,775 gallons, or 21,935 pipes. This supply could easily be largely increased from the produce of vineyards now excluded from foreign markets by the monopoly of the Oporto wine company. The neighbourhood of Lisbon, and the western provinces, all produce excellent wines, which may easily be brought into commerce, if the oppressive duties did not discourage the attempt; for it would seem like folly to bring an article from abroad which would be subject on arrival in England to an impost of above 300 per cent. on the first value. The total production of wines in all P. may be assumed to be little less than 500,000,000 gallons. The singular mode in which the government of this country introduced the habit of drinking P. wine, and ruined the trade in that of France and other countries, is shown by the return of importations. It appears, that 20,000 tons of wine, principally from Bordeaux, were imported in 1669, and that a duty of 4s. 0½d. in 1687 on French, and 1s. 8d. on P. wines, had reduced the importation from France to two tons, and increased that from P. to 4,774. The Methven treaty of 1709 completed the victory of the P. wines, and the continuance for a century of the high rate of duty rendered port wine the habitual beverage of England in defiance of every consideration but the inferior price caused by the difference of duty.

Commerce.] The situation of P. with regard to commerce is not less favourable than that of Spain: it might maintain an intercourse with every quarter of the world more easily than almost any other country in Europe. "Her maritime position, second only, if second, to that of these isles,—her fertile soil,—her delicious climate,—her splendid river-ports,—and her command of a vast interior,—ought to have rendered her one of the richest, freest, and most populous European states. There is hardly any natural production of general utility which cannot be cultivated in P. She can produce every variety of wines, and wants nothing but the inducement to beat all the wines of Germany, not to say France, out of our market. Her population are industrious and pre-eminently fond of peace and quiet, as appears by the evidence of their periodical revolutions, which always end in an amicable 'transaction,' placing the victors in power and the vanquished on the pension list. Why should such a

country not be our very best customer, in proportion to the size of its territory? Why should not every year exhibit an increase of its trade? And why should it not be able to discharge all its public obligations to the foreign as well as the home creditor with perfect faith? The answer is to be found in various circumstances, more or less notorious, but not absolutely fatal to the progress of the country. The great frivolity and fickleness of the people comes foremost in this list of impediments. Her periodical revolutions are costly as well as unsettling, for, though the people do not bleed for them, the Treasury does. Every new government saddles a new swarm of *employés* on the public, and thus the resources of the country are eaten up by successive generations of placemen, and there is probably no country in which the official staff is so large compared with the population. No minister ventures to molest them, so fragile is the tenure of his own power. To time alone, to the growth of a more enlightened spirit, and to the gradual strengthening of political institutions, can we look for the remedy of this particular evil. But the more immediate cause of this morbid constriction, by which the commerce of this nature-favoured country seems incapable of increase, is the high tariff which has hitherto been maintained upon imports, and which tells particularly on those from this country. It stops regular commerce, but is miserably unproductive to the exchequer, as wherever a bale of British goods can be landed in P. there prevails a notorious system of smuggling, of which all orders and classes contend for the profits, and of which the regular trade is a mere cloak. A little duty is paid just for decency's sake, but the bulk of what enters the country pays only to the contrabandist, and the functionaries he fees or employs. There is now some prospect of P. consulting its own interest as well as ours in this matter: it has already adopted an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on some articles, and it is said the rule will be extended to the whole tariff. This must finally extinguish the contraband trade on the coast." Previous to the year 1837, the duties levied by the Portuguese government on the importation of woollen goods, amounted to a custom-house valuation of 15 per cent. In 1837, the duties were levied on weight instead of on value, which increased the amount of duty from 15 per cent. on a custom-house valuation, to a duty of 27 per cent. on the average value of all woollens imported into P. In 1841 the duty was again increased until it equalled 45 per cent. on the average value of all woollens imported, exclusive of custom-house charges. Her Majesty's government made a proposition to the Portuguese government, to the effect, that if the import duties on British goods were reduced by the Portuguese government, they would propose a reduction of the import duty on Portuguese wines, which was then 5s. 6d. per gallon, to 2s. 6d., and on brandy, fruit, and oil, a corresponding reduction. The industry and commerce of the Portuguese were formerly in some degree equal to the advantages of their situation; but the same causes which produced or accelerated the ruin of Spanish commerce have operated in a similar manner on that of P. The total revenues of the Lisbon custom-house and excise-office, and the custom-house of Oporto, for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, ending June 30, respectively, amounted to 10,708,775,107 reis, or £2,454,093 16s. 8d.:

1836-7	3,687,707,844 reis.
1837-8	3,523,946,294
1838-9	3,497,518,969
1843-4	4,317,209,331
1844-5	4,094,787,167
1845-6	4,698,597,025

1846-7	3,100,054,904
1847-8	4,743,090,004
1848-9	4,801,035,190

During the year 1844, the port of Bahia in Brazil took Portuguese productions of the value of 572,702 milreis, Portuguese currency; and exported to P. during the same period native produce to the extent of 368,079 milreis.—The annual receipts of the custom-house at Funchal, in the island of Madeira, for the 3 financial years ending June 30, 1845, were:

1843	126,123 milreis
1844	125,200
1845	128,982

In the last two years considerable reductions were made in the consumption duties.

The manufactures of P. are not extensive. They consist chiefly of some woollen cloth which is made at Covilhã, Portalegre, and Azeitão. Hats and paper are made at Lisbon; but the quantity is not considerable. P. does not furnish the manufactures which are necessary for its own consumption and that of its colonies; these are received chiefly from Britain, and consist principally of woollen goods and hardware. Salted and dried fish are likewise received from Britain to a considerable amount; a large quantity is also furnished by the United States. The exports amount to about £2,500,000. To Britain, the exports from P. consist chiefly of native produce, and partly of the commodities imported from the colonies; among the former are wine, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, different kinds of fruits, cork, and drugs; among the latter are cotton, sugar, tobacco, gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, grain, dye-woods, and drugs. Besides the trade with Britain, a trifling commerce is carried on with Denmark, Germany, France, and Holland. The trade with the American states is not very extensive, and is conducted in American vessels. The wine trade has been already noticed.

[*Internal communication.*] As P. has little internal commerce, it is not to be expected that much care should be taken to render intercourse easy by the formation of navigable canals, which indeed are hardly necessary, since the country extends along the sea-shore, and is intersected by several considerable rivers, but these unfortunately still form but indifferent channels of trade, being full of rapids and obstructions, which a little energy might remove. The roads, however, are wretchedly bad. In some places the traveller is obliged to abandon the ancient line altogether, and to find a new track for himself the best way he can, by cautiously picking his steps over bare rocks, or treading knee-deep among barren sands over the steep mountains, and through the extensive pine groves in which he must steer his course. The only benefit in such cases which he derives from the labours of his ancestors, or the care of the authorities of the day, is the use of a ruinous bridge over the rivulet or stream of some deep ravine, which without such accommodation would be impassable. The chamber of deputies a few years ago approved of a contract which the government had entered into with 'the Company of the Public works of Portugal' for the formation of roads, to be commenced in every prov. of the kingdom within one year from date of contract, and completed within eight years at furthest; of a railroad from the margin of the Tagus to the frontier of Spain, to be completed within ten years; of a new custom-house in Oporto, and the necessary improvements at the bar of that port, to be concluded within five years; for the circumvallation of Lisbon for fiscal purposes, and for building a penitentiary prison in Lisbon; and the three following projects of railroads are said to be entertained, viz., a railway from

Lisbon to a point between Campo-Grande and Benifica, and thence by the coast as far as Cascaes, taking in the small intermediate sea-bathing towns, and to Cintra; another to continue the preceding railway northward by Coimbra to Oporto, and thence by Braganza to Spain; and a third for the formation of a railway from Lisbon through Alemtejo by Evora to Elvas and Badajoz. A convention is proposed with the Spanish government, guaranteeing the junction of this latter line with a Spanish railroad from the frontier to Madrid.

Population.] Soares de Barros, in 1798, estimated the pop. at 3,352,000; while Murphy, upon the authority of other Portuguese writers, made it only 2,588,470. Humboldt, in 1802, estimated it at 3,173,000; Balbi, in 1826, at 3,530,000. In the table at the commencement of this article it is estimated at 3,471,199 in 1850; and in 1840 it was estimated at 3,412,500, exclusive of the Azores and Madeira. The towns of Lisbon and Oporto together comprise a tenth of the whole nation.—In general the Portuguese are a handsome race, with regular features, and dark expressive eyes. The women are of small stature, but graceful and beautiful. The dress resembles the Spanish; but the men generally prefer the French costume, with the exception of a large loose cloak. The general dress is of woollen, and almost always black. The lower classes in some cases retain the ancient national habit,—the petticoat and jacket. Mr. Kinsey represents the peasantry as a race possessed of many noble qualities to conciliate the good opinion of a stranger, but whose condition is embittered by every species of discomfort that can originate in oppression and misrule. The class which consists of what in other countries would be called gentlemen, that is, men of independent fortunes, but without titles or any pretensions to nobility, contains few individuals. The higher ranks are little acquainted with the sports of hunting and fishing. For the former species of amusement their horses are said to be unfit; and for the same reason horseracing is unknown. The games are billiards, backgammon, cards and dice.—The common people play at quarter-staff; but bull-fights here, as in Spain, constitute the great national amusement.

Language and literature.] The Portuguese language is kindred to the Spanish, with some mixture of Arabian words, to which has also been added an infusion of French under the Burgundian dynasty. It is upon the whole more fit for conversation than the Spanish. The Portuguese language is almost the only remaining monument of the former greatness of this country, as it is still the general language of commerce in a great part of India and Africa. Poetry must be considered as the principal branch of Portuguese literature, for good prose cannot be expected in a country where philosophy and criticism are unknown. The golden age of Portuguese literature was in the time of Emanuel and John III. It gradually decayed after the entry of the Jesuits into the kingdom, and the establishment of Spanish domination. The most ancient Portuguese poets flourished in the 12th cent., and their poetry was cultivated before that of Castile. In the 13th cent. the language became more cultivated. King Denis, who reigned in the latter part of this cent., encouraged literature and was himself a poet. Alphonso IV. and Pedro I. are named as poets of the 14th cent., and about this time too, Italian poetry began to exercise an influence on the literature of P. In the 15th century—the heroic age of P.—her literature rivalled that of Spain. The first celebrated Portuguese poet was Bernardim Ribeiro, who flourished under the great Emanuel, in the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries. It is

remarkable that several distinguished Portuguese poets wrote in the Castilian language when they intended to celebrate any important event. The most celebrated Portuguese poet is Luis de Camoens. His Lusiad, the gem of Portuguese poetry, was written when he was an exile at Macao. Gil Vicente, a Portuguese dramatic poet, preceded Lope de Vega and Calderon in Spain. Theology is of course entirely bound down in this country to simple acceptance of the Church's decrees. Except prayer-books and casuistical treatises, nothing ever appears in this science. The systems and compendiums of theology in the language are full of the darkness of the Middle ages. In medicine, the Portuguese are mostly followers of the British physicians, of whose writings many have been translated. Pombal banished moral philosophy from the Portuguese academies; at Coimbra not even the chairs of logic and metaphysics were allowed to remain; since his time, indeed, the philosophical faculty has been re-established, but no distinguished professor or author has yet appeared in this science. Philological science is in a sad state; the Latin of the monks is unintelligible to any other European nation, and Greek was not taught at all till very lately. Mathematics were entirely neglected till the middle of the 18th cent. For geography the Portuguese have done much by their discoveries, and in national geography, Lima, Nipho, Cornide, and Barros are distinguished; but it is to foreigners that we are indebted for the best geographical notices of this country. Several valuable works have been written in natural history and botany. In history, the works of Joao de Barros, Jer. Osorio, Fernando Lopez de Castanhedo, Bern. de Brito, and Telles de Silva, are the most deserving of notice. Architecture, sculpture, and painting have never prospered on Portuguese soil. The music of P. has a peculiar character, which is particularly prominent in the *medinhas* or songs. It is said that among the three millions of inhabitants of this country there are perhaps not above 500 readers of scientific works. All the best foreign works are prohibited.

Education.] Education is, for the most part, in the hands of monks, who themselves ignorant and bigotted, cannot be supposed to make their scholars intelligent or liberal. The only university now existing is at Coimbra. It was founded in 1291. There is a small college at Evora, founded in 1533. At Lisbon there is a college consecrated solely to the education of the nobility. The Royal academy of sciences, founded in 1779, is divided into three classes; one devoted to the sciences, the other two to subjects of economy and elegant literature. There are about 800 elementary schools in the kingdom.

Church.] The Portuguese church is headed by a patriarch who is considered as acting in a subordinate capacity to the pope, except when his countrymen have quarrelled with the Roman pontiff. He is generally a cardinal, and a person of high birth; but his powers are not great. Besides the patriarch, there are two archbishops, and 10 bishops; but if the foreign settlements be taken into account, the number of bishops is 22. The clergy are divided into high and low. The lower clergy are divided into secular and regular; the former—as in almost all catholic states—are very poor, and enjoy neither the consideration nor the influence of the regular clergy, who here form 7 spiritual corporations, including 30 convents and 3 colleges, and 35 different orders possessing not less than 418 monasteries and 150 nunneries, many of them richly endowed and holding extensive landed property. The orders of mendicants are the most numerous. The number of convents has recently increased, and the whole

number of persons belonging to the clergy is said to be about 200,000, almost every 15th person belonging to the priesthood!

Government.] The constitutional charter of Portugal, granted by Don Pedro, in 145 articles, arranged under 8 titles, attempted to draw the line between the executive and legislative power, and to define specifically the rights of the people. To the king were reserved the prerogatives of making peace and war, with the exception that any treaty which might exchange or cede any part of the territory or possessions of the Crown, should be ratified by the Cortes. The king also reserved to himself the power to bestow honours and grant pensions, the latter, when given at the public charge, being dependent on the approbation of the Cortes; to nominate to all ecclesiastical dignities, and to all civil and military offices; to convoke the Cortes, either at the stated time of assembling, or, if circumstances should require it, in an extraordinary meeting; to prorogue and dissolve them when he should think proper; and to give the force of laws to their decrees, by adhibiting his consent. In imitation of the constitution given to the jealous Brazilians, the charter provided that, if the king should quit the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes, he should be held to have abdicated the crown. To the Cortes, as the legislative body, was declared to belong the right to appoint a regency, in case of the minority of the heir; to define its powers, and to acknowledge the prince-royal to be heir of the throne in the first session which should be held after his birth. To the Cortes likewise it belonged on the death of the king, or in the event of the throne being vacant, to establish a council of administration; to inquire into and reform abuses which might have been introduced; to make laws, and to interpret, suspend, or revoke them; to watch over the constitution, and provide for the general good of the nation; to fix annually the public expenses, and apportion the direct taxes; to grant or refuse entrance to foreign forces, by land or by sea, into the interior of the kingdom, or into its ports; to fix annually and according to the report of government, the land and sea-forces, ordinary and extraordinary; to authorize the government to contract loans; to establish proper resources for the payment of the public debt; to regulate the administration of the national domains, and decree their alienation; to create or suppress public offices, and to fix their emoluments; to determine the weight, value, inscription, and denomination of monies, as well as the standard of weights and measures. The Cortes, by whom these powers were to be exercised, was to consist of two chambers, a chamber-of-peers, and a chamber-of-deputies, the approbation of both being necessary to the making of laws. The peers were deprived of their right of exemption from taxation, and were declared to be the only judges in impeachments of public servants. The number of representatives to be elected to the chamber-of-deputies, and the mode of their election, were not provided for by the charter, but it laid down the general qualifications to be required in a voter, and provided that the deputies should be re-imbursed for their expenses in travelling to and from Lisbon, and receive a daily sum for their attendance. In the judicial department, trial by jury was introduced; it was declared that the judges should not be removable at the will of the Crown; and torture, the use of the lash, and branding with hot iron, were formally abolished. The Roman Catholic religion was declared to be the religion of the state; the exercise of others was indeed allowed, but only on the condition of not being performed in any building distin-

guishable as a church. It is impossible to say how much of this charter is still acknowledged in the ever fluctuating government of this country. An electoral decree in 1851 gave every person possessing a clear annual income of 100 milreis, whether arising from property, industry, commerce, or employment, a vote at the primary elections. A year's residence in the district is required, but the qualification of the elector is reduced one-half. Instead of returning an elector to the electoral college for every 150 chimneys, one is to be returned for every 300. The number of primary electoral assemblies is also diminished, more parishes being united to one assembly than under the former decree.—The salary of a secretary-of-state is about £720 per annum, that of a councillor-of-state £550; these and all other salaries are diminished by a tax of 30 per cent. An allowance of £2,900 is made to the Patriarch, and £550 to each bishop, but subject to the deduction of 30 per cent.—The judges in the supreme court receive about £370, and those in the *Relação* get £230, but they have a considerable amount of fees. The pay of a field-marshal is the same as that of a councillor-of-state, £550, and that of a lieutenant-general, £330; but they also get *gratification* when actually employed, and these far exceed the pay.

Revenue.] The revenue of P. is more considerable than might be expected from the feeble state of the kingdom. The budget of ways and means approved of by the chamber-of-deputies, for the year 1853 to 1854, is estimated at 12,005,813 813 rs., and the income at 11,832,115 500; the deficit will be 173,698 313 rs. This is about £40,000. The revenue is to be collected from the following sources:—

1. Direct taxes,	2,352,380 630 rs.
Tax for roads,	203,382 440
	2,555,763 070 = £568,680
2. Indirect taxes, customs, &c.,	6,350,848 539
	1,388,570
3. Inland revenue,	391,703 239
	87,045
4. Fund of amortisation,	670,808 418
	149,100
5. Tax for bank-notes,	591,000 000
	131,400
6. Revenue from the islands,	427,139 799
	95,000
7. Royal donations and deductions,	944,852 625
	210,000
	11,832,115 500 = £2,629,115

Of this revenue, 2,745,272 441 rs., or £610,600, are appropriated to the payment of the interest on the national debt. For the internal debt a sum of £273,000 is required; whilst the external debt absorbs £337,600. Of this latter, two-thirds are derived from the tobacco contract, and the remainder from the *decimas*, or direct taxes. The expenditure for the previous year was classified under the following heads:—

Dividends of foreign and internal debt,	3,874 contos, or £857,000
Civil list,	388 ... 85,000
Cortes,	87 ... 21,000
Interest on treasury loans,	348 ... 76,000
Pensions,	534 ... 124,000
Miscellaneous charge,	209 ... 46,000
Island expenditure,	65 ... 15,000
Finance department,	808 ... 176,000
Home ditto,	1,425 ... 324,000
Justice,	444 ... 101,000
War department,	2,735 ... 620,000
Marine ditto,	882 ... 198,000
Foreign ditto,	245 ... 55,000
Special sinking fund,	495 ... 112,000
Lisbon bank notes,	216 ... 50,000
Extraordinary expenses,	154 ... 35,000

The chief sources of the royal income, are the lands belonging to the Braganza family, the royal demesnes, the coinage, the profits of indulgences granted by the Pope, the masterships of the orders of knighthood, and very heavy duties imposed on almost every article of commerce. These taxes are in general farmed or let to the highest bidders.

National debt. Balbi estimated the national debt, in 1838, at £2,298,000, of which above £1,500,000 consisted of government-paper, which was always at a discount of from 14 to 20 per cent., and is now at above 50 per cent. The debt, in 1838, was as follows:—

**I. FOREIGN DEBT AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY,
12TH MAY, 1838.**

£1,686,100	Loan of 1831.
461,800	ditto of 1832.
1,706,600	ditto of 1833.
700,000	Part of the provisional fund created in 1836, which is to be cancelled by the debt due to P. from Brazil.
850,000	Part of the fund created in 1837, issued to pay the advances to Rothschild and Goldsmid for payments of dividends to July 1, 1837.
5,404,500	5 per cents.
88,200	6 per cents, loan of 1834.
5,892,600	3 per cent. loans of 1835.

£11,375,300 Total nominal debt.

**II. INTERNAL DEBT AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY,
MARCH 5, 1838.**

Reis.	Interest.
5,241,486,110	policies of 5 per cent. 262,074,300
11,199,773,633	ditto 4 ditto 447,990,900
441,844,592	ditto 6 ditto 26,811,800
16,888,124,534	736,877,000
Interest on the policies of royal lotteries, &c.	2,558,000
Yearly Interest,	739,435,000
478,636,000	of the loan of 9th August, 1833.
311,177,110	Tickets of the policies of 6 per cent.
136,000,000	ditto of the policies of the 6 per cent. not yet reduced to tickets.
1,500,000	Reis of the policies of the Second Loan made in December 1825.
18,814,855	Reis of the policies of the extinct Third Loan of 1827.

946,227,955	
16,888,124,535	
17,834,352,490	Reis.
Monte Pio, annually,	196,999,173
Pensions, ditto,	271,496,826
Half-pay officers, veterans, and superannuated literary professors,	156,195,240
Included in the budget of the current year, 1838	623,601,244

TOTAL DEBT.

	Principal.	Interest.
Total foreign debt on 12th May,	£11,375,300	£451,995
Total internal do. on 5th March,	4,057,039	169,453
Total,	£15,432,339	£621,448
	Principal.	Interest.
In Portuguese money,	Reis 67,629,300	Reis 2,711,773

Previous to the civil war between the two brothers of the house of Braganza, the debt of P. was internal and only amounted to 10,000 contos, not quite £4,000,000 sterling, and the interest was not more than £190,000 per annum. It has now swelled out to 42,486,218 000 rs., or about £5,660,355, the annual charge for which is 1,994,934 437 rs., or £439,904; whilst the debt contracted abroad amounts to £10,440,352, of which not one sixpence was in existence in 1832. This entails an annual charge of 2,120,370 704 rs., or £477,108. Let it not be forgotten that the proceeds of the sale of the national property, or, more properly speaking, the spoils of the religious orders, were specially pledged to the foreign creditor, but never applied to the redemption of any part of the debt. Besides the sums already enumerated, which, in round numbers, are £20,000,000, there is a floating debt for paper money, &c., of nearly £5,000,000. These five millions may be capitalized at any moment that it suits the personal advantage or caprice of the minister of the day. The interest above specified is diminished by the deduction of 25 per cent., which is persisted in by every successive government, in spite of all the most positive engagements that no tax should ever be laid upon the public creditor. Since 1846, no less than five half-yearly dividends have been withheld. A decree for the new Portuguese conversion, published in December, 1852, "has never been equalled for cool and arbitrary unscrupulousness. The 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. loans contracted in England, which constitute almost the entire portion of the foreign debt, and which have already been diminished by a number of compromises, are to be reduced to 3 per cents, upon no other authority than the Queen's will, and notice is given that all holders who may protest against this pillage shall be treated 'as if they had agreed to it,' and 'shall receive no further compensation or advantage.' The home-debt, which, as above stated, is nearly equal in amount to the foreign, is to be dealt with in the same way, and the equality on which

our bondholders are thus placed by being robbed only to the same extent as the people whose fate it is to live under the government of her most faithful majesty, seems to be regarded as a circumstance that should induce them to submit with satisfaction. As regards the two years' overdue dividends, it appears that they are also to be capitalized in a 3 per cent. stock, while there is a pretence to give an indemnity for the forced deduction of 25 per cent. from the four dividends last paid by an issue of deferred 3 per cent. stock, upon which nothing is to be paid until 1863. The value of such an obligation, as well as of the 3 per cent. bonds now to be offered, may be best appreciated when it is recollected that in the existing bonds it is declared that they shall be kept inviolable; that they shall be in nowise affected by any political change, and shall be held sacred in peace and in war, Her Majesty pledging herself 'in the most solemn manner' to the performance of all these engagements, and renouncing for the future every judicial or other plea by which they might be called in question. Why the reduction has been limited to the point of 3 per cent., or why the debt was not wiped out altogether, does not appear to be explained. The latter act would have been quite as justifiable as that which has been performed, and the bondholders must of course feel that they may be liable to it at any moment, since they are now dependent upon the pleasure of a Government who, unlike the majority of the common gamblers and offenders that expiate their want of morality at the gaols and in prisons, are insensible, not only to all conditions of law, but even to what are called debts of gratitude and honour. It was these loans that enabled the Queen Donna Maria to gain her throne, and the duke of Saldanha, who now counterbalances the order for their confiscation, must also recognize in them the means to which he owed his restoration to his country."

Military force. The numerous militia which P. possesses is formed of the landowners and farmers, and their sons, between the ages of 18 and 40. All persons in the civil service of the Crown, students, public teachers, physicians, and surgeons, and a certain number of apprentices in particular manufactories, are exempted from this service. The whole of the militia is divided into 48 regiments, which are of equal strength with the regiments of the troops-of-the-line; and besides these, there are 6 corps of militia for the city of Lisbon, which were established in 1808, and are called the *militias novas*. All the inhabitants of the kingdom who do not serve in the militia, nor in the regular army, nor belong to the order of burghers, and who are between the ages of 18 and 40, are compelled to serve in the *ordenancas*,—or *levees en masse*. Since 1812 the militia also takes its recruits from the *ordenancas*, from the age of 18 to 35: the men are discharged from the militia at the age of 45. The Portuguese army in the year 1811, amounted to not less than 335,439 men in the ranks; in 1812, to 108,429; at the peace of 1814, to 69,268; in 1816, independent of 3,028 veterans, to 59,325.—The Portuguese territory is divided into three military divisions; it comprises, 1st, the country between the Tagus and the Douro; 2d, the country to the S of the Douro; and 3d, that to the N of the latter river. The forces of each of these divisions are organized into 8 sub-divisions, 3 of which are under the immediate orders of the general commanding the territorial military division, and the remaining 5 under those of commandants-general, who have respectively the rank of chiefs-of-brigades. Besides the active force organized on the peace establishment, and disposed so as to receive an augmentation to the war complement, a reserve exists; it is reviewed every six months. The organization of this force takes place, however, only when circumstances require it. The general staff of the army consists of a field-marshal (*marechal-general*), 2 marshals of the army (*del ejercito*), 10 lieutenant-generals, 15 major-generals, and 15 chiefs-of-brigade. The staff corps of 1 commandant-general, 2 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, and 2 captains. The personnel of this corps is augmented in time of war by supernumerary officers. The artillery is composed of one general officer of the same arm, with staff, and 3 regiments of 10 batteries. The cavalry force consists of 8 regiments, the two first of which are lancers, and the remaining six chasseurs. Each regiment has 8 troops of 70 men and 50 horses

in time of peace, and of 68 men and 60 horses in war. Total, including regimental staff, 436 men and 816 horses in peace; in war, 564 men and 502 horses.—The infantry is composed of a regiment of grenadiers, 17 regiments of the line, and 9 battalions of chasseurs. In time of war there are depôts of reserve and instruction—the strength regulated according to circumstances. Each regiment consists of 2 battalions of 4 companies each, and of a third in depôt. The battalions of chasseurs consist also of 8 companies each, and are called regiments in war time. In peace, each regiment consists of 788 men and 6 horses; in war, of 1,497 men and 12 horses. The battalions of caçadores contain respectively the same strength. The state of the whole P. army was estimated in 1850 as follows:—

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

	Men.	Horses.	Draught.
General staff,	28	...	...
Engineers,	467	141	...
Artillery,	2,707	141	300
Cavalry,	3,488	2,528	...
Cavalry depôt,	20	8	...
Infantry,	18,738	144	...
Total,	25,448	3,225	300

WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

	Men.	Horses.	Draught.
General staff,	28	...	...
Engineers,	700	...	...
Artillery,	4,098	292	984
Cavalry,	4,512	4,016	...
Cavalry depôt,	164	160	...
Infantry,	40,401	324	...
Total,	49,903	4,786	984

Navy. The naval force voted for the financial year 1845 & 6 was 2,920 men, 3 frigates, 4 corvettes, 5 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 various for transports, packets, &c., and 1 steamer. In 1848 it was returned as follows:—a Line of battle ships—Vasco de Gama, 80, Lisbon; Cabo Sao-Vicente, hulk; Dom Joao, 78, dismantled and rotten. b Frigates—Fernando, 58, new, dismantled; Pedro, 48, dismantled; Donna-Maria, 42, dismantled; Diana, 54, dismantled; Don-Braganca, 80, rotten from neglect, dismantled; Balha, 46, register-ship at Belem. c Eight corvettes of 20, of which three were ready for sea, four dismantled, and one in the Douro not rigged. One corvette of 12 at Angola. d Eleven brigs, one being at Angola, one at Mozambique, one at Madeira, one now equipping, and six dismantled. e Eight small schooners. f Four caiques, two cutters, and four steamers, these last being the Mindello and Tojal, 6, at Lisbon, the Terceira, 4, under repair, and the Don Luiz, formerly the Royal Tar, also repairing. *History.* Long before the Roman dominion, the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks had visited P. for purposes of commerce. Under the name of *Lusitania* it was conquered by the Romans, who imparted their civilization to the inhabitants, a Celtic tribe. The country was afterwards overrun successively by the Alans, the Savi, the Goths, and other German tribes, and was finally conquered by the Moors. A small part of the territory between the Minho and Douro, was recovered from the Moors in 1050, by one of the kings of Castile; who having divided his dominions among his sons, Galicia and the territory to the south of it fell to the share of Garcia. Alphonso VI. king of Castile and Leon, being hard pressed by the Almoravidian Moors—who had turned the tide of victory by defeating him at the battle of Zala in 1087—obtained assistance from France. Amongst the leaders of the French auxiliaries was Henry, a younger brother of the duke of Burgundy, who signalized himself in several engagements with the Moors. Alphonso bestowed upon him his natural daughter Theresa, and dignified him with the title of Count of Portugal: at the same time declaring that territory independent of the Castilian crown. Henry died in 1112, and was succeeded by his son, Alphonso I.; whose minority was embroiled in alternate contests with the kings of Castile, and his ambitious mother, Theresa. In 1139, Alphonso having obtained a complete victory over five Moorish princes, his soldiers, charmed with the gallantry of their leader, proclaimed him king upon the field of battle.

History from 1139 to 1495. In 1148, Alphonso, by the assistance of a fleet of English and Hanseatic crusaders going to the Holy Land, seized Lisbon. He died in 1185. In 1254, the conquest of Algarva was completed by Alphonso III. who reigned from 1245 to 1279. The affairs of P. were prosperously conducted under a succession of able princes; but the Moorish wars were succeeded by those with the kings of Castile, in which the deep natural hatred of the Portuguese and Spaniards first originated. Among the kings of this period we distinguish Dennis, who reigned from 1279 to 1325, and was worthy of the surnames which he received from a grateful posterity—the Just, the

Father of his country. Dennis was succeeded by Alphonso IV., whose son and successor, Pedro, married the unfortunate Ines de Castro, whose tragic and romantic history forms one of the finest episodes in the *Lusiad* of Camoens. With Pedro's son, Ferdinand, who died in 1383, the male line of the Burgundian dynasty was extinguished. Ferdinand had a daughter, Beatrix, who was married to the king of Castile, but the national enmity which at this period existed between the Portuguese and the Castilians was so great, that the States chose the natural brother of Ferdinand, the gallant John I., for their king. John transferred the royal residence from Coimbra to Lisbon; and carried his victorious arms into Africa, where his gallant sons distinguished themselves in the taking of Ceuta in 1415. To the third of his sons, the celebrated Henry the Navigator, we owe the discovery of Porto-Santo in 1418, of Madeira in 1420, of the Azores in 1433, of the rich coast of Guinea, and of that of Sierra Leone. John II., who mounted the throne in 1481, was the most vigorous king P. ever possessed. In the first year of his reign, Bartholomew Diaz returned from a voyage in which he had discovered the southern point of Africa. The success of their own voyages of discovery, and the immense wealth which these opened up to them, may account for the refusal which the great Columbus met with when he offered his services to the court of Portugal. But after the successful voyage of this bold navigator, John again despatched a fleet to make new discoveries in the West, which led to a dispute between Castile and Portugal. Pope Alexander III. decided it by drawing a line running nearly 1,600 m. to the W. of the Azores and the Cape Verde islands, which was to be the boundary between the future conquests of the two powers. "The Portuguese settlements in America were less brilliant than those of the Spaniards, though prodigions if the proportion between them and the mother country be considered.—Brazil, if we include the whole district once claimed by the Portuguese, being 300 times as large as P. They were the fruits of that spirit of trade and discovery which displayed itself in P. during the 15th cent., when every enterprise was carried on with vigour, and every expedition was rewarded with success. Thus P., hitherto so inconsiderable among the nations of Europe, began to take the lead among them all; and from creeping along the shores of Africa with a few vessels, her fleets began to stretch to the East Indies, and to grasp that trade which was the object of Alexander's ambition. Immense riches, vast armies, numerous fleets, prodigious commerce, beyond anything that had ever, since the fall of the Roman empire, fallen to the lot of any European power, were the return for those spirited and magnanimous exertions. But when, owing to the fatal expedition of Sebastian, P. became a Spanish province, all virtue, generosity, or concern for the public good, were extinguished among its inhabitants. A few private families acquired an infamous opulence by the ruin of their country; while the Dutch stripped the Portuguese of their empire in the East Indies, and a considerable portion of their dominions in Brazil. And though, when P. recovered her independence, she regained possession of Brazil, the taint of Spanish policy still continued to infect her councils, the tide of her commerce was turned into the bosom of a few monopolists, the desire of extending the regal power predominated in her councils, and the spirit was quenched for ever which had made the Portuguese a great people, and their dominions a mighty empire."

Modern history. What John II. began was continued under the reign of Emmanuel, surnamed the Fortunate, who reigned from 1495 to 1521. In 1497 he sent Vasco de Gama with four vessels to double the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco arrived safe at Goa, and thus established a new road to the East Indies. In the beginning of the 16th cent., Francis de Almeida was viceroy of India, and conquered Ceylon. Alfonso de Albuquerque, one of the most distinguished men in the annals of history, equally great as a conqueror and as the administrator of the conquered lands, rendered Goa the most important harbour in the East Indies, and the chief place of commerce between P. and India. America too excited the spirit of enterprise among the Portuguese. De Cabral landed in 1500 in Brazil, which was taken possession of in 1501 by Amerigo Vesputi. Magalhaen discovered the Moluccas in 1512; and in 1520 the Straits which bear his name. Emmanuel's sway was now owned from Bab-el-Mandeb to the straits of Malacca; and Lisbon became the most animated commercial town in Europe. Under Emmanuel's son, John III., who reigned from 1521 to 1550, discovery and commerce were pushed in the East Indies. Resolutely bent on war, with a numerous and well-appointed army, John landed in Africa and engaged in battle with Muley Moluc, the Moorish sovereign of Barbary, at Alcasar, in 1578. Both armies fought with the most determined valour heightened by religious animosity; but the Moors prevailed; the king and most of his nobles fell on the field; and the rout was so complete that only about fifty of Sebastian's army escaped. The numerous competitors for the succession involved the kingdom in fresh troubles. Of these rivals, there were no less than three; the prince of Parma, the duchess of Braganza, and Philip of Spain, who claimed the crown in virtue of the right of his wife Mary, daughter of John III., Sebastian's father. The Portuguese, who would not have a king of Castile for their sovereign, placed Don Antonio upon the throne; whereupon Philip sent the celebrated duke of Alva with 20,000 veteran troops into P. Antonio was defeated at Alcantara in 1581 and compelled to save himself by flight; and the Portuguese immediately submitted to Alva's victorious arms. But Philip could not secure the affections of a people who hated the very name of a Castilian. At last a conspiracy was organized; the Spaniards were driven out of

Lisbon; and the duke of Braganza proclaimed king of P., under the title of John IV., in 1640. During the period of Spanish domination, the English and Dutch, who were at war with that country, attacked the defenceless colonies of P., and many of those magnificent possessions were now wrested from them. The Dutch conquered the Moluccas, and the half of Brazil; they also took the colonies on the coast of Guinea in 1637, and got admission into the rich market of India, from which they gradually expelled the Portuguese. The immediate consequence of the re-establishment of independence was the war against Spain, which was at last ended by the peace of 1668, in which Spain renounced all her claims. John's successors, Alphonso VI., and his brother Pedro II., concluded a peace with Holland under the mediation of Great Britain, by which Brazil and Goa were restored to P.; but the ancient greatness of these possessions was gone, and could not be recovered. Under the first king of the house of Braganza a treaty of commerce had been concluded with England; a new treaty, negotiated in 1703 by the English ambassador Methven, drew the bonds of amity still closer together. During the long reign of John V., from 1707 to 1750, a little more vigour was manifested in the foreign policy of P. Under his son, Joseph I., who succeeded him in 1750, the marquis de Pombal, a man of distinguished talents, and a staunch and intrepid reformer such as the country needed, held the helm of state; but the struggle was a hard one. Among other reforms effected by this energetic minister, the Jesuits were forbidden to appear at court; in 1761 they were banished from the kingdom, and their property was confiscated. When Joseph's daughter, Maria Francisca Isabella, who had in 1760 been married to her uncle Don Pedro, mounted the throne in 1777, Pombal was turned out of office, many of his useful institutions fell with him, and power was divided between an unenlightened nobility and an ignorant clergy. In 1793, the queen fell into a state of melancholy, and a regency, having her son the prince of Brazil at its head, was instituted. In 1798, when the illness of the queen became extreme, the prince caused himself to be proclaimed sole regent. The close alliance with England forced P. to take a part in the war against France; but the threats of Spain, then the ally of France, led to a peace with that power in 1797. In 1799 when the French arms were unfortunate, the regent concluded a new alliance with England and Russia; but as soon as Buonaparte assumed the supreme power in France, he forced Spain again to declare war against P. In 1801, which was terminated the same year by the peace of Badajoz, in which P. ceded Olivenza and paid a contribution of money to Spain. In the war of 1803, P. purchased a precarious neutrality by the payment of a large annual tribute to Buonaparte; but on the 29th of November 1807, Napoleon having sent an army into P. on the refusal of the prince-regent to shut his ports to British vessels, the latter threw himself entirely into the arms of the English, and sailed with his family and court under the protection of a British fleet, to Rio-Janeiro in Brazil. The day after, Marshal Junot entered the capital. But an English army having landed, guerrillas were formed in the southern part of the country, and in 1808 a junta assembled at Oporto to take the reins of government into its hands. After some sharp fighting on the coast, the battle of Vimaira on the 21st August 1808 was followed by the capitulation of Cintra on the 26th of the same month, according to which the French troops evacuated P., and were conveyed to France by British vessels. Wreathed by British bravery from the hands of its cruel and rapacious invaders, P. was restored to its native prince by the peace of Paris in May 1814; and its independence again secured by the interference of that friendly power to which the house of Braganza has more than once been indebted for its political existence. But the prince-regent not being inclined to leave Brazil, raised it to the rank of a kingdom, on the 16th of December 1815; and, upon the death of the queen, 20th March 1816, took the title of king, under the name of John VI.

Recent events. Between Spain and Portugal considerable misapprehensions had for some time prevailed, in consequence of the refusal of the former to restore Olivenza, and the occupation of Monte-Video by the latter. The ungrateful Portuguese also began to object to the influence which Britain naturally possessed in a country which depended upon her for its political existence. Lord Beresford embarked for Brazil on the 4th of April 1820; on the 24th of August, a movement was organized by Sepúlveda, in concert with the bishop and the civil authorities of Oporto, and a provisional government established. The Cortes assembled at Lisbon on the 28th January 1821, when a regency of five persons was named; and the Spanish constitution, with some modifications, was adopted. The movement in the mother-country was speedily felt in Brazil itself. On the 1st of January 1821, the province of Para declared for a constitutional government; and Madeira, Bahia, and Pernambuco following the example thus set them. On the 21st April, the king embarked with a retinue of 4,000 men, leaving the crown-prince as regent in Brazil, and having landed in P. on 4th July 1821, confirmed the resolutions of the Cortes, and swore to the constitution by which all feudal rights, the Inquisition, and the censorship were abolished, and trial by jury introduced.—The French invasion of Spain, in April 1823, having dissolved the constitution in that country, the second son of King John, Don Miguel, with the co-operation of his mother, a sister of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and a part of the army, overturned the Portuguese constitution on the 27th May 1823. Within three days, however, the king's party again prevailed; and the queen-mother and her son were driven from the position which they had attempted to occupy in the government.

Shortly after these transactions, a treaty was concluded between Portugal and Brazil, by which it was declared that the two countries should remain united under the dominion of John VI. and his legitimate descendants, but each with an independent administration; that the title of his most faithful majesty should be King of Portugal and the Algarves, and Emperor of Brazil; that the sovereign might reside in either country as circumstances might require; and that that part of the empire in which the sovereign should not reside, should be governed by the hereditary prince, or princess, under the title of regent. The king having expired at Lisbon on the 10th March 1826, while his hopeful son Don Miguel was in honourable exile at Vienna, and his consort in a state of seclusion at the palace of Quelbelra, the emperor of Brazil, as eldest son of the deceased king, succeeded by law to the vacant throne; and the Infanta, Isabella Maria, entered on the functions of regent, in name of her brother. On receiving intelligence of these events, Don Pedro gave to the Portuguese a constitutional charter, vesting the crown of P. in the person of the princess Maria da Gloria, and her descendants, and modelling the government strictly after the form of the British, by the establishment of two chambers. This decree was followed by another, in which his majesty abdicated his rights to the crown of P. in favour of his eldest daughter, Maria da Gloria, whom he at the same time espoused to her uncle, Don Miguel. These arrangements seemed at first to give universal satisfaction; but the charter—which was nearly a transcript of the constitution already given to Brazil—produced a great sensation. On the 31st of July the royalists, as they called themselves, proclaimed Don Miguel king, and the queen-dowager regent during his absence. Spain secretly supported the rebels, and the priesthood lent the whole weight of their influence over a bigoted people to the cause, although the patriarch himself disavowed all connexion with their proceedings. The troops of the regency acted with little energy against the rebels; but the arrival of a British armament quickly changed the face of affairs, drove the insurgents out of the kingdom, and overawed their insidious ally, Don Pedro, on receiving intelligence of these dissensions, determined to transfer her authority to the brother of the princess-regent, whom he appointed his lieutenant to govern the kingdom of P. conformably to the constitutional charter. Don Miguel, after his arrival in P., in February 1828, threw off the mask, and procured himself to be proclaimed king, under the title of Miguel I. A counter-revolution was attempted by the constitutionalists at Oporto; but the British troops had been withdrawn; and the people at large took part against the movement, while the higher classes basely deserted the house of peers to cling to the court of the usurper. On the 7th April 1831, a revolution having broken out at the Brazil, the emperor, Don Pedro, abdicated in favour of his son Don Pedro II., a child of five years of age, and embarked on board a British man-of-war. On his arrival in Europe, an expedition was fitted out at St Michael's, in the Azores, for dethroning the usurper. The armament, consisting of 10,000 men, landed near Oporto, and took possession of that city, without resistance, on the 8th July 1832. The Miguelites made many attempts to regain possession of the city, but were constantly repulsed with loss. On the 2d July 1833, Admiral Napier, who had succeeded Sartorius in the command of the queen's fleet, captured the whole of Miguel's squadron off Cape St Vincent; and on the 26th of June 1834, the usurper found himself under the necessity of capitulating to the queen's forces. He was permitted to leave the country, and retired to Genoa; and Don Pedro was appointed regent of Portugal; but on the death of the regent in September 1834, the Cortes declared their sovereign, then only 15, to be of full age. A few months later, she married the Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg; but she was a widow before Easter of 1835. On the 1st of January 1836, she was married by proxy to Ferdinand Augustus of the Catholic branch of Saxo-Coburg. In the course of the ensuing year, Baldaña and Terceira attempted to restore the charter of Don Pedro, but were baffled; the queen, however, refused to deprive the leaders of the Charterists of their rank in the Portuguese army, whereupon her ministers resigned. The subsequent history of Portugal has only been that of the rise and fall of successive administrations. Maria da Gloria died on the 15th of November 1853. All confidence between the sovereign and the nation had long been destroyed. The court was regarded as faithless in its engagements, bigoted in its opinions, and absolutist in its tendencies. Upon the accession of the young king, the Cortes will doubtless be convoked, and, although the king-consort has naturally received the temporary powers of regent, it will probably be the wish of the nation to anticipate the legal majority of their new sovereign. It has hitherto been the misfortune of both the peninsular kingdoms that, since the establishment of a dynasty based on the principles of constitutional government, personal causes, which could not be surmounted without a revolution, have tended in every way to frustrate the fair application of those principles. The reign of Donna Maria has seen a protracted struggle, in which the revolutionary elements in the country sometimes preponderated over the Crown, and the Crown sometimes employed means and men bearing the stamp of the revolution. At this very time the government that Marshal Saldanha has carried on for the last two years deserves no better name, and it will probably be followed by some violent reaction in the contrary sense.

Authorities. *Notícia Geogr. do reino y caminos de Portugal por D. P. Campomanes.* Madrid, 1762, 4to.—*Murphy's Travels in Portugal.* Lond. 1795.—*Reichardt's Itinerary of Portugal.*—*Kun-*

sey's Portugal Illustrated, 8vo., Lond. 1828.—*Faden's Map of Portugal*. Lond. 1797.—*Balbi, Essai Statistique*, 2 vols. 8vo., Par. 1822.—*Mapa del reyno de Portugal por D. P. Camponanes*. Madrid, 2 feuil.

PORTUGALETE, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya and partido of Valmaseda, 8 m. NNW of Bilbao, on an eminence to the l. of the Ansa, a little above the entrance of that river into the bay of Bilbao. Pop. 1,200. It has two convents and two hospitals. The river is rendered difficult of access by a bar at its mouth, but the harbour, which is also the port of the capital, is safe, and is well defended by several batteries. In the vicinity are valuable mines of iron.

PORTUGUESA, a river of Venezuela, which has its source in the Sierra-Rosas, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Truxillo, flows first ENE, then bends SE, between the prov. of Caracas on the E, and those of Varinhas and Achaguas on the W; and after a course of 240 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando, and 90 m. WNW of the confluence of that river with the Amazon. Its principal affluents are on the l. the Cogede, and on the r. the Guanarito and Guanaparo. It runs in the lower part of its course with great impetuosity.

PORTUMNA, a market town in the p. of Lickmolassey, co. Galway, 7 m. SSW of Eyrecourt. The Marquis of Clanricarde's demesne adorns all the southern environs of the town, and extends along the head of Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 1,122; in 1841, 1,643. In 1543, Ulick De Burgh was created Earl of Clanricarde. In 1825, Ulick, 14th Earl, was created third Marquis of Clanricarde, in the peerage of Ireland; and next year he was made Baron of Somerhill in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

PORU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra and district of Narvar, 105 m. NNW of Seronge.

PORUMBAK, **PORUMBACH**, or **PORUMBAKER**, a district of Transylvania, in the Hungarian territory, to the W of the comitat of Fagaras.

PORZUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Ciudad-Real and partido of Piedra-buena, near the l. bank of the Bullaque, an affluent of the Guadiana. Pop. 535.

POSA, or **POSEA**, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Doboka, 3 m. SW of Magyar-Egergy, and 40 m. WNW of Szek, on the l. bank of the Szamos. It has a salt mine.

POSADA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 30 m. NE of Nuoro, and 108 m. NNE of Cagliari, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 420. It is situated in an unhealthy locality, and its port is small and unsheltered.

POSADAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 20 pueblos.—The town is 23 m. WSW of Cordova, and 15 m. NW of Carlota, near the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,736. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a Latin school, a college, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of articles in wax, of pottery, and of brandy, several lime and tile kilns; and possesses some Roman antiquities.

POSAD-LOUJKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 18 m. SW of Starodoub.

POSAD-SELTZA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Pskov, district and 45 m. NW of Porkhov.

POSAUKEN. See **BOZOK**.

POSCHKEHON, a town of Russia, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 840 m. from Jaroslav, on the Sogaja.

POSCHIAVO, or **POSCHLAF**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 45 m. SE of Coire, and 16 m.

SW of Bormio, on the Poschiavino, which, a little to the S, forms a small lake, which discharges its waters into the Adda. Pop. 3,226. It has two churches, a Catholic and a reformed, and a convent, and carries on an active trade with Italy.

POSCHORITZA, or **POSZORITA**, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 57 m. SSW of Tschernowitz, and 3 m. W of Kimpolung, near the r. bank of the Moldava, in the midst of lofty mountains. It has a rich copper mine.

POSEGA, or **POSESCHKA-VAEMEGYA**, a comitat of civil Slavonia, bounded on the N by the regimentary districts of Kreutz and St. George; on the NE and E by the comitat of Verocze; on the S by the regimentary districts of Brod and Gradiska; and on the W by the comitat of Kreutz. It comprises an area of 124 sq. leagues, and contained in 1837, 90,251 inhabitants. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous streams, all belonging to the basin of the Save, and of which the principal are the Orljava, Pakra, Biela, and Illova. The soil in the valleys is fertile and produces in great abundance grain, tobacco, wine, fruit, chestnuts, &c. It has several thermal springs. It contains 7 towns, of which the chief, also named Posega, Poscheg or Poxega, 17 m. ENE of Neu-Gradschka, and 53 m. WSW of Eszek, on the r. bank of the Orljava. Pop. 4,839. It has a Catholic church and gymnasium, a Greek church and convent, and the ruins of an ancient fortress of the same name. Wine, fruit, tobacco, and silk are extensively reared in the environs.

POSEN, a grand-duchy and province, once a part of Poland, but united by different partitions to Prussia; bounded on the N by West Prussia; on the E by the kingdom of Poland; on the S by the prov. of Silesia; and on the W by the prov. of Brandenburg. Stein and Hofmann estimate its surface at 538.5 German, or 11,568 British sq. m.—The surface is a complete plain, except on the boundaries of Silesia, where some small hills rise. The Vistula touches this prov. only on the NE, and receives no other river but the navigable Brahe. The second river is the Warthe or Warta, which receives the Proszna and the Odra; the third is the Netze, which was made navigable by Frederic II., who also formed the canal of Bromberg. There are many lakes here, among which the Gopplo is the largest; but they are not so numerous as in the other two Prussian provs. The air is pure and healthy; the severest cold of winter never exceeds 26°, and the greatest summer-heat 90°. The soil is partly very rich and partly sandy. Agriculture is still carried on in a very primitive manner. Grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops are grown. There are extensive pasture lands, and large districts are covered with heath. The first weavers of broadcloth came here from Silesia under Wladislas IV. on account of religious persecution, and formed several towns, in which considerable manufactures of cloth still exist. Linen is another staple production. P. is favourably situated for commerce by means of its two navigable rivers, the Vistula and the Warthe.—Stein estimated the pop. in 1826, at 1,250,000; in 1849, it amounted to 1,352,014. The stock of the nation are Poles; but there are many strangers, particularly Germans, whose number is probably above 140,000. The majority are Catholics. The Jews in 1849, were 76,914. The establishments for education are behind the other Prussian provs. The poverty, ignorance, and drunkenness of the peasants of P. were long proverbial.—The province is divided into the two districts of Posen and Bromberg.

POSEN, or **POBNAN**, the capital of the above prov. and duchy, stands at the confluence of the Lorna and the Warta, and 146 m. E by S of Berlin. It

is a place of great antiquity, having been the capital of Poland while that kingdom was confined to the NW angle of the territory which it embraced when Cracow, and subsequently Warsaw, became the royal residence. The bishopric of P., the earliest in Poland, was founded in the 10th cent.; subsequently, when the Hanseatic confederacy was formed, P. became one of its members. The pop. in 1849, was 44,963. The city is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with considerable regularity. Its fortifications have been considerably strengthened since 1828. Of its public edifices, the cathedral, the council-house, the Stanislaus church, are the most important. The city contains a theatre, a theological seminary, two gymnasia, a college for forming teachers, and a school for midwifery. Its manufactures are on a small scale; the principal are linen, leather, watches, sealing-wax, lacquered wine, and fire-arms. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and timber. The situation of P. exposes it to occasional inundations; its two suburbs are situated among marshes. In 1803, the whole of the Jews' quarter was burned down. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, it was withdrawn from the Prussian government, and added to the duchy of Warsaw, to which it remained annexed until 1815, when the congress of Vienna restored it to Prussia.

POSENECK, or **POSNECK**, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, bail. and 14 m. ENE of Saalfeld, on the Kolschau, an affluent of the Orla. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of cloth, flannel, and other woollen fabrics, and of porcelain, and several tanneries.

POSERNA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 11 m. S of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. E of Weissenfels. Pop. 258. It has a saline spring.

POSESCHKA-Varmegya. See **POSEGA**.

POSAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. E of Pont-de-l'Arche, on the l. bank of the Seine and near a canal of the same name, extending from the l. bank of the Seine, near the hamlet of Menil, to a little below the confluence of the Andelle with that river, formed for the purpose of aiding the navigation of the Seine, which is here interrupted by numerous islets.

POSEY, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 408 sq. m., drained by Big and Flat creeks, affluents of the Wabash, by which the co. is bounded on the W. The surface is considerably diversified, but in some parts it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1850, 12,549. Its capital is Mount Vernon.

POSHIANA, a town of Hindostan, on the route through the Pir-Panjal Pass from the Punjab into Cashmere, at an alt. of 9,500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 750.

POSILIPO. See **PAUSILIPPO**.

POSINA, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Vicenza, district and 8 m. NW of Selvio. Pop. 2,180. It has numerous nail-forges.

POSING, **BOSING**, **BAZINY**, or **PEZYNER**, a free royal town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 12 m. NE of Presburg, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 4,530. It has several mineral baths. Wine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

POSITANO. See **PASITANO**.

POSITRA, a maritime town of Hindostan, in the prov. and peninsula of Gujerat, and district of Okamundel, on the S coast of the Gulf of Kutch. Its walls were demolished by order of the British government in 1809, in order to repress piracy, to which its inhabitants were addicted.

POSILINGFORD, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. N of Clare. Area 2,438 acres. Pop. in 1841, 343; in 1851, 371.

PO-SOI-KEANG, or **Ngo-yn-keang**, a river of China, which has its source near the E confines of the prov. of Yun-nan, in the dep. of Kwang-nan-fu; flows thence into the prov. of Kwang-tung, through which it flows first in a SE and afterwards in a NE direction, till it reaches the Long-keang river, which it joins on the r. bank about 20 m. NNE of Sin-chu-fu, and after a course of 450 m.

POSOLSKOI-MONASTYR, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 60 m. NW of Verkhne-Oudinsk, and 18 m. SW of the entrance of the Selinga into lake Baikal, and at the point at which the passage of the lake is most frequently effected.

POSON, an island of the Philippines, in the Asiatic Archipelago, near the W coast of the island of Leyte, in N. lat. 10° 43' and E long. 133°.

POSONY, or **POZSONY**. See **PRESSBURG**.

POSSAGNO, or **PASSAGNO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 24 m. NW of Treviso. Pop. 4,530. It has a fine church, built by Canova, of whom this town was the birth-place. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of tiles, and carries on an active trade in wool.

POSSEGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 90 m. SW of Semendria, and 11 m. SE of Uzitz, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, about 2 m. N of its entrance into the Morava.

POSSENDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 5 m. NNE of Deppoldiswalde, and 6 m. S of Dresden. It has manufactories of straw-hats.

POSSESOLEE, or **POSESACOLEE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 100 m. NW of Bijapur.

POSSESSION (BAY), an indentation of the N coast of the island of Georgia, in the Southern Atlantic, in S lat. 54°, and W long. 37° 55'. It is bordered with rocks covered with eternal snow, and is of en rendered nearly inaccessible by ice.

POSSESSION (CAPE), a headland of Patagonia, on the SE coast, at the E entrance of Magalhaen strait, and forming the E side of a bay of the same name. This bay, which extends W to Delgada point, a distance of about 21 m., affords good anchorage.

POSSESSION (ISLAND), a small island of the Atlantic, off the W coast of Hottentolia, a little to the S of the entrance of Fish river into the bay of Santa Cruz or Angra Peguena.

POSSESSION ISLAND, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Marion and Crozet islands, discovered by Marion in 1772, and taken possession of by him in the name of the king of France. It is circular in form, and its height is visible from a great distance. It is destitute of vegetation, and uninhabited.

POSSESSION ISLANDS, a group of islands, ten in number, in Torres strait, near the N extremity of Australia, in S lat. 10° 43', and E long. 142° 25'. It was in this island that Cook, in 1770, took possession, in the name of George III., of the eastern part of Australia and the adjacent islands.

POSSESSION (POINT), a headland of Russian America, on the E side of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 3', and W long. 155° 28'.

POSSENECK, or **POSSENECK**, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 12 m. ENE of Saalfeld. Pop. 3,600.

POS-SOUDISLAVL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district and 30 m. ENE of Kostroma.

POST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Alstert. Pop. 416.

POSTA (LA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. NE of Civita-Ducale, and 24 m. NW of Aquila. Pop. 200. It has 2 convents, an hospital, and a school.

POSTA (FORT DA), a fort of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 5 m. NNW of Vianna, on the Atlantic.

POSTAVI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. NNW of Minsk, district and 60 m. WSW of Disma.

POSTEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Moll. Pop. 534.

POSTELBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Saatz, and 5 m. W of Laun, near the r. bank of the Eger, and at the confluence of the Wild-Saubach. Pop. 1,000. It has coal-mines, and several saltpetre works.

POSTENY. See PUSCHIN.

POSTERGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Michelbeke. Pop. 348.

POSTERSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the E of Bonneburg. Pop. 250. It has a castle.

POSTHOORN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Bouchaute. Pop. 107.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 9 m. SE of Campagna, and 30 m. ESE of Salerno, at the foot of the Albarno. Pop. 2,500. It has an old fortress and 2 parish churches.

POSTILLONS, a chain of islets and rocks, in the Sunda sea, near the S coast of the island of Celebes. The most southerly point of the chain is in S lat. 6° 55', and E long. 119° 5'.

POSTINO, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lodi and Crema, and district of Pandino, 7 m. W of Crema, on the Riolo, which is here crossed by 2 stone bridges. Pop. 587. It has a paper mill.

POSTIPEY, or **PESTIPEY**, a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, in the Djanik-ili, in N lat. 41° 1' 40", E long. 37° 52' 10".

POSTLING, a parish of Kent, 3 m. NNW of Hythe. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 182.

POSTUPIEZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SSW of Kaurzim, and 7 m. SE of Beneschau. It has manufactories of printed calico.

POSTVILLE, a village of Logan co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on Salt creek, 28 m. NE by N of Springfield. Pop. in 1850, 500.

POSTWICK, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 1,426 acres. Pop. in 1841, 241; in 1851, 275.

POSVOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 27 m. NNE of Poneviej.

POTA, a village of Afghanistan, in the district and 33 m. WSW of Jelalabad, on the r. bank of the Soorkh Rood, 40 m. WSW of the confluence of that river with the Cabul.

POTERDZYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Gontrode. Pop. 112.

POTALLES (LES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Vinalmont. Pop. 110.

POTAMIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 16 m. S of Mistra, near the S base of Mount Lyko.

POTAMO, a town of the island of Corfu, 3 m. W of the town of that name, on the l. bank of the Potamo, which throws itself a little below into the Corfu channel. It has a salt work, and carries on an active trade in corn, oil, and wine.

POTAN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. S of Matignon, on an affluent of the Arguenon, and near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,675.

POTCHAEV (Novoi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 12 m. SW of Kremenetz. It has a Greek convent.

POTCHAINA, a small river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Kiev. It flows through the town of that name, and joins the Dnieper on the r. bank. It is noted as the stream in which Vladimir the Great once obliged nearly all the inhabitants to immerse themselves.

POTCHEP, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 33 m. ESE of Mglin, on the r. bank of the Soudost. It possesses an active trade.

POTCHETOVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 30 m. NW of Slonim.

POTCHINKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov., and 126 m. SSE of Nijnii-Novgorod, district and 27 m. SE of Loukoianov, on the Roudnia. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 churches.

POTCHINNAIA, a German settlement in Russia in the gov. and 63 m. SSW of Saratov, in the district of Kamychin, on the Koramych. It contains 34 families, who find their chief employment in the manufacture of woollen fabrics.

POTE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Prez-en-Pail, and 27 m. ENE of Mayenne. Pop. 2,800.

POTEMKINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don-Cossacks, 150 m. ENE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

POTENGI, or **POTINGE**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Cairiris-Novos; crosses the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in a NE direction; passes Natal and the fort of Reis-Magos, and throws itself into the sea 18 m. S of Cape São-Roque.

POTENZA, a river of the Papal states, which has its source in the del. of Perugia, in Monte-Pennino, and a little to the E of Nocera; traverses the del. of Camerino; enters that of Macerata; passes San Severino; and after a course, in a generally NE direction, of 54 m., throws itself into the Adriatic at Porto-Recanate, and 3 m. ESE of Loreto.—Also a town in the prov. and district of the Basilicate, of which it is the capital, 90 m. ESE of Naples, and 84 miles WNW of Toronto, pleasantly situated on the E declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 2 collegiate churches, 6 convents, and a seminary.

POTES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 69 pueblos.—The town is 48 m. SW of Santander, between lofty mountains, on the l. bank of the Deva. Pop. 680. It has a parish-church, a convent, and an hospital, and in the vicinity is the monastery of Santo-Toribio.

POTHERIE (LA), or **CHALAIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Condé, and 9 m. SW of Segré, on the r. bank of the Argos. Pop. 1,626.

POTI, or **POTHI**, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Imeritia and district of Gurien, on the l. bank of the Rion, at the embouchure of that river, and 54 m. W by S of Kutais. Pop. 1,000. It forms a long square flanked with towers. The port possesses few advantages, but the place is one of considerable importance, and carries on an active trade in wine, honey, wax, silk, wool, skins, &c. This place formerly belonged to the Turks, and bore the name of Foti. It was taken by the Russians in 1809, and was definitively ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829.

POTI, or **CARATHEUZ**, a river of Brazil, which has its source on the E confines of the prov. of Piaui,

receives the Marvão and São-Victor; and after a total course, first WSW, and then NW, of 165 m. throws itself into the Parnahiba on the r. bank, at a town of the same name. Its banks are fertile and grow large quantities of tobacco.

POTI, or POTT, a mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí, 130 m. N of Oeiras, on the l. bank of the Parnahiba, and a little to the S of the confluence of a river of the same name. It is an entrepot for the cotton of the surrounding country, and carries on also an active trade in grain.

POTIGUARAS, or POTIGARES, a numerous tribe of Indians, who inhabit an extensive tract of Brazil, in the provinces of Rio-Grande-do-Norte and Paraíba, between the Paraíba and the N coast, and the embouchure of the Appodi or Mossoro, and westward to the cordilheira Borborema.

POTITO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 5 m. ENE of Avellino, and 3 m. WSW of Chiusano. Pop. 1,060.

POTOCKIS ISLANDS, a group of islands, 20 in number, in the Yellow sea, to the S of the Chinese prov. of Shing-keang, to which it belongs, and to the E of the remarkable promontory named by the English Regent's Sword, between 39° and 40° N lat., and 122° and 123° E long. It derives its name from a Russian navigator.

POTOMAC, a river of the United States, formed by the confluence of two streams, distinguished as the N and S, which have their respective sources in the counties of Hardy and Pendleton, and unite in Hampshire co., near the Alleghany mountains, and a little below Oldtown, in N lat. 39° 26', and W long. 83° 10'. Thence the P. forms, through nearly its entire course, the line of separation between the states of Maryland and Virginia; and after running a total distance of about 550 m., enters Chesapeake bay, between Point-Lookout and Smith's point, by an embouchure 10 m. in width and 42 ft. deep. Its principal affluents are the Great Cacapon and Shenandoah on the r.; and on the l. the Antietam, Monocacy, Rock-creek, Eastern branch, Piscataway, Mattawoman, and Wicomico. It is navigable for ships of the line as far as Washington, a distance of 300 m. from the Atlantic. At Alexandria, nearly 300 m. from the ocean, it is 1½ m. wide, and 18 ft. deep. Its fall from the mouth of Savage river to tide-water, a distance of 219 m., is 1,160 ft. Its whole basin embraces an area of about 13,000 sq. m.

POTOSI, a village of Washington co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 83 m. SE by E of Jefferson city, in the midst of a rich mining district. Pop. in 1850, 1,000.—Also a township and village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, bordered on the W and E by Grant and Big Platte rivers, and 74 m. WSW of Madison.

POTOSI (SAN-LUIS-DE), a department of the Mexican confederation, bounded on the N by Nuevo-Leon; on the E by Tamaulipas; on the SE by Vera-Cruz; on the S by Queretaro and Guanajuato; and on the W by Zacatecas. It has an area of about 29,500 sq. m. The Santander and its two great head-streams traverse the state from W to E, watering its central portion; further S, the river Tampico also crosses it from W to E. Large crops of wheat, maize, and barley are grown in this state; and its pasture-lands are extensive. Manufactures have made comparative progress within this territory; woollen and cotton fabrics, glass, pottery, and metallic wares are fabricated. There are some rich copper mines. The pop. in 1848 was 368,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated 90 m. SE of Zacatecas, at an alt. of 6,350 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built town of 50,000 inhabitants. Its barrios or suburbs cover a great extent of ground. It has several handsome churches, and a well-built

house-of-assembly. The manufactures of the city and the vicinity chiefly consist of clothes, leather, shoes, hats, tobacco, and a little hardware. A college was opened in this city in 1822.

POTOSI, a department, province, and city of Bolivia. The dep. comprises the provs. of P., Porco, Lepez, Chayanta, and Chechas, and has an area of 31,800 sq. m., with a pop. of 250,000. Its surface is mountainous and elevated. Its highest summit, that of the celebrated Cerro-de-P., has an alt. of 16,037 ft. above sea-level.—Its cap., which gives name to the dep., situated in S lat. 19° 36', and W long. 65° 24', 70 m. SW of Chuquisaca, is next in importance to Chuquisaca the capital of Bolivia, and was once the most populous of all the cities of S. America, covering with its suburbs a vast extent of ground at the N base of the celebrated mountain which bears its name, and which is half-an-hour's walk from the square of the city. These suburbs are now in ruins; and the pop., once amounting to 150,000, is now reduced to 14,000. It stands in a cold, bleak, barren, mountainous district of the E chain of the Andes, in a glen watered by one of the sources of the Paspaya, a branch of the Pilcomayo, and at an alt. of 13,500 ft. above sea-level. The cerro rises above the town "like a colossal sugar-loaf to the height of nearly 2,600 ft., and although half-an-hour's walk distant, yet seems so close, that if it were to fall over, it would, to all appearance, overwhelm the whole city." While the better portion of the city is in tolerably good repair, the outskirts, in which lived the great mass of its population, the miners, in the days of its greatness, are in a state of complete neglect and decay. There are several of the citizens in circumstances of comparative independence and enjoying a certain degree of affluence, but it is said that there is not one who can be called wealthy; not one who would be able to take hold of any important enterprise requiring a large outlay of capital in advance. Still the present, and especially the former position of this celebrated city in a financial point of view, gives it a certain degree of prominence. The Mint, a vast edifice which occupies two entire squares, still retains the machinery which did the vast work of old times, but in pitiful contrast with the beautiful workmanship, perfectness of execution, and the order and neatness of everything in our establishments for a similar purpose. It, however, answers the purpose of coining the 2,000,000 dollars, annually, which is all or nearly all that at present Bolivia sends to the mint. On one side of the Plaza stands the Bank, but it is not a bank in the sense in which the word is understood with us. There is no paper currency allowed in Bolivia; the bank consequently issues no bank notes. Its business is to receive the silver which comes from the various mines, for it is illegal to export silver under any circumstance, from the country, to disburse a corresponding nominal value in the ordinary coin of the mint, to furnish the silver to the mint, to receive the coin which is returned, and to pay in specie the orders of the government. On the W side of the Plaza is the only government building of any elegance in the city. It is two stories high—the upper, supported in part by a long row of very handsome arches. It contains the various government offices, of which those of the prefect and intendente are fitted up in good style, and the rooms for the criminal and civil courts are sufficiently spacious and in good taste. P. might be called *par excellence*, 'the City of Churches' from their number, and the extensive premises connected with a large proportion of them for the accommodation of the various religious orders; but that upon which the citizens most pride themselves is the Matrix, a church situated on

the N side of the Plaza. It is closely surrounded by other and poor buildings, so that much of the effect which it would otherwise produce is lost; but it is a noble structure, of a soft volcanic rock, handsomely hewn, and in appearance not unlike granite. Its exterior is very plain, and its proportions are admirable. The interior presents one of the most gorgeous views conceivable. Though a very large church, it is inferior in size to the great cathedral of Lima. It is without the massive silver of that edifice, which is, however, not a defect; but the absence of those invaluable paintings of the old masters with which the cathedral of the Peruvian capital abounds, is a want which the Matriz of P. will perhaps never be able to supply. With these exceptions, however, it is beyond question the finest church in South America. The city is supplied with four primary schools, and two or three extra schools for the children of the miners, besides a college which has about 200 pupils—all supported from the public treasury. The Plaza of Ayacucho, constructed in honour of the battle of Ayacucho, which decided the struggle of South America for independence, is immediately contiguous to the great Plaza of the city, and is surrounded by a continuous succession of arches. In the centre of this Plaza rises a lofty cylindrical shaft surmounted by a statue of Liberty.—The city is almost completely surrounded by a circle of steep, barren mountain-peaks; but that which has received the name of the city, and from which most of the silver of Bolivia has been taken, is so much higher than the rest, that to a person standing upon the summit, all the adjacent cerros sink to insignificance, and appear like an uneven plain, from which, in solitary grandeur, rises the majestic pyramid of P. The country around is the most barren in nature: neither tree nor shrub nor plant appearing for many miles around. It is not till a distance of 5 leagues has been traversed that patches of cultivation begin to appear on the road to Chuquisaca; but the barrenness of the soil is balanced by the abundance of its metallic produce; and provisions of all kinds, whether animal or vegetable, are brought from a distance on mules and asses to supply the wants of the pop. "In approaching P.," says Temple, "neither house, nor dome, nor steeple, is to be seen at a distance. The last curve round the base of the silver-mountain, whose pointed top was now far above my head in a cloudless deep blue sky, brought me at once upon the town, which, with its ruined suburbs, covered a vast extent beneath me; and in ten minutes more, I was at the post-house in the centre of it."—The climate of P., which may be considered as a fair specimen of that of the Upper Andes, is variable, presenting each day the changes of the four seasons of the year, varying from 66° to 42°. Early in the morning it is cold and piercing; the forenoon resembles our finest March day; from noon to 3 o'clock the sun is broiling hot, whilst in the shade it is very cold; the evenings are serene, and sometimes of a summer's mildness. The Creoles consider the climate of P. an eternal winter, which they divide into the wet winter and the dry winter; but the Indians, though half-naked like the Irish peasantry, are not nearly so sensible of the cold as the Creoles. In Temple's opinion, and that of all other British travellers who have visited P., the climate is fine, wholesome, and bracing. For five days out of six, P. enjoys a fine, brilliant, unclouded atmosphere, a spotless canopy of the deepest and purest azure; so dry is the atmosphere, that, in pulling off a flannel waistcoat or worsted stocking in the dark, sparks are distinctly seen; and the same phenomenon occurs in patting or rubbing a horse's neck, which sometimes

emits sparks and sounds like an electrifying machine. Snow and thunder-storms are frequent; the latter are sublime and terrific. As the city may be literally said to be above the clouds, the blue lightnings dart round in ten thousand dazzling flashes and lose themselves in the ground; while the thunders roll from mountain to mountain in long continued peels, absolutely stunning to the senses. As at Lima, where earthquakes are frequent, such storms are unknown; so, on the contrary, at the city of P. where the latter are common, the former are unknown.—In the vicinity of the town, from 8 to 10 m. distant, are the lagunas or ponds for supplying the ingenios and the city with water, in number 37, and constructed 200 years since at enormous and needless expense, for within 2 m. of the town are situations equally eligible for forming reservoirs of water. Considering the barren state of the country round P., and its distance from markets, the price of articles of necessity or luxury is not very exorbitant. Maize and papas, the common food of the ordinary classes, are cheap. There is a considerable consumption of French and English manufactures in P., consisting of coloured cottons, calicoes, and muslins, cloths, crockery-ware, iron, and steel. The duties on imported European articles amounted to 16 per cent., and the whole amount of duties received in 1825 was 21,880 dollars; but in 1826, the duties being reduced one-half, or 8 per cent., the amount on goods imported *via* Buenos Ayres and the Pacific was 38,781 d., thus making an increase of consumption, and 11,000 d. of additional revenue in the single town of P.

Mines.] The famous mines of P. now belong to this state. The mountain in which they are situated, called *Hatim-Potosi*, or 'Father mountain,' is of a conical shape 20 m. in circumference and rises 4,475 ft. above the table-level of the surrounding country. It principally consists of a yellow and very firm argillaceous schist, full of veins of ferruginous quartz, in which silver ore, and sometimes brittle vitreous ore, are found interspersed; there is also a grayish brown ore, in which appear some small grains and thin branches or veins of silver running along the layer of stone. This latter ore is very rich, yielding from 18 to 20 marks per *cazon* of 5,000 lbs. weight. This surprising mine was discovered in 1545, by a Peruvian, who, while pursuing some goats or llamas among the rocks, happened to grasp a bush, whose roots giving way disclosed to his view an immense vein of silver. Since the period of its discovery, it has been constantly wrought. It is now almost entirely excavated, and is perforated with more than 300 pits; few of which, however, are more than 70 yards deep. It is now entered at the base, and vaults have been dug horizontally into its interior. In these vaults, called by the miners *sacabozas*—and which are about 8 ft. high, and 8 ft. broad—the air is cold and unwholesome; and here the Indians, to the number of 2,000, work alternately day and night, for the small wage of 2s. daily, deprived of the light and heat of the sun, and entirely naked. On the first discovery of the mines of P., the metal was much purer than at present; it is the abundance of the ore alone which renders it still worth working. According to Acosta, the Jesuit, the average wealth of the ore in 1574, in the crude state, was from 8 to 9 marks per cwt. The minerals which yielded 50 marks per cwt. were considered as extremely rich. Since the commencement of the 18th cent., however, they reckon only from 3 to 4 marks per *cazon* of 5,000 lbs. weight, or 43 to 64 per cwt. It thus appears, that the mean riches of the minerals have diminished in the proportion of 170 to 1; while the quantity of silver extracted from the mines of P. has diminished only in the ratio of 4 to 1, if the calculations of Humboldt are correct.—What quantity of silver has been extracted from the bowels of P., since its first commencement, in 1545, down to the present time, it is impossible precisely to determine. Various estimates of their produce have been given by different authors of acknowledged celebrity. From 1545 to 1556, there are no records of the royal duties, and no other information can be obtained respecting their produce in this incipient period, but from the meagre, accidental, imperfect, and contradictory accounts of early or contemporaneous writers. Where the necessary information is wanting, exaggeration is likely to have place. Ulloa, proceeding upon the authority of Sandoval, a writer in the 17th cent., who pretended to give an account of the mineral produce of P. from 1545 to 1594, from the fifth paid into the royal treasury, estimates the silver produced from 1545 to 1556, at 613,000,000 d., or £127,925,000, or an annual average of 55,727,272 d., or £12,538,835 16s. 9d.; making a mass of silver equal to 72,116,000 marks, or 47,380,810 lbs. Troy, of 12 ounces: a sum this, nearly exceeding by one-half the whole annual registered produce of gold and silver in all Spanish Ame-

rica. It was this prodigious exaggeration of the produce of these mines during the first period, which misled not only Ulloa, but the Abbe Raynal, and our countryman Robertson, the celebrated historian of South America, who actually estimated the gold and silver received from Spanish America, up to 1775, at the enormous sum of £2,000,000,000. The laborious Humboldt was enabled to procure from official papers an account of the value of the royal duties paid into the provincial treasury at P., on all the silver brought to the mint between the years 1556 and 1789, a period of 233 years. The proportion of these duties to the whole produce being known, the annual amount of the silver extracted from the mines during this period, with the exception of what was carried away by the contraband traders, can be easily ascertained from these accounts. According to the calculations of Humboldt, deduced from the scattered and incidental information derived from Cieca, Alonzo Barba, and Acosta, who lived towards the middle and latter end of the 18th cent., the estimate of the silver extracted from 1545 to 1556, is greatly over-rated by Sandoval; and hence he conjectures that the whole produce of the mines of P., during this first period, may not have exceeded 15,000,000 marks, or 127,500,000 d., or £28,687,500, valuing the piastre or dollar at 4s. 6d. He admits, however, that his own calculation rests more on hypothetical reasoning than direct proof. The whole produce of the mint from 1545 to 1803, amounted to 961,097,739 d., or £216,246,990 10s. But to this sum an addition of two sorts must be made, the one from the high comparative value of the piastre or dollar in the latter end of the 18th cent., and the other from the prodigious quantity of the precious metals not registered at the mint. From 1545 to 1600, the piastre was estimated at 131 reals, instead of 8 reals, which since 1600 has been the value of the dollar or piastre. The piastre was consequently then valued at 7s. 7d. 1-8th, supposing its present value at 4s. 6d. Therefore 3s. 1d. 1-8th must be added to every piastre coined from 1545 to the 1st of January, 1600; and as the quantity coined during that period, amounting to 320,000,000 piastres, or dollars, according to Humboldt's estimate of the period from 1545 to 1556; and according to the relation which the duties bore to the sum annually coined from the 1st of January, 1556, to the 1st of January 1600, the addition of 3s. 1d. 1-8th on every piastre of that total, will amount to 220,000,000 d., or £49,500,000; thus making the whole of the registered produce for the first 55 years amount to 560,000,000 d., or nearly 10,000,000 d. annually. This sum of 220,000,000 d. additional to the sum total mentioned above of 961,097,739 d., makes the total registered produce of P., from 1545 to 1803, amount to 1,181,097,739 d., or £265,746,991 10s. We are unable to ascertain when the change of the value of the piastre took place, and therefore cannot precisely ascertain the quantity of silver produced at this period; but it seems either to have been a little before or after the year 1600. As to the amount of the quantity of contraband, authors are not exactly agreed; some stating it at a third, others at a fourth, and others again at a sixth of the whole produce; all, however, are agreed that the quantity of unregistered silver during the first period was enormous. According to Herrera, Acosta, and Azara, more than a third was never registered. Allowing one-fourth of the whole sum of 1,181,097,739 d., the result will be 295,274,435 d., or £67,436,749. This added to the sum total of the registered produce from 1545 to 1803, will make the sum total of silver, registered and unregistered, down to 1803, extracted from the mountain of P., amount to 1,476,372,174 d., or £332,183,749 11s. 8½d. The following table will show the produce, registered and unregistered, of the mines of P. down to 1803.

Years.	Marks.	Dollars.	
1545 to 1556.	15,000,000	127,500,000	£28,687,500
1556 to 1578.	5,765,827	49,009,530	11,027,144
1578 to 1735.	71,818,686	610,458,635	137,353,237
1735 to 1789.	15,074,044	128,129,374	28,829,109
1789 to 1803.	5,411,764	46,000,000	10,350,000
Total in 258 years.	113,070,321	961,097,739	216,246,991
Allowance for the value of the piastre before 1600.	26,351,763	220,000,000	49,500,000
Add one-fourth of the above total registered produce for contraband.	34,738,110	295,274,435	67,436,749

Total of registered and un-registered produce extracted from the mines of P., from 1545 to 1803, 174,160,195 1,476,372,174 332,183,749

The most flourishing period of the mines of P. during the period from 1556 to 1789, was that from 1585 to 1606. For several successive years, the royal fifth amounted to 1,500,000 d., which supposes a produce of 1,450,000, or 892,000 marks, according as we estimate the piastre at 124 or 8 reals, equivalent to 12,665,000 or 7,497,900 d. After 1606, the produce gradually diminished, especially since 1694. From 1606 to 1688, its annual produce was never below 350,000 marks, or 3,015,000 d. During the latter half of the 18th cent., it generally supplied from 300,000 to 400,000 marks—an yearly produce this, too considerable to allow us to think with Robertson, that these mines are no longer worth working. That they do not yield so much as formerly is not owing to their exhaustion, but to the ignorance of the Spanish miners, by whose unskilful management most of the pits

are allowed to remain full of water. Steam-engines are here wholly unknown. In the opinion of Helms, the mines of P. might easily be made, with moderate skill and management, to yield 20,000,000, or even 30,000,000 d. annually. In addition to 2,000 Indians employed as miners, there are 15,000 llamas, and 15,000 mules, employed in carrying the ore from the mountain to the amalgamation works. An American traveller who visited P. in the month of May 1833, reports of them that immense quantities of valuable ore were formerly thrown away as refuse, for the old diggings are now worked a second or third time at a profit; but that the mining business is of little value now, compared with what it was in times of Spanish ascendancy. "The cause of this change was first, the increase in the price of quicksilver with which all the silver is extracted. The cost of fuel is too great to allow of smelting, and the cost of roasting the rich sulphures of silver to fit them for the process of amalgamating is such that they are often thrown away. The price of quicksilver is therefore an important element in the profits of the silver mines. A very few and unimportant mines of quicksilver have been opened in South America, but the recent reduction of price has resulted chiefly from the production of that metal in such abundance in California. The silver-works, and particularly those of P., have consequently improved very much in the last two years. A second cause of the reduced production of the mines was the withdrawal of foreign capital during the unsettled state of the country, while the several States were struggling for independence, and for a long time after that period. At one time the English were ready to throw in a large amount of capital and to considerable extent carried their favourable intentions into effect, but the country was unprepared to profit by them and total loss was the only result. The only other cause of importance, and the one which had been seriously felt, while the countries of South America were Spanish colonies, was the ingress of water into the mines to such an extent that many of the best of them they had already abandoned. The most productive vein of silver which has ever been known, not excepting the richest of Mexico, nor those of Copalco, now yielding so astonishingly, is undoubtedly the great vein of P. It appeared at the surface but a little way down from the apex of the mountain and continued to be seen at the surface and 7 yards wide for 1,000 ft. down the slope. It was this vein which gave the mountain its celebrity, and from which for a long time the great mass of the treasures of P. came. Its breadth and directness was such, and the quantity of ore so great, that for forty years it was worked without occasion for artificial light. There are four other large veins, all cutting the mountain nearly N and S, and parallel to the principal vein. Though these five veins do not show themselves completely to the base of the mountain, yet the fact that nearly all the profitable workings on the lower slopes of the mountain have been nearly in the planes of these large veins, show that these veins continue downward though they do not come to the surface. It is these offshoots, ramifications from the large veins, which have of late years been worked. It is even the opinion of the most intelligent men of Potosi, that if worked on a large scale and with every attention to economy, every part of the mountain contains a sufficient per cent. of silver to justify the undertaking and ensure a reasonable profit. They say that every ton of rock or earth taken indiscriminately from the mountain, at the surface or deep below the surface, will probably produce eight dollars of silver, which is more than the necessary expense of working a ton of the ore. However this may be, it would never have satisfied the early Spanish proprietors. They for a long time confined themselves to the broad and rich veins, and followed them to great depths. At a certain level the water came in upon them in all the veins, so that, with the means then in use, it was impossible to keep the mines in a workable state: operations were, however, continued in them, the men standing deep in the water till the government interfered, as a sanitary measure, to prevent it. In order to recover veins of such immense productiveness, the king of Spain authorized the cutting of a channel or tube, nearly horizontal but slightly ascending, from the base of the mountain to its centre. It was an immense undertaking, especially for those times, and though suspended without reaching the vein, it was carried to the distance of about four thousand feet. The tube is well arched, wherever such work is necessary. The entrance is a fine piece of masonry, surmounted by an appropriate inscription and the arms of Spain. For a long time the work was abandoned. A company at length recommenced work, but soon abandoned it a second time, and their right was forfeited. They, however, obtained from government a renewal of right, and one man alone has continued to make such annual appropriations to the work as merely to prevent its again reverting to the government. Upon a careful examination of this tube, or as they call it, *seccion*, I am convinced, in opposition to the prevailing impression here, that it is favourably situated for the attainment of the object contemplated. There must be a very considerable outlay before any profits are to be realized, and upon a different plan from any that has yet been adopted; but there is one which will be free from all the uncertainty that has hitherto attended the work, and from all the contingencies of ordinary mining. If the statements made to me are reliable, and they may be easily verified, a company by a certain amount of expenditure, that is, by cutting a certain number of yards, will be sure to strike that largest and richest vein. It seems a great pity that a work so nearly accomplished should fall of the last blows and the rich recompense. It is reserved for some future

adventurers, who, however, venture nothing, and I wish that some of my countrymen may fall in with so tempting an opportunity. It is the only good thing that South America offers. This is good: first, because it is a certainty; secondly, because the vein when reached is one of unquestionable and immense value.

But I did not come to this country for any such purpose, and here leave it for those who have the energy, the capital, and the disposition, to come into the possession of this vast fortune. I have said, that at a certain period, the excavation of this soca-von was abandoned. I ought to add, to prevent misapprehension, that the engineers of the Spanish government abandoned it only when the Government abandoned every thing. It was worked till the battle of Ayacucho. The resulting government has never been in a condition to resume this or any other of the works which Spain improved to such immense advantage to herself. In my peregrinations, over and around, and through the mountain, I have occupied many an hour in endeavouring to discover its theoretical structure. It has long been to me a mystery, and is so still, though I have hope that light is beginning to break in upon me. It is represented in works on mineralogy as chiefly of an argillaceous composition, but this is inaccurate; there are a few places where argillaceous rock is found, but the great mass of the mountain, externally and internally, is a silicious rock of igneous origin, and often, even generally, so porous as to resemble the scoria from a furnace. It has also been represented as an extinct volcano; if it was even part of a crater of eruption, which I can neither affirm nor deny with confidence as yet, it has been subjected to remarkable changes, and the changes have been so regular as to leave now but a single pinnacle, and that of extremely regular form. Near the base on the N side there has been a lava stream of considerable dimension thrown out, which has extended so far that part of the city is built on it. With reference to the date of the city, it is a very ancient eruption, but geologically speaking, very recent. It could not have been a very liquid lava, for it is a true conglomerate, more than half of its volume consisting of fragments of stones and rounded pebbles, imbedded in the liquid portion, and yet it has followed the course of the present valley like a stream of water. The very point from which it issued is distinctly seen. Nobody here knows anything about geology, and yet everybody speaks of it as the current of lava."

POTSCHAPPEL, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 4 m. SW of Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 672. It has a glass-house, a tile-kiln, a manufactory of vinegar, extensive iron-forges, and coal mines are wrought in the vicinity.

POTSQUATEK, or **POCZATEK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Tabor, and 14 m. NE of Neuhaus, on the frontier of Moravia. Pop. 2,800. It has a manufactory of cloth.

POTSCHINKE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 155 m. from Nijni-Novgorod, and district of Loukojanov, on the Roudnia.

POTSDAM, or **POTZDAM**, a government of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker-Mark, the Mark-of-Priegnitz, and the greater part of the Middle Mark. It comprises the capital of the kingdom; but that city, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Its area is 382.5 German square miles; its pop. in 1849 was 1,268,935. Its surface forms an extensive plain, varied only by a few hills of slight elevation. Heaths and morasses prevail in several quarters. The soil, though for the most part a light sand, sometimes barren and even drifting, is in a few spots of great fertility, and cultivation is well conducted. The principal mineral is marsh iron ore, which, however, does not afford above 20 per cent. of metal. The inhabitants of this province conduct various manufactures, particularly of woollens, cottons, and linens.

POTSDAM, the chief town of the above government, is situated 17 m. SW of Berlin, on the N bank of the Havel, which here appears to spread its waters in a succession of small lakes, and at the confluence of the Ruthe with that river. The old town consisted of only four streets. The new town was nearly wholly built by Frederic II., and in a manner which made several of the streets resemble rows of palaces. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has 5 gates towards the land, as well as 4 towards the river. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, a magnificent structure, was begun in 1660,

and extended progressively during succeeding reigns. In front is a square for manœuvring the troops of the garrison; and along the river are extensive gardens. Connected with it are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. The town-house was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam. There are in P. extensive barracks; and a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather; and the garrison-kirche, within which the remains of the great Frederic are deposited. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk 58 ft. high. The schools are the lyceum, two public schools, a school for military cadets, and one belonging to the garrison. The charitable establishments are an infirmary, a poor-house, and an orphan-house on a large scale for the children of soldiers. The pop. of P. in 1816 was 23,095; in 1849, 39,864, exclusive of a garrison of 9,000 men. P. is to Berlin, with which it is connected by railway, what Versailles is to Paris. Here, says a recent traveller, contrasting it with the capital, "here the scene is changed! Here, instead of sand and monotony, you have hills, water, woods, everything which is attractive in nature. What a splendid situation were this for a capital! The city on the plain, backed by these beautiful hills, with every possible variety of site for villas and pleasure gardens. What woods and hills, and the beautiful river Havel spreading itself broad and winding, like a succession of fine lakes. Why was not Berlin placed where P. is? Possibly the Havel, broad as it looks, may not be so navigable as the Sprey, and there may lie the secret, or what a capital would it be here! Steam has now converted P. into a suburb of Berlin, and pours on all holidays its thousands into it, without which P. were a retirement and a solitude still, for grass grows in its streets." Its manufactures are on a small scale, but of considerable variety, comprising cotton, lace, silk, linen, woollen, wax-cloth, leather, porcelain, chemical substances, hats, and fire-arms.—The palace of Sans Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederic II., is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NW of P. "It is a mere villa perched on a hill just above P., and surrounded by the most lovely views over the meadows and wild woody banks of the Havel. The hill on which it stands is crowned with gardens in successive terraces. As you approach through the fine meadows and beneath a noble avenue of trees, broad flights of steps, ascending from terrace to terrace up to the house, and the lower part of the house half-concealed from view by the swell of the hill, give a very singular appearance to the whole." The new palace is a large and clumsy pile, built by Frederic at the termination of the Seven years' war.

POTSDAM, a township and village of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Rackett river, 156 m. NNW of Albany, and intersected by the Northern, and the Watertown and Northern junction railways. It has an undulating surface, and over a substratum of limestone and red sandstone, a fine loamy soil.

POTSGROVE, or **POTESGRAVE**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. S by E of Woburn. Area 1,385 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 262.

POTTELSCHESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in E. Flanders, dep. of Ruyen. Pop. 112.

POTTENBRUNN, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwald, 5 m. NE of St. Polten, and 4 m. S of Herzogenburg. Pop. 400. It has a fine castle.

POTTENDORF, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the lower circle of the Manhartsberg, on a plateau, 6 m. N of Tulln, and 23 m. NW of Vienna.—Also a town in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 3 m. NNE of Ebenfurt, and 23 m. S of Vienna, on

an arm of the Gross-Fischa, which communicates with the Leitha. Pop. 2,840. It has an ancient castle belonging to the Esterhazy family, and several large cotton-mills.

POTTENSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 14 m. SW of Bayreuth, and 29 m. NE of Nuremberg, on the Puttlach. Pop. 900. It has an hospital. Pop. of presidial, 11,000.

POTTENSTEIN, or **BODENSTEIN**, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 11 m. WSW of Traiskirchen, and 23 m. SW of Vienna, near the l. bank of the Friesting, in a fine valley, at the foot of a wood-covered mountain. Pop. 850. It is well-built, and has extensive copper and iron works, a government manufactory of arms, and a large cotton factory. Wood and charcoal form also important objects of its trade.

POTTENSTEIN, **POLSTEYN**, or **POCTEGN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 26 m. ESE of Königgratz, and 6 m. S of Reichenau, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Wilde-Adler. It has extensive manufactories of linen.

POTTER, a county in the N part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., containing a surface of 1,064 sq. m., drained by affluents of the W branch of Susquehanna river, the head branches of the Genesee, Tioga, and Alleghany rivers, and the Pine, Slimmahoning and Kettle creeks. It has an elevated surface, and contains beds of coal and iron. The soil consists of a fine fertile loam. Pop. in 1850, 6,048. Its capital is Condersport.—Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 169 m. W by N of Albany, drained by Flint creek. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 2,194.

POTTERCHA, a village in the p. of Kilsyre, co. Meath. Pop. in 1831, 124.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. SE by E of Lincoln. Area 4,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 458.

POTTERIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 280.

POTTERIES (THE), a number of adjoining townships and villas in the hund. of Pirehill, co. of Stafford; comprising the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, with the townships and villages of Hanley and Shelton, Etruria, Burslem with Long-port and Brownhills, Lane-end with Longton, Tunstall, Lane-Delph, Fenton, Cobridge, and their neighbourhoods. This district is the seat of the china and earthenware manufacture. Its general features are thus sketched by a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"In the trifling strip of Staffordshire, called *par excellence*, 'The Potteries,' are manufactured nineteen-twentieths of the crockery, coarse and fine, porcelain and earthenware, used in England. The Pottery district is about 10 m. long, and 2 or 3 m. broad, running N and S, in the valley of the Trent, and consisting mainly of a chain of large villages, or small towns, or perhaps to speak more correctly, neither villages nor towns in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, but straggling districts, more or less built over,—the streets here clustering thickly together, there spreading out in long arms, which just extend far enough to connect the main groups of buildings; the intervening patches of country sometimes consisting of pleasant fields and undulating pastures, sometimes chequered with isolated manufactories and detached rows of smoky houses surrounded by plots of waste ground, heaped with cinders, scoria, and fragments of broken pots which have not stood the fire;—the whole being diversified here and there by those black mounds and grimy buildings which denote that a coal-shaft is sunk beneath them. The North Staffordshire railway binds together the range of the P. towns

like a thread stringing beads. As for the P. towns, there is hardly more distinctive individuality between them than between the plates and saucers of the well-known willow pattern, which they produce in such abundance. In Hanley alone, there is a market-place, distinguished by some new and handsome ranges of buildings. There is little difference between the species of ware manufactured by the different pottery towns. In all of them, all the branches of the art are more or less carried on." English earthenware, says the German traveller Kohl, is, in fact, one of the finest and most complete articles in the world. "It would be difficult to enumerate all the articles here manufactured of clay. There are tea and coffee services of all imaginable sizes and kinds, ornamented in the most varied manner, and yet always with good taste. Then there are endless varieties of vessels, large and small, pitchers, jugs, dishes, bowls, basins, and every kind of apparatus for washing, and for bathing the feet and the different parts of the body. We must not forget the neat vessels made for the English dairies, nor the wine-coolers, the butter-coolers, and the water-coolers. The latter, admirably suited to the purpose they are intended for, are chiefly made for the East and West Indies. I was told that the clay used for these cooling vessels was not to be found in any part of England, except in the vicinity of the P. An article, not at all known to us, but for which there has lately been a very great demand in England, is known by the name of 'tessellated tiles.' These are small, thin tiles, elegantly formed, either square or six-sided, and are used for paving halls, and particularly for churches, where they are used at present in astonishing quantities. The copper-plate printing, in one of these large establishments, is also carried on upon an astonishing scale. Many thousand copies are often taken from one plate; and for this purpose a remarkably thin paper is used, that the ink of the engraving may be the more readily transferred to the clay, and that the paper may the more easily be rubbed off. The paper-makers form no unimportant class of the population of the P. If we compare the common earthenware of England with that of the French and Germans, or of any other nation, it appears not only excellent in quality, but also highly ornamental and unsurpassably beautiful. The common French and German earthenware is comparatively ugly, coarse, and misshapen: on the other hand, English porcelain, as I have already remarked, particularly those articles in which beauty and elegance are the main points aimed at, are far behind those of the continent." See articles **ETRURIA**, **BURSLEM**, **STOKE**, **STAFFORDSHIRE**, and the other articles enumerated.

POTTERNE, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. S by W of Devizes, including the tythings of Marston and Worton. Area 4,956 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,778.

POTTER-NEWTON. See **NEWTON-POTTER**.

POTTERSPURY, or **EAST PURY**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. SE of Towcester. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,544; in 1851, 1,784.

POTTERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Paul. Pop. 247.

POTTERSVILLE, a settlement in the neighbourhood of Columbia, in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., formed by the English 'Potter's Joint-Stock Emigration society,' established in 1844. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1849, 134.

POTTES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. and 11 m. N of Tournai, near the r. bank of the Schelde. Pop. 2,045.

POTTIBRA. See **PRINZENSTEIN**.

POTTMESZ, a market-town of Bavaria, in the

circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 12 m. SE of Rain, and 20 m. NNE of Augsburg. Pop. in 1838, 1,200. It contains 3 churches, and has a potash-refinery, several distilleries of brandy, and breweries.

POTTON, a parish and market-town of Bedfordshire, 11 m. E of Bedford. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,780; in 1851, 1,922.

POTTOWATOMIE, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 950 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Missouri, and drained by Nishnabotona river and key, Mosquito and Gophen creeks, all affluents of the Missouri. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile.

POTTSGROVE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 66 m. E of Harrisburg, drained by Manatawny and Sprogels Run and the Schuylkill river, by which it is bounded on the S. It has a hilly surface, and the soil is chiefly red shale. Pop. 1850, 2,711.

POTT-SHRIGLEY, a chapelry in Presbury p., Cheshire, 4 m. NE of Macclesfield. Area 1,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

POTTSTOWN, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the l. bank of Schuylkill river, at the confluence of Manatawny creek, intersected by the Schuylkill canal and the Philadelphia railway, by the latter of which it is 40 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 647.

POTTSVILLE, a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., near the Schuylkill river, and 46 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. The locality is noted as a great mining dépôt for the anthracite and iron regions of the Upper Schuylkill, and is intersected by the Schuylkill canal and the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville railway.

POTYZER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 132.

POTZNEUSIEDL, or *LAGTHA-FALVA*, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, and comitat of Wieselburg, 11 m. SW of Presburg, and 29 m. ESE of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Leitha.

POUANCE, formerly Saint-Aubin-de-Pouancé, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and arrond. of Segré. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,801; in 1846, 12,033. The town is 17 m. WNW of Segré, and 36 m. NW of Angers. Pop. in 1846, 2,758. It has several blast-furnaces and an iron foundry. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

POUCE (Ls), a mountain in the NW part of the Isle of France, near Port Louis. It has an alt. of 852 yds. above sea-level, and as seen from a distance is almost always cloud-capped. Its slopes are covered with plantations of citrons, oranges, and odoriferous plants.

POUCEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. N of Clamecy, on the r. bank of the Yonne. Pop. 500.

POUCET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 275.

POUCH, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 26 m. NE of Merseburg, circle and 3 m. E of Bitterfeld, near the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 960. It has manufactories of pottery, and a wool spinning-mill.

POUCHKARNAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 3 m. SE of Belgorod.

POUCHOLATY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. N of Poneviej.

POUCQUES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 1,240. The village is 13 m. W of Ghent, at the foot of a hill.

POUDANG, a town on the SW coast of the island of Sumatra, in the state of Anak-Sungei, about 18 m. SE of Mocomoco. It contains a Dutch factory.

POUDENAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Mezin, and 11 m. SW of Nérac. Pop. 1,050.

POUDAJ, or *Poupoa*, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonez, 75 m. E of Petrozavodsk, on the r. bank of the Vodla, 24 m. above its entrance into lake Oneger. Pop. 400.

POUDONSK, a mining village of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Viatka and district of Ourjourn.

POUDRE-D'OR, a quarter in the N part of the Isle of France, between the quarter of the Pamplemousses on the W, and that of Flacq, on the SE. It comprises the island of Ambre.

POUET, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Herbiers and com. of St. Mars-de-la-Reorthie, on the Little Lay. It has some mineral springs.

POUEZE (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SW of Lion-d'Angers, and 11 m. SSE of Segré. Pop. 800.

POUGANE, a town of Mozambique, in the district of Querimbo, 225 m. N of Mozambique.

POUGET (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Gignac, and 15 m. SE of Lodeve, on a mountain. Pop. 1,025.

POUGHILL, a parish in Devonshire, 11 m. N of Exeter. Area 1,663 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1851, 380.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 1½ m. NW of Stratton. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 404.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S. The township is drained by Wappingers and Falls creeks, and has a generally undulating surface. The soil, consisting of sand, clay, and loam, is highly fertile. The village is on the E bank of Hudson river, 70 m. S of Albany, and 75 m. N of New York, and is intersected by the Hudson river railway. Pop. in 1830, 7,222; in 1850, 13,944.

POUGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Con, in a plain. Pop. 1,033.

POUGUES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre and arrond. of Nevers. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,569; in 1846, 15,567.—The town is 8 m. NNW of Nevers, in a fertile valley. Pop. 1,161. It has neatly built houses and fine promenades, and possesses extensive baths.

POUGY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Ramerut, on the Longsols. Pop. 585.

POUILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 3 m. WSW of L'Hermenault. Pop. 500.

POUILLEY-LES-VIGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. E of Audoux, and 5 m. W of Besançon. Pop. 660. In the vicinity is a quarry of black marble.

POUILLON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,328; in 1846, 14,704.—The town is 8 m. SSE of Dax, and 32 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1846, 3,360. It has thermal baths and manufactories of iron. Gypsum and fine white clay are found in the environs.

POUILLY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Maçon and com. of Solutrée. Pop. 214. The environs are noted for their wine.

POUILLY-SOUS-CHARLIEU, a commune of

France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Charlieu, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,372. It has a port, the trade of which consists chiefly in wine.

POUILLY-LES-FEURS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Feurs, on a small affluent of the Loire. Pop. 960.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre and arrond. of Cosne. The dep. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,250; in 1846, 11,612.—The town is 9 m. S of Cosne, and 24 m. NNW of Nevers, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 3,251. It has an active trade in wine. Limestone is quarried in the environs. The Loire was passed by Charles the Bald in 868, at Pouilly, and that town was, in 881, for some time the residence of Carloman, grandson of the above-named monarch. It was taken by the English in 1364.

POUILLY-EN-MONTAGNE, or **EX-AUXOIS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or and arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 28 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,030; in 1846, 13,143.—The town is 21 m. E of Beaune, at the foot of a mountain, called Motte-de-Pouilly, on the Ouche and Canal-de-Bourgogne. Pop. 1,162. It has manufactories of hats, and of Roman cement, and carries on an active trade in corn, wine, hemp, leather, wool, and sheep. This town was formerly fortified, and the frequent residence of Richard, count of Autun and first beneficiary duke of Burgundy. A fortress was built here by Hugues IV., duke of Burgundy, of which only a few remains are now to be found. The Motte-de-Pouilly was fortified in 1412.

POUILLY-SAINT-GENIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain and cant. of Fernex, 9 m. S of Gex. Pop. 830. It has several works.

POUILLY-SUR-SAONE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Seurre, and 14 m. E of Beaune, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 649. It has manufactories of chemical substances.

POUIR, **Bour**, or **Bujour** (Nob), a lake of Mongolia, in a wide plain, in the E part of the Kalkas territory, in N lat. 49° 20', and E long. 117° 40'. It receives the Kalka on the NE, and discharges itself by the Ourson or Kulon, which issues from the NW extremity, and flows into Lake Kulon. This lake, with the above-named rivers, forms to a considerable extent, a boundary line of Mandshuria.

POUJOL (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Gervais-la-Ville, on the r. bank of the Orbe. Pop. 1,255.

POUKHOVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 15 m. SSW of Igoumen.

POUKTOU, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Irawady, a little above the confluence of the Keayn-deayn.

POULADON, an island of the Maldivé archipelago, in the atollon of Malos-Madon.

POULAINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Christophe. Pop. in 1846, 12,222.

POULANGI, an island of the Celebes sea, near the E coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 3° 30', and E long. 117° 10'.

POULANGY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 5 m. W of Nogent-le-Roi, on the r. bank of the Treire, an affluent of the Marne. Pop. 600. It has a Benedictine abbey.

POULATI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Albania, in the sanj. and 28 m. NE of Scutari.

POULAUND, a village of Afghanistan, 110 m. WNW of Candahar, and 50 m. NW of Grishk.

POULCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Pamel. Pop. 824.

POULDARID, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. S of Douarnenez, and 12 m. WNW of Quimper.

POULDREGAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 4 m. S of Douarnenez. Pop. in 1846, 2,275.

POULDREUZIC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SW of Plou-gastel-Saint-Germain, and 13 m. WSW of Quimper. Pop. 1,436.

POULE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. N of Saint-Nozier-d'Azergues, on the Azergues, in a valley. Pop. 2,115. It has mines of argentiferous lead.

POULIGNY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. N of Le Blanc. Pop. in 1846, 2,097.

POULIGUEN (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loire Inférieure, cant. of Croisic and com. of Batz, at the head of a bay, to the N of the mouth of the Loire. It has a small port, and has an active trade in herring, sardines, and salt.

POULISDOUS, or **PHA-LI-DU**, an atoll or group of islands, 10 in number, in the Maldivé archipelago, in N lat. 3° 30'. It is separated from the atoll of South Male, on the N by a channel of the same name. Pop. 320.

POULLAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 5 m. W of Douarnenez, and 17 m. WNW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,204.

POULLAUEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 6 m. NW of Carhaix, and 27 m. NE of Chateaulin, near the l. bank of the Aulne. Pop. in 1846, 3,733. It contains mines of lead and silver, which are reputed not only the richest in France, but amongst the most important in Europe.

POULLI-MALAN. See TEDZEN.

POULSEUR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liège and dep. of Hody. Pop. 194.

POULSHOT, a parish of Wiltshire, 3½ m. SW of Devizes. Area 1,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

POULTNEY, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 7 m. S of Castleton, drained by a river of the same name, and intersected by the Rutland and Washington railway. Pop. in 1850, 2,329. The river P. has its source in Timmouth, and flows W into the E bay of Champlain lake. It forms, for some distance, the boundary line between the states of Vermont and New York.

POULTON, a parish and market-town in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 19 m. S by W of Lancaster, comprising the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn-with-Newton, Marton, P., and Thornton. Area 20,666 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,082; in 1851, 7,690.—The market-town of P. is connected with Lancaster by the Morecambe branch railway.

POULTON, a parish in Wilts, 4½ m. N of Cricklade. Area 1,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD, a township in Warrington p., co. palatine of Lancaster. Area 1,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 709; in 1851, 708.

POULTON-WITH-SEACOMBE, a township in Walasey p., Cheshire. Area 1,069 acres. Pop. 3,044.

POUMARON, or **POMARON**, a river of British Guayana, in the Essequibo country, which descends from the Serra-Ymatacan; flows NNE; and throws itself by a wide and deep embouchure into the Atlantic, to the ESE of Cape Nassau, and after a course of about 120 m.

POUNA (CAPE), a headland of Zanguebar, in S

lat. $6^{\circ} 35'$, and E long. $39^{\circ} 35'$, to the S of the island of Zanzibar.

POUNAH. See **PUNAH.**

POUND, a village of Russell co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 274 m. W by S of Richmond, at the E base of Cumberland mountains, and on a S fork of the W branch of Big Sandy river.

POUNDRIDGE, a township and village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. S by E of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and the soil is chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. 1,486.

POUNDSTOCK, a parish of Cornwall, 5 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 4,814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 651.

POUNIPET, or **POUMIPETE,** an island of the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, and group of the Seniavine islands, of which it is the largest, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 52'$, and E long. $158^{\circ} 24'$. It is about 50 m. in circumference, is of basaltic formation, and rises in the centre to an alt. of 2,853 ft. above sea-level. Surrounding it is a coral reef. The soil is generally fertile, and produces cocoa-nuts, bananas, breadfruit, sugar, pumpkins, taro, tacca, kava, sweet potatoes, yams, and tobacco. Its shores are lined with mangroves, and the surface generally is woody. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, are of the Papuan race.

POUPAS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. W of Lavit-de-Lomagne, near the l. bank of the Camezon, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 500.

POUPEHAN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Corbion. Pop. 288.

POUR, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakoutsk, and district of Verkhne-Viliouisk. It runs ENE, and joins the Olonek at Makeimova, 105 m. from the Arctic ocean, and after a course of 150 m.—Also a river in the gov. of Tobolsk and district of Beregov, which runs N, and throws itself into the bay of Tazovskaja, an arm of the Gulf of Ob. It has a total course of 240 m., and receives on the l. the Agan, Soui, Bolchaia-Ezeta and Malaja-Ezeta.

POURAIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Toncy, and 8 m. WSW of Auxerre, on a mountain. Pop. 1,420. It has a ferruginous spring, and manufactories of yellow ochre, and Prussian red.

POURÇAIN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Gannat. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,965; in 1846, 13,193. The town is 17 m. NNE of Gannat, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Sioule, at the confluence of the Boule and Limon. Pop. in 1846, 4,961. It has a fine church connected with an ancient Bernardine convent, and containing some fine pieces of sculpture, a theatre, an hospital, and a fine promenade; and possesses extensive manufactories of hosiery, numerous flour and oil-mills, several tanneries, brick-kilns, &c. It was formerly fortified and defended by a castle.

POURÇAIN-DE-BORD (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bellon, in a marshy locality. Pop. 1,700. It has an hospital, and carries on an active trade in wine.

POURÇAIN-SUR-BEBEE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. SW of Dompierre, near the l. bank of the Bebre, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 600.

POURLANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Verdun-sur-Saône. Pop. 600.

POURRAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Assesse. Pop. 121.

POURRIERS, a commune and town of France,

in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 8 m. WNW of St. Maximin, near the Arc. Pop. in 1841, 1766. In the vicinity is a monument erected by Marius after the defeat of the Teutons and Cimbri.

POUSO-ALEGRE, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 30 m. S of Baependi, and 180 m. SSW of Ouro-Preto. It has a parish church and two schools. The district affords excellent tobacco, and pastures large numbers of cattle. It has several mines and thermal springs. Pop. 4,000.—Also a town of the prov. of São-Paulo, near the l. margin of the Rio-Grande. It has a parish church.—Also a town of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro and district of Parahi.—Also a town of the prov. of Matto Grosso, on the Tacoari, 105 m. above the confluence of the Paraguai.

POUSO-ALTO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.—Also a village in the prov. of Santa Catharina, on the Capibari, an affluent of the Tubarão.

POUSO-NOVO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, to the N of lake Mangueira, 15 m. S of Rio-Grande.

POUSO-DA-RAPOSA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, on the Tubarão.

POUSO-SECCO, an important custom-house establishment of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo and Serra of Bocaina, to the W of Angra-dos-Reis.

POUSSAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 6 m. NE of Méze. Pop. in 1841, 1,931. It has several distilleries of brandy.

POUSSAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Mirecourt, near the l. bank of the Madon. Pop. 350. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey.

POUSSET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 609.

POUSTHOMY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. SSE of St. Serin, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 1,330.

POUSTOZERO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen, near the r. bank of the Petchora, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. 152° . It is about 12 m. in length, and discharges itself into the Petchora. On its N bank is a town of the same name, near the r. bank of the Petchora, and 390 m. ENE of Archangel. It is enclosed by palisades, and was erected in the beginning of the 16th cent. for the reception of the tribute of the Samoides, by whom the country was inhabited. Fishing, the chase, and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. The surrounding country formerly bore the name of Yougorie.

POUTROYE (LA), or **SCHNIELACH,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,694; in 1846, 13,859. The town is 11 m. WNW of Colmar, on the r. bank of the Weiss. Pop. in 1846, 2,618. It has manufactories of various kinds of cotton fabrics, and several dye-works.

POUTSCHEY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kostroma, and district of Jourievetz-Pobolskoi, on the Volga.

POUTVYL, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 108 m. WSW of Koursk, and 60 m. NW of Lébedin, on the r. bank of the Sem, in a fertile locality. Pop. 9,000. It contains numerous churches, a convent, two hospitals, and some handsome private dwellings, and has a manufactory of vitriol, and several brick-kilns. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wool, silk, and articles of local produce. Pop. of district, 69,408. This town is an ancient one, and sustained a siege in 1146.

POUTZALO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Viborg, and district of Norra-Kexholm, in the N part of Lake Ladoga, and 15 m. S of Serdobol. It is 3 m. in length; has on its E side a harbour, and contains quarries of fine granite, from which large supplies were employed in the erection of a marble palace at St. Petersburg. In the vicinity of the port are several grottoes apparently of artificial formation.

POUXEUX, a commune of Belgium, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 9 m. N of Remiremont, on the r. bank of the Moselle, at the junction of the Valogno. Pop. 1,449. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

POUY, or **POY**. See **VINCENT-DE-PAUL-ET-LALAIN**.

POUYADE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Guitre, and 13 m. N of Libourne. Pop. 760.

POUYASTRUC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, and arrond. of Tarbes. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,798; in 1846, 6,995. The village is 7 m. E of Tarbes. Pop. 677.

POUYLAUNT, or **POUEY-LA-HUN**, a lake of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, cant. and 7 m. SW of Auzun, and 12 m. SW of Argelès, in a narrow valley, which opens on the E into the valley of Auzun. It is 1270 yds. in length, and receives a small river on the SW, and discharges itself on the NE into the Gave d'Auzun. On its banks is a chapel.

POUY-ROQUELAURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 9 m. NNW of Lectoure, and 30 m. N of Auch. Pop. 425.

POUY-SUR-DAX. See **POY**.

POUZA FLORES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, and comarca of Chão-dos-Couce. Pop. 1,107. It consists of several detached groups of houses.

POUZANGES, or **POUZANGE-LA-VILLE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. in 1846, 2,440. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, several dye-works, tanneries, and a wax-work. In the vicinity is a mine of antimony.

POUZIN (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. NE of Chomeric, on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the confluence of the Ouveze. Pop. 1,627. It has a silk-mill, and is the entrepot for the merchandise of the Drôme and Rhône.

POUZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and cant. of Lurcy-le-Sauvage, on the Bioudre. Pop. 1,063. It has a porcelain manufactory.

POVEDA-DE-LA-OBISPHALIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 21 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 262.

POVEDA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 63 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, in a deep valley, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 545. It has manufactories of woollen-fabrics, and 2 fulling mills. In the environs are mines of coal and of ochre.

POVENETZ, or **POVIZNETZ**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. of Olonetz, 78 m. N of Petrozavodsk, on the N bank of lake Onega, at the confluence of the Povenza. It is small and miserably built, and the streets are tortuous and dirty. It has a church built of wood, of great antiquity, in which is a great cross erected in memory of the sojourn of Peter the Great in the town in 1702. In the vicinity in the lake, is the small island of Porovotnei, in which Peter the Great landed when overtaken by a tempest.

POVERTY BAY, **TAKNE-ROA**, or **TURANGA**, a bay of New Zealand, on the E coast of Ekehinomauwe, or North Island, in S lat. 38° 40', and E long. 178°. It is of horse-shoe form, and contains, near the N side, a crescent-shaped island. Its entrance extending between Young Nick head, or Kuri, on the S, and Tetona-motone, on the N is about 6. The bay has a depth of about 13 fath, and a sandy bottom; but is open to the SSE. The banks are sandy; but inland the country becomes finely diversified. P. bay was first visited by Capt. Cook on the 8th October 1769.

POVIGLIO, or **PUGLIO**, a town of the state and 11 m. ENE of Parma, and 3 m. NNW of Castelnovo-di-Sotto, in the duchy of P., properly so called, and in a finely cultivated locality.

POVILCHA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamchatka, which runs W, and divides into 4 branches and joins the Kamchatka, on the r. bank, near Verkhne-Kamchatsk, after a course of 45 m. It is navigable for small vessels throughout its entire length.

POVOA-DAS-MEADAS, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 17 m. N of Portalegre, and 12 m. SSE of Montalvao, in a flat locality. Pop. 780. It is enclosed by ramparts, and defended by a castle.

POVOA-NOVA-DE-SANTA-CHRISTINA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 13 m. NW of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Frio, an affluent of the Mondego.

POVOLIDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 10 m. N of Viseu. Pop. 875.

POVORTUYI (CAPE), a headland of Russia in Asia, on the SE coast of the peninsula of Kamchatka, a little to the S of the bay of Avatcha.

POVOS, an ancient town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, and comarca of Rebatejo, and 3 m. SE of Castanheira, and equidistant from Villafranca-de-Xera, on the r. bank. Pop. 398. It has a convent, an hospital, and an almshouse.

POWARGOTE, a village of Sind, 5 m. NW of Hyderabad.—Also a village 17 m. N of Sehwan, on a branch of the Indus.

POWARNA, a village of the Sandwich islands, in the S part of the island of Hawaii.

POWDERHAM, a parish in Devon, 6½ m. SE of Exeter. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 294.

POWELL'S, a mountain in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S. It is a branch of the Alleghany chain, and attaches itself on the NE to the Cumberland mountains.—Also a river which has its source in the above-named mountain, in the co. of Scott; runs SW into the state of Tennessee; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Clinch, on the r. bank, at Grant's borough.

POWELTON, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on Ogeechee river, 85 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1850, 300.

POWERS-COURT, or **STAGONIL**, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. WSW of Bray, containing the village of Enniskerry. Area 18,938 acres, of which 64 acres are in Lower, and 28 acres in Upper Lough Bray. Pop. in 1831, 4,538; in 1841, 3,070. Prince William's-Seat mountain, on the N boundary, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,825 ft.; Kippure, on the W boundary, of 2,473 ft.; War-hill and Djouce mountain, on the southern boundary, have alts. of 2,250 and 2,384 ft.; and the congeries of mountains in the western and central districts have such lofty average altitudes as to lift the two lakes of Bray to surface-elevations above sea-level of 1,225 and 1,453 ft., and to give origin to the rivers Annamoe and Liffey at elevations of respectively 1,770 and 1,256 ft.

POWER'S MILL, a village of Waukesha co., in

the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 15 m. W of Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railway.

POWERSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of the town of Gowran. Area 5,432 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,718; in 1841, 1,730.

POWESHIEK, a central county of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by the N fork of Iowa river, N fork of Ikurok river, and by the Beaver and Prairie creeks. Its surface is undulating, but the soil is generally fertile.

POWENGUR. See **CHUMPANIR**.

POWHATAN, a central co. of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 220 sq. m., drained by branches of James and Appomattox rivers. It has a level surface and the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 8,178, of whom 5,282 were slaves. Its capital is Scottsville.—Also a village in the above-named co., 22 m. from Richmond, on the Richmond and Danville railway.

POWICK, a parish of Worcestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Worcester. Area 5,194 acres. Pop. 1,834.

POWIDZ, or **POWIEDZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 54 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 18 m. SE of Gnesen, on the W bank of a lake abounding with fish. Pop. 978.

POWIEDZISKO. See **PODEWITZ**.

POWNAL, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 35 m. SW of Augusta, intersected on the W border by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. Pop. in 1850, 1,074.—Also a township and village of Bennington co., in the SW part of the state of Vermont, 112 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a broken surface, but has a generally fertile soil. It is drained by Hoosic river, and intersected by the Troy and Boston railway. Pop. 1,742.

POXIM, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 6 m. from its entrance into the Atlantic, and 180 m. SSW of Recife. The district extends to the coast between the Jiquia on the N, and the Cururipe on the S, and is generally fertile. Pop., chiefly aborigines, 3,000.—Also a small river in the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca of Ilheos, which flows into the Atlantic, 21 m. N of the embouchure of the Jequitinhonha.—Also a small river of the prov. of Sergipe, which has its source near that of the Irapirang or Vaza-Barris; runs NE; and throws itself into the Cotidiba.

POY, or **POUY-SUR-DAX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 4 m. NE of Dax, on a height, near the r. bank of the Adour. Pop. 450.

POYAIS. See **MOSQUITO TERRITORY**.

POYALES-DEL-HOYO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila and partido of Cebreros, on the S side of the Sierra-de-Gredos, and near the r. bank of the Tietar. Pop. 1,032. It contains a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and has several oil-mills.

PO-YANG, or **PHO-YANG**, a lake of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, fed by the superfluous waters of the Kan-keang, and by the Sew-ho and two other rivers, and which discharges itself into the Yangtse-kiang. It is nearly 90 m. in length, and about 20 m. in breadth, and contains several beautiful and populous islands. Its waters are turbid and shallow. A considerable portion of its limits is a mere swamp in dry weather.

POYARES, a parish of Brazilian Guayana, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro, 48 m. from Carveiro. It has a church, and is inhabited by Indians of different tribes.

POYATOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Cuenca and partido of Priego, at the source of the Escabas, and at the base

of the Sierra-de-Albarracin. Pop. 381. In its vicinity is a mine of silver.

POYEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Gheel. Pop. 224.

POYGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Semmersack. Pop. 171.

POYK, or **PUKA**, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach and circle of Adelsburg. It has its source on the frontier of the gov. of Trieste, 6 m. N of Klana; runs NNW, near Adelsburg; enters a deep cavern; issues thence at Planina, a distance of 8 m.; again disappears, and on its second exit, takes the name of Laybach.

POYNINGS, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NW of Brighton. Area 1,643 acres. Pop. 261.

POYOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. SW of Luc, and 12 m. SSE of Die, near the l. bank of the Beous. Pop. 560.

POYSDORF. See **POISDOEF**.

POZA-DE-LA-SAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Burgos and in the partido of Bribiesca, at the foot of a lofty mountain on the summit of which is a fortress. Pop. 2,670. It has a parish-church, five convents, an hospital, and a public granary. In the vicinity is a valuable salt mine. Around are several mountains, formed to a great extent of red jasper, and containing coal. In one of these the remains of a village engulfed by an eruption have been discovered at a depth of nearly 200 ft.

POZALDEZ, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Valladolid and partido of Omedo, in an elevated locality. Pop. 1,800. It has a distillery of brandy.

POZANCO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, in a low and damp locality, near the r. bank of the Adaja.

POZANCOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, partido and 5 m. NE of Sigüenza, near the r. bank of the Henares. Pop. 127.

POZELVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 51 m. N of Vilna.

POZNAN. See **POSEN**.

POZO (EL), or **POZO-DE-GUADALAJARA**, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido of Guadalajara, in a plain between the Henares and Tajuna. Pop. 210.

POZO-DE-ALMOGUERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Guadalajara and partido of Pastrana, in a plain between the Tagus and Tajuna. Pop. 294.

POZO-RUBIO, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. and partido and 12 m. N of Albacete, in a valley near the r. bank of the Xucar. Pop. 98.

POZOBLANCO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 11 pueblos. The town is 36 m. N of Cordova, and 12 m. SSE of St. Eufemia, in the midst of the Sierra-Morena, in a plain watered by several small affluents of the Guadalmez. Pop. 6,748. It has a parish-church, an elementary and a Latin school, a large hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several dye-works; and carries on an active trade in cattle and in legumes. A stone resembling the amethyst is found in the environs.

POZOHALCON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. ENE of Jaen and partido of Cazorla, partly in a hollow, and partly on a height. Pop. 1,139. The adjacent mountains afford excellent timber and fire-wood.

POZOHONDO, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in

the prov. of Albacete and jurisdiction of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,820. It has a church and a custom-house.

POZORRUBIO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Cuenca and partido of Ucles, in a fertile plain, and near the r. bank of the Giguera. Pop. 905. It has manufactories of coarse linen.

POZOSECO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Cuenca and partido of La Motilla-del-Palancar. Pop. 354.

POZUELO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real and partido of Alcazar-de-San-Juan. Pop. 1,958. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, an hospital, and a convent. It has extensive manufactories of common woollen fabrics.—Also a town in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete and partido of Chinchilla, to the N of Las-Penas-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 2,630. It has a parish-church, an elementary school, and a custom-house.

POZUELO-DE-ALARCON, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. W of Madrid and partido of Navalcarnero, in a fertile plain. Pop. 716. It has some handsome villas, fine gardens, and the best water in the prov. It has extensive manufactories of sadlery, &c., and several dye-works. In the vicinity is a well-frequented mineral spring. Potherbs, legumes, and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs.

POZUELO-DE-LA-ORDEN, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Valladolid, and partido and 9 m. SW of Medina-de-Rioseco, on a height. Pop. 300. It has an hospital, and possesses distilleries of brandy.

POZUELO-DEL-PARAMO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Zamora, partido and 15 m. NW of Benevento, in a fertile locality. Pop. 289.

POZUELO-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Madrid, partido and 9 m. SE of Alcala-de-Henares, on a plateau. Pop. 996. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has an oil-mill, and carries on an active trade in bread.

POZUELOS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 321.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 48 m. NNW of Valladolid, and 20 m. W of Carrion, near the r. bank of the Sequillo, at the foot of Mount Grajal. Pop. 186.

POZUENGOS, or **PAZUENGOS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Logrono, partido and 12 m. S of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, in the village of S. Millan, and near the source of a small river of the same name. Pop. 275.

POZUZU. See **PACHITEA**.

POZVIST, or **POTZVIST**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 58 m. NW of Banjaluka, and 30 m. SSE of Carlstadt.

POZZELLI, a fortress of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. NW of Brindisi, cant. and 6 m. NE of Ostuni.

POZZO-DI-GOTO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea, on the Grangolla. Pop. 3,000. A little to the E are the ruins of Tyndaris.

POZZOLENGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Brescia, district and 9 m. ESE of Lonato. Pop. 1,327.

POZZOL-FORMIGARO, a town of Sardinia, in the division and 30 m. NNW of Genoa, prov. and mand. and 2 m. N of Novi. Pop. 2,400.

POZZUOLI. See **PUZZUOLI**.

PRA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Riazan, which issues from Lake Martinovo in the

district of Riazan; runs SE, and throws itself into the Oka, on the l. bank, in the district and 36 m. NE of Spask, and after a total course of 75 m.

PRAA. See **BOOSAM-PRA**.

PRABATHA. See **RIESENBERG**.

PRACHATITZ, or **PRACHATICE**, a municipal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 4 m. NE of Sablat, and 27 m. SSW of Pisek, on the slope of a hill, and on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Blanitz. Pop. 2,591. It has a castle and mineral baths, and possesses extensive distilleries of brandy. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry.

PRACHIN, a circle in the SW of Bohemia, bounded on the NW by that of Klattau; on the N by the circle of Beraun; on the NE by that of Tabor; on the E by that of Budweis; on the SE and on the SW by Bavaria, comprising an area of 90.9 German sq. m., and containing in 1837, 255,148 inhabitants; and in 1843, 273,514. In the S and SW it is covered with lofty hills, in which the Moldau, Wotawa, and numerous smaller streams have their rise; in other parts it is comparatively level and fertile. Its timber is reputed the finest in Bohemia. The local industry, consisting chiefly in the manufacture of linen, cloth, calico, glass, potash, and paper, is considerable. The circle comprises 15 towns and 106 seignories. It derives its appellation from a castle—now in ruins—situated on a hill of the same name, near Horazdiowitz.

PRACSA, **WEINERN**, or **WJNSORY**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. NE of Presburg. It is noted for its wine.

PRADALUNGA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. NE of Bergamo, district and 3 m. NE of Alzano-Maggiore, on the l. bank of the Serio. Pop. 560.

PRADANO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. S of Bribiesca, on the r. bank of the Oca. Pop. 387.

PRADANOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Palencia and partido of Cervera-del-Rio-Pisuerga, in the valley of Ojeda. Pop. 948. It contains a parish-church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of common cloth.

PRADE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 8 m. NW of Mas-Cabardes. Pop. 850.

PRADELLES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire and arrond. of Le-Puy. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,168; in 1846, 8,609.—The town is 21 m. S of Le-Puy, on a rock, at an alt. of 1,241 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 1,135. It has a small hospital, and blond forms its chief article of manufacture.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 5 m. NE of Mas-Cabardis. Pop. 560.

PRADELLES-EN-VAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 8 m. NW of La Grasse, at the foot of a mountain, near the Bretonne, an affluent of the Aude. Pop. 170.

PRADENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, and partido of Sepulveda. Pop. 1,093. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

PRADENELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Segovia, partido and 12 m. SE of Sepulveda, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, and on the r. bank of the Pradena, an affluent of the Duraton. Pop. 72.

PRADES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees. The arrond. comprises an area of 182,194 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 48,817; in 1846, 52,230. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,760; in 1846, 13,445.—The town is 29 m. WSW

of Perpignan, and 20 m. NW of Ceret, in a deep valley, on the r. bank of the Tet, and at an alt. of 371 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,131; in 1821, 2,660; in 1831, 2,836; in 1841, 3,353; and in 1846, 3,222. It is small and ill-built, and with the exception of a church, has no buildings worthy of note. It possesses a communal college, a seminary, an hospital, and has manufactories of common cloth, hosiery, and paper, and several tanneries. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, wool, hemp, iron, and legumes. In the environs are mines of alum and iron. Sheep, the fleece of which is noted for the fineness of its quality, are pastured in great numbers in the locality. This town was built in 844.—Also a village in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of Langeac, in a picturesque valley, on the l. bank of the Allier, a little below the confluence of the Sueilols. Pop. 350. It has a paper-mill, and in the environs is a mineral spring.

PRADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Tarragona, and partido of Falset, at the foot of a range of mountains of the same name. Pop. 986. It has a fine church.

PRADES-SEGUR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Pont-de-Salars. Pop. 500.

PRADILLO-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Logroños and partido of Torrecella-de-Cameros, between two mountains, on the l. bank of the Yregua. Pop. 405. It has manufactories of common cloth.

PRADINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. NW of Cahors, on the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,208.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. NW of Sauveterre.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of St. Symphorien-de-Lay, near the r. bank of the Trambouze. Pop. 850. It has a bleachery, a pottery, and a tile-kiln.

PRADO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 3 m. NW of Braga, in a picturesque but insalubrious situation on the r. bank of the Cavado. Pop. 6,452. It has a manufactory of common earthen-ware, and possesses productive salmon-fisheries.

PRADO, a small maritime town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Caravellas, on the S side of the Rio Jucuruçu, a little above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000. Its harbour, which is capable of giving admission to vessels of all sizes, is defended by a fort. Flour forms its chief article of export.—Also a small town of the prov. of Para, about 18 m. from the l. bank of the Amazon, and on an outlet of Lake Surubim. It is inhabited by Indians, who find their chief subsistence in fishing and rearing cattle.

PRADO (EL), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Toledo, in a fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Alberche. Pop. 2,937. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of brandy, and of pottery-ware.

PRADO-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. from Cadiz, and partido of San-Roque, between two heights. Pop. 5,878. It has a parish-church, several convents, a custom-house, an hospital, and a large square. The streets are broad, and the houses generally well built.

PRADO-LA-MATA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 9 m. SE of Villarcayo, on the l. bank of the Nela, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 44.

PRADO-LUENGO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 34 m. E of Burgos, and partido of Bribiesca, in the valley of S. Vincente, at the foot of the Sierra d'Urbion, on the l. bank of the

Tiron, an affluent of the Ebro, which is here crossed by two stone bridges. Pop. 1,790. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses extensive manufactories of coarse cloth.

PRADOS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 9 m. NE of São-José, and 72 m. SW of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 5,000. It has a parish-church. The cultivation of rice, millet, kidney-beans, and fruit, the rearing of cattle, and manufacture of woollen fabrics, form chief branches of industry.

PRAESTOE, a town of Denmark, capital of a bail. in the stift of Sjælland, 45 m. SSE of Copenhagen, on a bay of the Baltic which forms a good port. Pop. 850. It has a considerable trade in corn and lime-stone.—The bail. comprises the SE part of the island, with an area of 26½ German sq. m. exclusive of the island of Møen. Pop. in 1844, 78,900.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, in the wojewodie of Masow, obwodzie of Warsaw, from which it is separated by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. This was once a place of considerable importance, and contained a population of 7,000 souls. In 1794, it was taken by the Russians, and has never since been able to recover its former status. An important victory over the Poles was gained in 1656 in the vicinity, by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden.

PRAGEL, or BRAGEL, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. and 11 m. E of Schwytz, at the head of the valleys of Sihl, Muotta, and Klön. The col of the route communicating between the last two has an alt. of 4,997 French ft. above sea-level. It was passed by the army of Suwarow in 1799.

PRAGELATO (VAL), a valley of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, and NW of the prov. of Pignerola, watered by the Clusone. It derives its name from the village of Pragelas.

PRAGUE [BOHEMIAN, *Praha*; GERMAN, *Prag*], the capital of Bohemia, situated at about an equal distance from the E and W frontiers of the kingdom, in N lat. 50° 5', E long. 14° 25'; 74 m. SSE of Dresden, and 155 m. NNW of Vienna; at an alt. of 531 ft. above sea-level. It occupies a large space of ground, partly on the l., but chiefly on the r. bank of the Moldau. The streets are in general well-paved, with raised footpaths for passengers; the houses rise in successive terraces from the banks of the river. It may be divided into three parts, the Old town, extending in an oblong form along the r. bank of the river; the New town, situated outside of the Old, and consequently farther from the river; and the Radshin or Hradschin, a detached quarter on the l. bank. The whole is surrounded by an earthen mound and a ditch. Of the three divisions of P. the Altstadt or Old town is the largest, and the principal seat of trade and commerce. It contains the Rath-haus, or ancient town-hall, a quaint irregular Gothic pile. The Neustadt or New town, has the best streets, and is enriched with numerous convents, hospitals, and other public buildings; while the Radshin has the finest view, being built on high ground at some distance from the river. In a low tract to the N and E of the Radshin, is the quarter called the Klein-seite, said to be the oldest part of the town, but forming the aristocratic quarter; and along the river-side is a suburb called Smichow. The Wissebrad to the S of the city forms the citadel. The Moldau here is a river of considerable width, but too shallow to be navigable. Its course is from N to S, and it is crossed by a bridge of 12 noble arches, 1,770 ft. in length, and 35 ft. in width. A chain-bridge also crosses the river from the S end of the Klein-seite. The environs are diversified, and present a number of gardens and public walks. The Radshin quarter contains a building,

called a palace, but now used for public offices, which has 400 rooms, with a noble hall. The cathedral, a fine old Gothic structure, is situated on the steep side of the hill of the Radshin, overlooking the river and a great part of the city. The military hospital, in the Neustadt, is 600 feet in length, and has accommodation for 400 invalids. The theatre is large. Of public buildings generally the number is greater than in most other towns of the size, but few of them are good edifices. A few years ago, P. was said to contain above 100 churches and chapels, 9 synagogues, and 100 noble mansions and palaces. "A thousand towers, spires, minarets, and domes, shed over the whole an air of magnificence which in some sort partakes of the Oriental." The houses are built in general of stone, some in modern taste, but many more are of ancient architecture.

P., though it has long ceased to be the residence of the sovereign, is the seat of the government-offices of Bohemia, and of the courts of justice, as well as the military head-quarters. It forms also the general rendezvous of the native families of the nobility and gentry, whose incomes are such as exempt them from the necessity of living in retirement, but do not enable them to figure among the *grands* of Vienna. Of the population, which in 1846 amounted to 63,695, exclusive of a garrison of 7,000 troops, nearly 9,000 are Jews. The chief synagogue of the Jews is of very ancient date. The Protestants have only two churches; the great majority are Catholics; and P. is the see of an archbishop.

The university of P. is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. It is divided into the Carolinum or laymen's college, and the Clementinum or place of education for theological students. The Carolinum is a handsome modernized pile. The Clementinum occupies a large space of ground, and contains several noble halls. The present number of the professors is about 70; that of students 2,700; in 1836, the number of students was returned at 3,741. Like other German universities on a large scale, the university has classes of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and classics. The public library contains above 130,000 volumes, but they are in general old. Here are also an observatory, a collection of philosophical instruments, a cabinet of natural history, and a noble botanic garden. There are numerous schools, libraries, and hospitals. Tycho Brahe was a refugee at P.; and the seat of his observatory is now occupied by the mansion of a nobleman. The residence of Wallenstein, the famous general in the 17th cent., is a stately structure, with extensive gardens.—Linen, cotton, woollen and silk goods are manufactured extensively at P.; also hats, soap, candles, porcelain, and, on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, trinketry, plated goods, glass, tobacco, and mathematical and musical instruments. P. is the centre of Bohemian traffic, being connected by railway with Vienna on the E, and Pilsen on the W, and by the Moldau river with a large and important district.

History. P. is an ancient city, and has often been exposed to the calamities of war. It was besieged and taken six times before 1249; and even when not battling with a foreign enemy the inhabitants of the four towns of which it was composed were always engaged in hostilities with each other for their separate and rival jurisdictions. In the war of the Hussites it was taken, burned, plundered, and sacked with a ferocity to which the records of religious fanaticism present no parallel. The Thirty Years' war began within its walls, and ended where it began; three times during that conflict, from the effects of which it may be doubted if Germany has ever recovered, P. was in the hands of an enemy. The cathedral to this hour—left partly in ruins, the marks of shot on its walls, the cannon-balls yet imbedded in the face of the Loretto church—all speak of the ravages of the time, and the yet later conflict of the Seven Years' war, when it was besieged by Frederic of Prussia. It had scarcely recovered from the horrors of a pestilence that in 1679 and 1680 swept off 32,000 persons, and the fire that in 1689 destroyed more than 800

houses, when the Seven Years' war broke out. In that struggle it was three times besieged by the French, Bavarians, and Prussians, and twice taken and plundered. In one siege alone, that of 1747, nearly 900 houses were destroyed; the palace, the cathedral, and most of the churches greatly damaged. In the New town whole streets were reduced to heaps of ruins; the city was bombarded for 21 days, during which 23,063 shells and 58,376 cannon balls were thrown into it. Nearly a century has elapsed since that siege, and the traces of its destruction yet remain; but a few months have removed every mark of the conflict of which it was the scene in 1848, when the national party rose in arms against the government, but were speedily quelled by the energy of Windischgrätz.

PRAHECQ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,051; in 1846, 6,649. The town is 8 m. SE of Niort, near the r. bank of the Guirande. Pop. 980.

PRAHUSTA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 78 m. ENE of Salonica, and 39 m. ESE of Seres, to the S of the plain of Philippa, on an affluent of the Augusta, and about 5 m. from the shore of the Archipelago. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by a crenulated wall, 15 ft. in height and flanked with square towers. It has founderies for the casting of balls for the Ottoman fleet, manufactories of sandals, and several tanneries. To the N of the town is the *Despoto-dagh*—the *Rhodope* of the ancients—in which are mines of iron.

PRAHOVA, or **PRAOVA**, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the NW part of Lower Wallachia, bounded on the N by the Carpathian mountains. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and 18 m. in breadth. It contains abundance of fine timber, and several salt mines. Its chief place is Ploiesti; and it is intersected by several rivers—one of which bears the same name—all affluents of the Jalomnita.

PRAIA-DOS-ANJOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in a plain in the district, and on the promontory of Cabo-Frio. It consists of about 20 dwellings, and has a church. Its inhabitants find employment in the adjacent fisheries.

PRAIA-DO-ESTREITO, a plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending from the Praia-de-Pernambuco, SW to the Rio-Grande, a distance of 105 m., and from lake Patos to the ocean. It is less sterile than that of Pernambuco.

PRAIA-D'ITAMARACA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the E side of the island of Itamaraca. It has a church.

PRAIA-DE-PEDRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Guaratiba. It has a church and a small port.

PRAIA-DE-PERNAMBUCO, a sterile sandy plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending SSW a distance of upwards of 90 m.

PRAIA-DAS-TORRES, an extensive plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending from Cape Santa-Martha in a SW direction, a distance of 90 m.

PRAIA-VERMELHA, a sandy plain of Brazil, in the prov. and 3 m. S of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Pão-d'Assucar and the Capocabana mountains.

PRAILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 5 m. N of Celles, and 8 m. NNW of Melle. Pop. 1,305.

PRAIRIE, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in Coteau-St.-Louis, and falls into the Saint-Lawrence.

PRAIRIE, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 945 sq. m., drained by branches of Arkansas river. It has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1850, 2,097. Its capital is Brownville.—Also a village of Louis co., in the state of the Missouri, 6 m. W of the Mississippi.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of

Ohio, 9 m. WSW of Columbus, drained by Derby creek and its tributaries. It is chiefly prairie, and is intersected by the National road and the Columbus and Xenil railway. Pop. 1,043.—Also a river of the state of Michigan, which forms the outlet of several small lakes, and discharges itself into St. Joseph's river, 2 m. below the village of Three Rivers, and after a course of about 40 m.

PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, a village of Crawford co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., situated in a fine alluvial plain on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the mouth of the Wisconsin, and 89 m. W by S of Madison. Pop. in 1850, 2,498. The prairie from which it takes its name is remarkable for its fertility; and the local advantages of its site are such as must insure its rapid growth.

PRAIRIE-DU-LONG, a village of St. Clair co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on an affluent of the Kaskasia, and 110 m. S by W of Springfield.

PRAIRIE-DE-LA-MADELEINE, a village of Lower Canada, in the district and 3 m. SSE of Montreal and co. of Huntingdon, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence. Pop. about 500. It forms an important commercial entrepot between Lower Canada and the United States.

PRAIRIE RIVER, a village of Branch co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on a S branch of St. Joseph's river, and 74 m. SSW of Lansing.

PRAIRIE-DU-ROCHEE, a village of Randolph co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 4 m. E of the Mississippi, and 123 m. S by W of Springfield. Pop. (Cath.) 400.

PRAIRIE-RONDE, a township of Kalamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 77 m. SW of Lansing, drained by the head of Rocky river. It consists chiefly of prairie. Pop. in 1850, 690.

PRAIRIE-DU-SAUK, a village of Sauk co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., on the r. bank of the Wisconsin, and 22 m. NW by W of Madison. Pop. in 1850, 600.

PRAIRIES (Des), a river, or more properly a channel of Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, and separating the Isle Jesus from the island of Montreal.—Also a river in the seignory of St. Sulpice.

PRAIRIETON, a village of Vigo co. in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the Side of Honey creek, 3 m. E of the Wabash, and 72 m. WSW of Indianapolis.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a township of Barry co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 55 m. WSW of Lansing. It has a rugged surface, and contains numerous ponds. Pop. in 1850, 558.—Also a village of Clinton co., in the state of Indiana, 2 m. E of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, and 42 m. NW of Indianapolis.

PRALBOINO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 21 m. S of Brescia, district and 7 m. S of Leno, on the l. bank of the Mella. Pop. 2,458. It is noted for its linen manufactures.

PRALITZ, or **PRAWLOW**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. SW of Brünn, and 8 m. E of Kromau, on the r. bank of the Igława. Pop. 500.

PRALLSVILLE, a village of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Delaware river, at the confluence of Wickecheoke creek, 17 m. NW of Trenton. It is intersected by the Delaware railway.

PRAM-PRAM, a fort of Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, in Ashantee, in the state of Inkran, 10 m. WSW of Great Ningo, and 30 m. WSW of the embouchure of the Volta.

PRANGEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Longeau. Pop. 550.

PRANGINS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant.

of Vaud, circle and 1 m. NE of Nyon, and 21 m. WSW of Lausanne, near the W bank of the lake of Geneva. It has a fine castle, formerly the residence of Joseph Buonaparte.

PRANIONIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 9 m. NE of Oschmiana.

PRANLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche cant. and 3 m. NNW of Privas. Pop. 1,500. It has a silk-mill and several mineral springs.

PRANZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 6 m. SSW of La Rochefoucauld, on the Bandiat. Pop. 625.

PRA-SANG-CHU, or **PHRACHEDEE-SAMONG**, a defile of the mountains, by which the prov. of Martaban is separated from Siam, in N lat. 15° 18', and E long. 98° 22'. It forms the only practicable passage across these mountains.

PRASBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 18 m. WNW of Cilly, and 11 m. SSW of Windischgrätz, on the l. bank of the San. In the vicinity is a Capuchin convent.

PRASCHMAR. See **TARTLAU**.

PRASLIN, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Mahé islands, Seychelles archipelago, in S lat. 4° 43' and E long. 55° 45'. It is generally mountainous, and rises in the centre to a considerable height. About one-third only of its surface is capable of cultivation; but it abounds with wood, and possesses a species of the cocoa-palm peculiar to this and one of the adjacent islands, which often attains the height of 60 ft., with a stem not exceeding 15 or 18 inches in thickness. On the NE side of the island is an excellent harbour. The French took formal possession of this island in 1768. It now depends upon the Isle-of-France.

PRASLIN, a port on the NE coast of the island of Santa-Isabella, Salomon archipelago, in S lat. 7° 30', and E long. 158° 6'. It is protected by several islands, and forms a safe and spacious harbour. The entrance is narrow, and obstructed by rocks. It was visited by Surville in 1768.

PRASO-NISI, a small island in the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the North Sporades, 1½ m. E of the island of Pelerissa, and ¾ m. SW of Jura.

PRASTO, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 27 m. SE of Tripolizza, and 24 m. SSW of Napoli.

PRASTOL. See **PRÆSTOE**.

PRASZKA, or **PRÄUSKA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwodzie and 14 m. SSW of Wielun, on the r. bank of the Prozna. Pop. 2,000.

PRAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of La-Roche-Derrien, and 9 m. SE of Lannion. Pop. 2,255.

PRAT-BOUREPAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Lizier, near the l. bank of the Salat. Pop. 1,439. It has a castle.

PRATA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, dist. and cant. and 5 m. SSW of Montesusco, on a hill, the base of which is washed by the Sabato. Pop. 1,790.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 12 m. WNW of Piedimonte, cant. and 5 m. SE of Capriati. Pop. 1,350. It consists of two parts, distinguished as the Prata-Vecchia and Pagliara, and has two parish churches and a convent. Pop. 1,350.

PRATA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, which has its source in the Serra-Alegre, runs first E, then N to the Escuro. Diamonds are found in its bed.—Also a river of the same prov. which has its source in the mountains to the N of the Rio Doce, passes São-Domingos-da-Prata, and joins the Piracicaba, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the Santa Barbara.

PRATALIN, a small town of Poland, in the woi-

wodie and 53 m. E of Siedlec, obwod and 20 m. NE of Biala, on the l. bank of the Bug.

PRATAS, a group of islands and rocks in the China sea, to the NW of the Philippine archipelago. The principal island of the group is in N lat. 20° 42' 55", and E long. 116° 44' 15", and is surrounded by an extensive sand bank.

PRATAU, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the regency of Merseburg and circle of Wittenburg. Pop. 510.

PRATO, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessino, district of Leventino and circle of Quinto, 21 m. NW of Bellinzona, and near the l. bank of the Tessino. It has a tower which formed part of a castle, and on an adjacent height are the remains of a Lombard fortress.—Also a town of Tuscany, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Florence, on the r. bank of the Bisenzio. Pop. in 1840, 11,325. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, and is generally well and regularly built. It has a fine market-place, a cathedral built of white marble, and presenting a fine specimen of Italian Gothic architecture, numerous churches and convents, 4 hospitals, 2 alms-houses, a foundling-hospital, a public library, an episcopal seminary, a college, a savings' bank, a theatre, and possesses extensive manufactories of copper-ware, cloth, and other woollen fabrics, calico, linen, silk, straw-hats, several silk and paper-mills, dye-works, and tanneries. It is also noted for its bread, which is deemed the best in Tuscany. In the vicinity are quarries of green marble. This town formed in the middle ages a republic, which was destroyed by the Florentines in 1353. In 1512 it was sacked by the Spaniards.

PRATOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 3 m. NW of Sulmona. Pop. 3,300.

PRATOMAGNO, a mountain of Tuscany, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Florence. It forms a ramification of the Apennines, and has an alt. of 810 toises = 1,726 yds. above sea-level.

PRATOTIP, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 22 m. WSW of Tarragona, and partido of Falset.

PRATO-VECCHIO, a town of Tuscany, capital of a podesteria in the prov. and 33 m. E of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. NW of Poppi, on the l. bank of the Arno. Pop. in 1840, 767. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, a convent, and a theatre. Wooden-ware forms its chief article of manufacture.

PRATSBURG, a township and village of Stenben co, in the state of New York, U. S., 178 m. W of Albany, drained by branches of Conhocton river. Pop. in 1850, 2,786. The village contains 600 inhabitants.

PRATS-DE-LLUSANE, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Barcelona, and partido of Berga, in a level and fertile locality. Pop. 1,945. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and a cotton spinning-mill.

PRATS-DE-MOLLO, of MOULIOU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and arrond. of Ceret. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,631; in 1846, 8,620.—The town is 16 m. SW of Ceret, and 32 m. SW of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tech, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the N side of the Pyrenees. Pop. in 1846, 3,730. It is enclosed by a crenulated wall, flanked with towers, and defended by a mound extending to the foot of La Garde, to the W of the town. It has a parish church, an hospital, a custom-house, and barracks, and possesses manufactories of common cloth, moleskin,

hosiery, blankets, whip-handles, locally named per-pignans, olive-oil, and vermicelli. This place is of great antiquity. Its earliest fortifications bear the date of 1,100. The fort of Le Garde was erected by Louis XIV. in 1676. It has been frequently taken by Spain.

PRATS-DE-REY, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada, in a fertile plain. Pop. 783. It has an hospital, and possesses some Roman remains. Cotton-spinning forms the chief object of local industry.

PRATSVILLE, a township of Greene co., in the state of New York, U. S. 43 m. SW of Albany, drained by Shoharie creek. It has a generally mountainous surface, but in some parts is very fertile. In contains the largest tannery in the United States. Pop. in 1850, 1,989. It contains a village of the same name on the Shoharie creek. Pop. 1,800.

PRATTELEN, or **BRATTELEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. SE of Bâle. Pop. 888. An obstinate engagement between the French and Swiss took place here in 1444.

PRATTIGAU. See **PRETTIGAU**.

PRATZA. See **BRATZA**.

PRÄUSNITZ, or **PRUSSICO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 19 m. NNW of Breslau, and circle of Miletsch. Pop. in 1843, 2,500. It has an old castle, a Lutheran and two Catholic churches, an hospital, and a suburb; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and of oil.

PRAUST, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and circle and 6 m. S of Danzig, on the old Radaune, a part of the waters of which are conducted to Danzig by a canal named the New Radaune. Pop. 300.

PRAUSZKA. See **PRASEKA**.

PRAUTHOY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 25 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,468; in 1846, 9,457.—The town is 14 m. S of Langres. Pop. 736.

PRAVADI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 72 m. SSE of Silistria, 26 m. W of Varna, and 23 m. ESE of Shumla, between two lofty rocks, and on a river of the same name, which is here crossed by the road which runs through the Bokaz pass into Rumelia. It contains the ruins of a fortress, several mosques and public baths. The Turks were here defeated by the Russians in 1829.—The river P. has its source near Shumla; runs E; forms two lakes distinguished as the Great and Little Devna; and after a course of 90 m., throws itself by several embouchures into the Black sea, at Varna.

PRAVIA, a judicial partido, parish, and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 45 parishes.—The town is 18 m. NW of Oviedo, on a hill, in a pretty valley, watered by the Nalon, which is here navigable for small boats. Pop. 1,153. It contains some handsome edifices, of which the principal are the court-houses and fountains. It has also a parish-church and an elementary school, and carries on a trade in cattle.

PRAWLOW. See **PRALTZ**.

PRAYA, a seaport and the capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, beautifully situated on a plain, in the centre of a deep sandy bay, with high mountains behind. It contains a church, four convents, three hospitals, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The trade of the island is chiefly conducted from this port. The town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1841.

PRAYA, a town of Ardra, on the Slave-coast, at the bottom of a bay, 30 m. NE of Grand Popo.

PRAYA (Porto), the capital of Santiago, one of the Cape-de-Verd islands, in N lat. 14° 54', and W long. 23° 30'. It is situated on an elevated piece of table land of tertiary formation, perpendicular on all sides towards the sea, the descent to which is by two steep roads cut in the rock. The bay is an open one, but of easy access, and the anchorage is safe. A fort placed on the summit of a hill commands the harbour. Most of the houses are built of rough stone, one story high, white-washed, and covered with branches of the cocoa-nut tree. The streets are wide, and in the centre is a large public square, the middle of which is occupied by a small wooden monument said to be emblematical of royalty! A chapel, jail, and barracks constitute the principal public buildings. The fort, which flanks the town, is almost entirely in decay; the whole place is indeed little better than an African town. The pop. is made up of an intermixture of descendants from the Portuguese, natives, and Negroes from the adjacent coast. The Negro race seems to predominate, woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips being most frequently met with. The number of inhabitants is about 2,300, of which number 100 are native Portuguese. The language spoken is a jargon formed by a mixture of the Portuguese and Negro dialects. Most of the Blacks speak their native tongue. A market is held daily in the morning when any vessels are in port. In this market a great variety of tropical fruits are exposed for sale, as well as cabbage-leaves, beans, pumpkins, squashes, corn, potatoes, yams, maniocos, &c. In order to obtain beef, it is necessary to buy the cattle at the cattle-yard, where, on notice being given, you may choose those that suit for slaughter. A few shops are supplied with cotton, hardware, &c. There are likewise a number of little wine shops. The improvement in the supplies and comforts on board of vessels on long voyages, now make it unnecessary to touch in port, as was formerly deemed unavoidable. Porto-P. is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements, both in the Cape-de-Verd islands, and at Cape Verde on the coast of Africa.

PRAYA-DAS-NIEVES, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, in S lat. 19°.

PRAYAGA. See ALLAHABAD.

PRAYON, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Foret. Pop. 335.

PRAYSSAC, or **PREYSSAC**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. and 14 m. WNW of Cahors, cant. of Puy-l'Eveque, on the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,987. It is noted for its wine.

PRAYSSAS, or **PREYSSAS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne and arrond. of Agen. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,135; in 1846, 8,694.—The village is 9 m. NW of Agen. Pop. 1,550.

PRAZERES, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the Igatuni, an affluent of the Parana, in a fertile but unhealthy locality.—Also a village in the prov. of Parahiba and district of Conde.—Also a village in the N part of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near the head of the Cuiaba.

PRAZERES (NOSSA-SENHORA-DOIS). See LAGES.

PRAZLOUZE. See FRASLAU.

PRAZZO, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 24 m. WNW of Coni, on the l. bank of the Maira.

PRCHELAI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. SW of Nowo-Troki.

PRCHEVALKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 21 m. N of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

PRE-DES-MARMIERS, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Ain. It forms a summit of the Jura chain, and has an alt. of 4,150 French ft. above sea-level.

PRE-SAINT-GERVAIS (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Pantin, 5 m. SE of St. Denis, and 2 m. NE of the walls of Paris. Pop. 1,643. It contains ancient reservoirs constructed for the supply of the NE portion of Paris with water, and has manufactories of musical instruments, and of soap, and lime-kilns, and extensive nursery gardens.

PREAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Willemean. Pop. 102.

PREAU (Le), a headland of New Brunswick, in the co. of St. John, to the E of Passamaquoddy bay.

PREAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Ecueille, and 26 m. NW of Chateauraux. Pop. 450.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 4 m. S of Noce, near the l. bank of the Meme. Pop. 1,603.

PREAVIN, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Hazebrouck, which connects the canals of Nieppe and Hazebrouck with that of the Bourne.

PREBAN, a parish of co. Wicklow, 3½ m. NE of Timahely. Area 4,265 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,176.

PREBLE, a county in the SW part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 460 sq. m., drained by Four Mile, St. Clair, and Franklin creeks, and intersected by the Dayton and Western, Dayton and Greenville, Hamilton and Eaton, Four-Mile-Valley and Junction railroads. It has a finely diversified surface, with fine wood and a highly productive soil. Pop. in 1850, 21,736.—Also a township of Cortlandt co., in the state of New York, 119 m. W by N of Albany, generally hilly and drained by Cold creek. Pop. 1,312. It has a village of the same name. Pop. 300.

PREBOI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, sanj. and 50 m. NW of Novi-Bazar, and 63 m. SE of Bosna-Serai, on the r. bank of the Lim, 3 m. above the confluence of that river with the Vuvatz.

PRECHAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Villandraut, on the l. bank of the Ciron. Pop. in 1846, 3,102.—Also a village in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. NW of Montfort, on a mountain, between the Adour and Louts. Pop. 420. It has several thermal springs.

PRECHEUR (Le), a town and parish of the island of Martinique, 8 m. NW of St. Pierre, at the entrance of a small river of the same name into the Caribbean sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes, who employ themselves in fishing; the principal dwellings being situated on the surrounding hills. The parish presents an irregular surface, and its soil is adapted chiefly to the culture of sugar, of which 66,000 pounds are annually produced. Pop. 3,108, of whom 2,539 are slaves.

PRECIGNE, or **PRESSIGNE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. S of Sable. Pop. in 1846, 2,956. It has a college and mineral wells, and possesses manufactories of common cloth.

PRECOP. See PEREKOP.

PRECY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 5 m. S of Sancerques. Pop. 1,200. It has several blast-furnaces and forges.

PRECY-SUR-OISE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 7 m. SW of Creil, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,000. The streets are spacious and well-kept, and the houses well-built. It has manufactories of silk, buttons, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

PRECY-SOUS-THIL, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côté-d'Or and arrond. of Semur. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,656; in 1846, 9,050.—The town is 7 m. S of Semur, and 37 m. W of Dijon, near the Ozerain, at the foot of a height, on which are still to be seen the towers of the ancient ducal castle of Thil. Pop. 566. It has manufactories of agricultural implements, several forges, dye-works, a tannery, a wax-work, &c. Sheep of the merino breed are pastured in the environs.

PREDMIR, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 32 m. NE of Trentsen, and 11 m. N of Domains, on a small affluent of the Vaag, and near the l. bank of that river. It has a Catholic church. In the vicinity is a saw-mill and a bed of fine porcelain clay.

PREDORE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Bergamo, district and 3 m. NE of Sarnico, on Lake Iseo. Pop. 500. It has manufactories of linen. A little to the E is a fine palace.

PREDPRIATI, a cluster of islets in the Low archipelago, S. Pacific, in S lat. 15° 58' 18", and W long. 140° 2' 45".

PREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 117.

PREE (LA), a fort of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 5 m. SE of St. Martin-de-Ré, in the island of Ré.

PREEN-CHURCH, a parish in Salop, 9 m. SE of Shrewsbury. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 77.

PREES, a parish in Salop, 14 m. NE of Shrewsbury, comprising Calverhall and Whixhall chapels, and Pres-with-Steel and Sandford townships. Area 1,446 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,196.

PREETZ, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 9 m. SE of Kiel, on the Schwen-tine. Pop. 4,500. It has a convent, with a library, several schools, an orphan asylum, and a poor-house.

PREGASSONA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessina and district of Lugano.

PREGEL, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and the Pissa, in the circle of Insterburg, regency of Gumbinnen. Passing Insterburg, where it becomes navigable, it enters the regency of Königsberg; waters Wehlau, where it receives the Alle on the l.; traverses Königsberg, and 6 m. below that town, throws itself into the Frische-haff, at the NE extremity, after a course in a generally W direction of 99 m. By means of the river and the canal of Deime a communication is maintained with the Kurische-haff. Above Königsberg this river forms several islands of considerable size. A bar at its mouth prevents the admission of large vessels.

PREGOND, a col of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and Catalonia, to the WSW of Prats-de-Mollo, and forming a communication between the valleys of the Tech and Ter.

PREGRADNOI-STAN, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus, district and 60 m. W of Alexandrov, and 18 m. SSW of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kouban.

PREHELOM, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. N of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

PREIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Podensac, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1846, 2,563. It is noted for its wine.

PREJANO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Logrono, partido and 5 m.

SW of Arnedo, in a mountainous locality, near the r. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 1,111. It has 2 parish churches and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of common cloth. This town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818. The environs are noted for their oil, and contain seams of coal.

PRELA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 6 m. W of Oneglia, in a valley of the same name.

PRELAUTSCH, or **PRELAUCY**, a municipal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NW of Chrudin, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,590.

PRELOK. See **PERLAK**.

PRELUKA, a port of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, on the Adriatic, near the small town of Castua, at the bottom of the gulf of Quarnero. Its trade is chiefly in wine.

PREMYRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, on an affluent of the Nievre, 14 m. E of La Charite, and 17 m. NE of Nevers. Pop. 1,118.

PREMISLAU. See **PREZMYSL**.

PREMITI, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 52 m. ESE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Voioutza. Pop. 3,500. It is well fortified.

PREMNAY, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 24 m. WNW of Aberdeen. Pop. 793.

PREMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Aisne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bohain. Pop. 1,400.

PREMONTRE, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Aisne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Coucy-le-Chateau. There are extensive glass and bottle-works here.

PREMUDA, an islet of the Dalmatian coast, in N lat. 44° 20', E long. 14° 37'.

PRENDERGAST, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 1 m. from Haverford West. Area 1,104 acres. Pop. 1,473.

PRENN, a town of Poland, in the prov. of Augustowo, on the l. bank of the Memel, 23 m. ENE of Marianopol. Pop. 2,500.

PRENSLOW, a town of Prussia, the cap. of the Ucker Mark, in the prov. of Brandenburg, situated in a plain on Lake Ucker, 71 m. NNE of Potsdam. It is divided into an old and new town; and is on the whole tolerably built. It has several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and one Catholic church. Pop. 12,750. The town has several dye-works, distilleries, breweries, and woollen manufactories, and a considerable trade in corn. Near this town, on 24th October 1806, the remains of the Prussian army defeated at Jena on the 14th, were obliged, after a most fatiguing march, to surrender to the French, who had headed them by a more direct road.

PREOBRAJENIIA (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Asiatic Russia, forming the extremity of the tongue of land which separates the gulfs of Khatangskii and Anabarskii, in N lat. 74° 45', E long. 111°.

PREPARIS, the most northern of the Andaman islands, situated in the E entrance of the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 14° 50', and E long. 93° 36'. It is 7 m. long, and 1½ m. broad; and is composed of a ridge of land rising gradually from all sides towards the middle, to a height of 200 ft., and covered with wood. It is only inhabited by birds, squirrels, and monkeys.

PREPT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 24 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau.

PRERAU, a circle of Moravia, comprising the NE portion of that prov., and bordering on Prussian Silesia. Its area is 1,627 geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1849, 398,000. The district lying on the river March is level and fertile; the rest is mountainous.—The chief place, of the same name, is a small town, 3 m. SE of Olmutz, on the l. bank of the Betschwa.

Pop. 3,300. It is one of the most ancient towns in Moravia.

PRERAU (Alt), a small town of Bohemia, near the l. bank of the Elbe, 18 m. E by N of Prague.

PRESA, a small river of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which falls into the lake of Como.

PRESALL, or **PREESALL**, a township of Lancashire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Poulton. Area, with Hachensall, 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 823.

PRESBA, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 13 m. NW of Monastir, on the W bank of a lake of the same name, which lies 9 m. W of Lake Odinda.

PRESBURG, **PRESSBURG**, or **POSONY-VAERMEGYE**, a palatinate of Hungary, lying in the angle formed by the March and the Danube at their junction; and bounded by the com. of Neutra on the N and E; Komorn on the SE; Raab on the S; Wieselbourg on the SW; and the archd. of Austria on the W. Its area is 1,318 geog. sq. m., and its pop. about 305,000, a mixture of Magyars, Germans, Bohemians, Croats, and Jews. The Carpathians originate in this district, and traverse its whole length, from SW to NE, but in general their elevations are not great, and they are here covered with vineyards. The SE part of the palatinate is flat and fertile, particularly the district called the isle of Schutt formed by a branch of the Danube. The chief towns are Presburg and Timau.

PRESBURG, **PRESSBURG**, or **POSONY**, the cap. of the above com., situated on the N or l. bank of the Danube, 35 m. E of Vienna, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 0'$ E long. $17^{\circ} 6'$. It stands on a hill of moderate elevation overlooking a vast plain watered by the Danube, with the horizon open in all directions except on the NW, where it is intercepted by distant mountains. Pop. in 1837, 37,380; in 1846, 40,200. The Danube, here nearly half-a-mile wide, is crossed by a flying bridge. The town, or the older quarter, is meanly built, with narrow and steep streets, poor shops, and few good houses; the suburbs are neater, and bear marks of modern improvements. The principal feature of P. is the castle, a magnificently constructed residence which was presented to Maria Teresa by a Prince of the Palfy family. The castle itself, an immense construction with four towers, is now a mere shell, having been burnt down in 1811; but the terraces overlooking the steep precipitous rocks on which it is built are sufficient to protect it from a *coup-de-main*, and several new towers have been got up in a hurry, each with 4 ranges of cannon. The view from the platform seems boundless, no less than 40 villages being visible. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice said to have been built in 1090. The other public buildings are the mansion of the palatine, the barracks, the corn-market, and the town-house. P. is the usual residence of the archbishop of Gran, and has an academy, a school for the children of nobility, two or three monasteries, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. The manufactures comprise woollens, silk, oil, leather, tobacco and snuff. The trade of the place is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn, linen, and wine. This town was declared, by a decree of 1536, the capital of Hungary, whose kings are still crowned here, though the high officers of government reside in the more central situation of Buda; and the diets and supreme courts of justice meet at Pesth. It was here that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, after the short but eventful campaign of 1805.

PRESCOT, a parish and market-town in Lancashire, 8 m. E by N of Liverpool, comprising Rainford and Great-Sankey chapelries, and Bold, Cron-ton, Crurdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penkith, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness-with-Appleton,

and Windle townships. Area of p. 36,554 acres. Pop. in 1801, 16,952; in 1831, 28,084; in 1851, 46,527. The town mainly consists of a long straggling street. It is celebrated for its files, watches, and watch-tools. Coarse earthenware, bottles, and nails are manufactured, and there are numerous coal mines in the vicinity.

PRESCOTT, a town of Upper Canada, in the co. of Grenville and township of Augusta, on a rising ground, near the l. bank of the St. Lawrence, which is here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, opposite Ogdensburg, U. S., and 12 m. E of Brockville. Pop. 2,000. A railway has been projected from Montreal to P., a distance of about 100 m. The site of P. at the head of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and at the foot of the natural navigation of Lake Ontario, marks its importance. At present magnificent canals complete the navigation to Lakes Ontario and Erie; but these are frozen over during six months in the year, thus cutting off Montreal from the western trade during the winter. Ogdensburg, also situated on the St. Lawrence immediately opposite to P. is placed in railway communication with New York and Boston. This 'taps' as it is termed, the St. Lawrence above Montreal, in a very formidable manner for the interests of that city. Moreover, Montreal is now constructing its portion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, which will put it in communication with the Atlantic at a port (Portland) accessible at all seasons of the year. The proposed line will probably be the first link of a great chain of railroads, westwards, along the banks of the St. Lawrence to Kingston, and along the borders of the lakes to Toronto, Hamilton, and Sandwich opposite to Detroit. Then from Detroit there is railroad communication now nearly completed placing it in connexion with the head-waters of the Mississippi.

PRESCOTT, a township of Hampshire co. in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 65 m. W by N of Boston. It has a rugged surface, and is drained by branches of Swift river. Pop. in 1850, 737. It has a village of the same name.

PRESEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1841, 1,577. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar, and chicory-coffee, and several breweries.

PRESEGLIO, a district and village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Brescia, in the Val-Sabia, near the r. bank of the Chiese. Pop. 1,032. It has manufactories of common hats, and of linen, and carries on an active trade in faggots and charcoal. The district comprises 8 coms. and 5,863 inhabitants.

PRESENCIO, a town of Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Burgos, and partido of Lerina, near the r. bank of the Cogollos. Pop. 512. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

PRESENZANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 18 m. W of Piedimonte, cant. and 9 m. S of Venafrò, on a lofty mountain. Pop. 600. It has a collegiate church and a convent. Rice is cultivated in the environs.

PRESERVATION-ISLAND, an island in Bass's strait, to the SW of Cape Barren island, and near the NW coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 29'$, and E long. $148^{\circ} 4'$. It is surrounded by islets and reefs. Its structure is granitic, and it is nearly destitute of vegetation.

PRESERVATION-PORT, an inlet of New Zealand, on the SW coast of the island of Tavaï Poen-ammo, or Middle island, in Chalky bay, in S lat. 46° , and E long. $146^{\circ} 20'$. At its entrance is an island of the same name.

PRESGAUX, a commune of Belgium in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Gourieux. Pop. 350.

PRESHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 369.

PRESHUTE, a parish of Wilts, 1 m. SW of Marlborough. Area 5,351 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,227.

PRESICCE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. SE of Gallipoli, in a fertile valley. Pop. 2,000. It has two convents, an hospital, and a school.

PRESIDENT-FURNACE, a village of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 173 m. NW by W of Harrisburg.

PRESIDIO-DO-RIO-PRETO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio Preto, an affluent of the Parahibuna, and in the comarca of that name.

PRESIDIO-DE-SAO-JOAO-BAPTISTA. See **JOAO-BAPTISTA-DO-PRESIDIO (SAO)**.

PRESIDIO-DEL-NORTE, or **DE-LAS-JUNTAS**, a town of Mexico, in the state and 120 m. NNE of Chihuahua, near the l. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, and confluence of the Conchas.

PRESIDIO-DEL-PASO-DEL-NORTE. See **PASO (EL)**.

PRESIDIOS, a territory of Spanish Africa, in Morocco, on the Mediterranean, comprising an area of 8,250 hect., and containing in 1833, 11,481 inhabitants. The presidios are dependent on the prov. of Grenada, and contain the towns of Ceuta, Penonde-Velez, Alhucemas, and Melilla, and the surrounding districts. See these articles.

PRESIDJ (STATI DEI), a territory of Tuscany, in the emp. of Grosseto and com. of Orbetello. This territory forms the portion of maritime Tuscany which was reserved by the king of Spain, on the relinquishment of the territory of Sienna to Cosmo I.

PRESIETCHENI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on the r. bank of the Argisch 10 m. above Kopotzani, and about the same distance WSW of Bucharest.

PRESLAV. See **BRAHILOV**.

PRESLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. E of L'Île Adam. Pop. 1,541. It contains a fine castle of modern structure, and numerous villas, and has a large parchment factory.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 905; of com. 465.

PRESNOGORKOVSKOI, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 315 m. W of Omsk. It makes part of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOIBNOI, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 285 m. W of Omsk. It also makes part of the military line of Ishim.

PRESNOVSKAIA, a village and fort of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 270 m. W of Omsk. The village comprises about 100 houses.

PRESOLANA, a mountain of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Bergamo, in N lat. 45° 56', and E long. 10° 2'.

PRESOPOLIE, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 20 m. ENE of Srebrenik, on the r. bank of the Save.

PRESQUE-ISLE, a county in the N part of the state of Michigan, U. S., to the N of the South Peninsula, comprising an area of 725 sq. m., drained by the N branch of Thunder-Bay river, and several other streams.

PRESQUE-ISLE HARBOUR, a port of Upper Canada, in the district of London, and co. of Norfolk, on the N side of Lake Erie, to the N of the peninsula of Long Point, or North Foreland. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar.

PRES-SAINT-DIDIER, or **SAINT-DIDIER-LES-BAIS**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 18 m. WNW of Aosta, mande, and 1½ m. WNW of

Morgex, at the foot of the Little St. Bernard. It is noted for its mineral baths.

PRESSAC-D'AGONAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. N of Périgueux, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Isle. Pop. 1,480.

PRESSAT, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and SE of Neustadt. Pop. 1,756. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of stone ware.

PRESSATH, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 4 m. S of Kemnat, and 20 m. SE of Bayreuth, on a height, on the l. bank of the Heid-Nab. Pop. 1,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has two gates. It possesses manufactories of pottery and of linen.

PRESSBURG. See **PRESBURG**.

PRESSECK, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m. NNE of Stadt-Steinach, and 23 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 600.

PRESSIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. N of Treffort. Pop. 350.

PRESSIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 4 m. S of Chabanais. Pop. 1,277.

PRESSIGNY-LE-GRAND, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,245; in 1846, 9,632.—The town is 18 m. SW of Loches, and 36 m. S of Tours, on the Claise, at the confluence of the Egronne. Pop. 1,768. It has an old castle, in which is the parish-church; and possesses manufactories of pottery, hardware, and leather. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

PRESSIGNY-LE-PETIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and cant. of Pressigny-le-Grand, on the Egronne. Pop. 1,076.

PRESSNITZ, **PRESNITZ**, or **BRZEZNICE**, a royal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. WNW of Saatz, and 5 m. W of Sonnenberg, at the foot of the Hassberg, on the Roterell, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 2,683. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of lace, arms, and needles. In the vicinity are several iron-works.

PRESSOIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and cant. of Chaulnes, 12 m. SW of Peronne. Pop. 1,795.

PRESSPOREK. See **PRESBURG**.

PRESSY-SUR-DONDIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Bonnet-de-Joux. Pop. 950.

PRESTBURY, a parish in Cheshire, 34 m. E by N of Chester, comprising Bosely, Capesthorpe, Chelford, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainou, Siddington, and Wincell, chapelries; and Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Butley, Eaton, Fallybroom, Henbury with Pexall, Hudsfield, Kettleshulme, Lyme-Handley, Macclesfield, Mottram St. Andrew, Newton, Prestbury, North Rode, Sutton, Tytherington, Upton, Wildboar-Clough, Lower Withington, Old Withington, Woodford, and Worth, townships. Area, 63,125 acres. Pop. in 1801, 21,440; in 1831, 47,257; in 1851, 59,265. In 1838, 16 cotton and 48 silk-mills in this p. employed 10,863 hands.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE of Cheltenham. Area 3,022 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1851, 1,314.

PRESTE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and com. of Pratz-de-Mollo, and 21 m. WSW of Ceret, near the r. bank of the Tech. Pop. 325. It has several mineral springs and quarries of marble, &c.

PRESTEIGNE, a parish and market-town, partly

in Radnorshire, and partly in Herefordshire, 12 m. W by N of Leominster. Area of p. 11,126 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,734; in 1831, 2,391; in 1851, 2,207.—The town, seated in a valley on the river Lugg, 6 m. E of Radnor, consists principally of two handsome mansions. Pop. in 1851, 1,453. A large quantity of malt is made here; there is also some trade in timber. P. is contributory to Radnor as a parl. borough. It is also a polling-place for the county.

PRESTIMO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. SE of Aveiro, and 15 m. N of Coimbra.

PRESTOE. See PRAESTOE.

PRESTON, a parish and parl. borough in Lancashire, 36½ m. NW of Manchester, 20½ m. S of Lancaster, and 19½ m. SE of Fleetwood, by railway, at the head of the estuary of the Ribble.—The parish includes Broughton chapelry, and Barton, Elston, Fishwick, Grimsargh with Brockholes, Haigh-ton, Lea, Ashton, Ingal, and Cottam with Ribbles-ton, townships. Area 15,659 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,300; in 1831, 36,336; in 1851, 72,136.—The town is well-built and has a general air of opulence. It consists of four principal streets, one of which is nearly a mile in length; and is well-paved, and lighted with gas. There are a handsome town-hall and assembly-rooms, an exchange, a theatre, and various other public buildings. The number of churches connected with the establishment is 10; of dissenting chapels, 20. The Lancaster canal, and various railways connected with the North Union railway, traverse different parts of the town. In the vicinity are pleasant walks, and many handsome villas. The county-house-of-correction contains 185 cells, 14 wards, 12 day-rooms, 74 work-shops, 14 airing-yards, and 4 tread-wheel houses. The borough is governed by 12 aldermen and 36 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The income of the corporation, in 1840, amounted to £4,379; in 1850 to £14,010. P. returns 2 members to parliament. The parliamentary boundaries comprehend the old borough, which was co-extensive with the township of P., together with the township of Fishwick on the E. Pop. in 1851, 69,550. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 3,782; in 1848, 3,046.—P. is extensively engaged in the Manchester cotton manufacture. In 1838, 35 mills employed 3,240 males and 3,921 females; there were also 6 flax-mills employing 1,392 hands. The number of mills employed in 1853 was 54. The commerce of the port, which includes Freckleton, Hesketh, Lytham, and Poulton, is chiefly confined to the coasting trade. In 1851, 572 vessels = 29,314 tons entered, and 791 = 37,037 tons cleared. There is a neat custom-house here. The custom revenue in 1848 was £33,963. The river is spanned by two bridges and a railway viaduct.—This town arose from the ruins of the ancient Ribchester, and received its name of 'Priests' town' from the number of its religious residents. Every 20th year a jubilee is held called Preston guild, which begins the last week in August, and continues a month; and one week of which forms a kind of English carnival.

PRESTON, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. NE of Melcombe-Regis. Area 2,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 555; in 1851, 711.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, near Cirencester. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 196; in 1851, 218.—Also a parish in King's Barton hund., Gloucestershire. Area 884 acres. Pop. in 1831, 79; in 1851, 80.—Also a parish in Kent, near Faversham. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 675; in 1851, 1,135.—Also a parish in Sussex, near Brighton. Area 1,286 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 625.—Also a parish in Kent, 6½ m. E of Canterbury. Area 1,478 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851,

542.—Also a township in Tynemouth p., Northumberland. Area 542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1851, 933.—Also a parish in Rutlandshire. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1851, 328.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, near Yeovil. Area 790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 347; in 1851, 329.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 15 m. WNW of Ipswich. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1801, 321; in 1851, 386.—Also a parish partly in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. E by N of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 957; in 1851, 1,035.

PRESTON, a decayed village in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire, a ½ m. S of Prestonpans, and 1½ m. NW of Tranent, on the line of the North British railway. In the vicinity was fought the action of 1745, which usually bears its name. See article PRESTONPANS.

PRESTON, a county on the NW of the state of Virginia, U. S. Area 545 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,866; in 1851, 11,708. Its cap. is Kingwood. It is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.—Also a township and village of New London co., in Connecticut, 39 m. ESE of Hartford. Pop. in 1851, 1,804.—Also a township and village of Chenango co., in New York, 94 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 1,082.—Also a township of Wayne co., in Pennsylvania, 126 m. NE by N of Harrisburg.

PRESTON-BAGOTT, a parish in Warwickshire. Area 1,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1851, 219.

PRESTON-BISSET, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. S of Buckingham. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1851, 554.

PRESTON-CAPEs, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. S of Daventry. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 363.

PRESTON-DEANERY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. S of Northampton. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 65.

PRESTON (EAST), a parish in Sussex, 15 m. W of Brighton. Area 609 acres. Pop. in 1851, 319.

PRESTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in Kippax p., Yorkshire. Area 1,004 acres. Pop. 464. PRESTON-GUBBALS, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. N of Shrewsbury. Area 2,281 acres. Pop. 393.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township in Run-corn p., Cheshire. Area 1,122 acres. Pop. 594.

PRESTON (LOWE), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of Settle. Area 15,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1851, 1,341.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a chapelry and township in Burton p., Westmoreland. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1851, 514.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township in Heversham p., Westmoreland. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1851, 417.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township in Wensley p., Yorkshire. Area 2,509 acres. Pop. 407.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township in Aycliffe p., Durham. Area 2,610 acres. Pop. in 1851, 139.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, a parish in Gloucestershire. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 421.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township in Stockton-upon-Tees p., Durham. Area 1,108 acres. Pop. in 1831, 76; in 1851, 113.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a parish in Salop, 3 m. N of Wellington. Area 1,057 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 235.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8½ m. W of Hereford. Area 1,379 acres. Pop. in 1831, 251; in 1851, 249.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a chapelry in Withington p., Herefordshire. Area 920 acres. Pop. 163.

PRESTONBURG, a village, the capital of Floyd co., in Kentucky, U. S., on the W fork of Big Sandy river, 129 m. E by S of Frankfort. Pop. 200.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish in Haddingtonshire, a little NE of the centre of the co. Area 6,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,765; in 1851, 1,894.

PRESTONPANS, a small parish and village in the NW extremity of Haddingtonshire. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,964; in 1831, 2,322; in 1851, 2,123. Coal was wrought here as early perhaps as in any district in Scotland, and continues still to be plentifully mined. The battle of Preston was fought in 1745, in this p., on the plain betwixt Seaton and Preston. The royal forces amounted altogether to about 2,300 men; but the number in the field was diminished to 2,100 by the separation of the baggage-guard which was sent to Cockenzie. The Highland army was somewhat more numerous, but badly armed. Of the infantry of the royal army, about 170 only escaped. Between 1,600 and 1,700 prisoners, foot and cavalry, fell into the hands of the Highlanders. In this number were comprehended the baggage-guard, which, on learning the fate of the main body and the loss of their cannon, surrendered. The loss on the side of the Prince's force was trifling: 4 officers, and between 30 and 40 privates, were killed; and 5 or 6 officers, and between 70 and 80 privates, wounded.—The village of P. lies along the shore of the frith on the Edinburgh and North Berwick road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Musselburgh, and 14 m. SW of North Berwick. Salt-pans are supposed to have been erected on its site, and to have occasioned it to become a seat of pop., so early as the 12th cent. It is chiefly a straggling narrow street, drawn out to about a mile in length. The salt-pans, formerly 10 in number, have been nearly all abandoned. They at one time produced between 800 and 900 bushels of salt per week; and, along with those of Cockenzie, yielded government a revenue of £17,000 or £18,000 per annum. A chief employment and traffic are the fishing and exportation of oysters. So far back as 70 years ago, and till the end of the cent., this fishery employed 10 boats, each of which dredged from 400 to 6,000 in a day; and it sent the produce not only to Scottish markets, but to Newcastle, Hull, and London. Even yet, though the bed has probably been much over-dredged, large boats which can carry each from 25,000 to 30,000 oysters maintain a constant traffic with Shields, Newcastle, and Hartlepool. The harbour was once a custom-house port, whose range included all creeks and landing-places between the mouth of the Figgate-burn at Portobello, and the mouth of the Tyne near Dunbar.

PRESTONVILLE, a village of Carroll co., in Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio, 34 m. NNW of Frankfort. Pop. 300.

PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM, a parish in Lancashire, including the townships of Alkington, Chadderton, Crompton, Great and Little Heaton, Pilkington, P., Tonge, and Oldham. Area 21,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 67,579; in 1851, 94,470.

PRESTWICK, an ancient village on the coast of Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Ayr.

PRESTWOULD, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. E of Loughborough, comprising Burton-on-the-Wolds, Coates, and Hoton. Area 4,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 942; in 1851, 965.

PRESUMPSCUT, a small river of Cumberland co., Maine, U. S., which is fed by Sebago lake, and discharges itself into Casco-bay, 6 m. N of Portland.

PRESEK, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 20 m. N of Bayreuth. Pop. 800.

PRECHINSKAIA, a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the Sacmara, 40 m. S of Orenburg.

PRETO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia and comarca of Rio-de-São-Francisco, which has its

source in the Serra-das-Figuras, and after a tortuous but rapid course joins the Rio-Grande.—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-Itatiaia, a ramification of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira; runs along the confines of the provinces of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro; and joins the Barros, when the united streams take the name of Parahibuna.—Also a river of the prov. of Para, the source of which is unknown, but which flows by a wide embouchure into the Tapajoz.—Also a river of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its sources between those of the Cuiaba and Paraguay; crosses the district of Diamantina; and joins the Arinos on the l. bank, 30 m. below the confluence of the Sumidouro.—Also a river of the same prov., in the district of Diamantina, formed by the confluence of the Santa-Anta and São-Francisco Xavier, which have their sources to the S of that of the Arinos, in the Serra-Tapirapuan, unite 40 m. WNW of Diamantina, and flow into the Paraguay.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra-Araras; runs WSW; and after a course of 120 m., joins the Paracatu, on the l. bank, 60 m. E of the town of that name.—Also a small river in the prov. of Maranhão and comarca of Brejo, which, with the Mocambo, joins the Moni.—Also a river of the prov. of Espírito Santo, which has its source on the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores; runs E; receives the Bibirica; and throws itself into the ocean.

PRETORO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 9 m. S of Chieti. Pop. 1,200.

PRETSCH, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 9 m. SSE of Wittenberg. Pop. 1,100.

PRETTIGAN, a village of Switzerland, in the NE of the cant. of the Grisons, traversed by the Landquart. It contains 17 villages and hamlets.

PRETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 45 m. ENE of Merseburg. Pop. 1,620.

PRETY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, 17 m. NNE of Maçon. Pop. 1,563.

PREUILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. SSW of Loches. Pop. 2,063.

PREUX-AUX-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. NW of Landrecy. Pop. 1,025.

PREVERANGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 9 m. SE of Chateau-Maillan. Pop. 1,260.

PREVESA, a sea-port of Albania, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 56'$, 18 m. SW of Arta. The town, which is irregularly built in the Turkish style, lies along the shore of the gulf, and has on the N a fine plain, containing a number of olive plantations, and studded with well-built houses. Towards the land it is defended by a wall and ditch. To the W the ground rises, and renders the shore difficult of access. The pop. amounts to about 6,000, chiefly Greeks, who long enjoyed certain privileges, in consequence of stipulations between Great Britain and the Porte. P. is built out of the ruins of the ancient *Actium* and *Actia Nicopolis*, which are situated at an hour's distance to the N. It has a small harbour called Vathi, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NNE of the town; and carries on a traffic with the Ionian islands, in wood, oil, valonia, bullocks, and fruit; but is not now, as it was previous to 1799, the emporium of the trade of Epirus. This place, long one of the colonial possessions of Venice, was ceded to the Turks at the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, and remained in their hands until 1798, when it was occupied by the French. The following year it was retaken by Ali

Pacha, and a part of the inhabitants cruelly massacred. In 1825, it suffered considerably from an earthquake. See ARTA.

PREVESA (GULF OF). See ARTA.

PREVINQUIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 7 m. W of Severac-le-Chateau, and 19 m. NNW of Milhau, at the foot of a lofty chain of mountains. Pop. 850.—Also a village in the same dep., in the cant. and 5 m. N of Rienpeyroux, on the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 700.

PREX (SAINT), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. SW of Morges and circle of Villars-sus-Yens, 11 m. SW of Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. In the vicinity is a military column of the reign of Caracalla.

PREY-SOUS-LA-FAUCHE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Blain, and 22 m. NE of Chaumont. Pop. 525.

PREYSSAC. See PRAYSSAC.

PREZ-EN-PAIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. and arrond. of Mayenne. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,795; in 1846, 11,185.—The town is 23 m. NE of Mayenne, at the foot of a hill. Pop. in 1846, 3,382. It has manufactories of blankets, and a large cattle market.

PREZZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 5 m. W of Sulmona. Pop. 1,000.

PRIAMAN, a town of Sumatra, about 30 m. N of Padang, and 105 m. SE of Natal, near the Indian ocean, on a narrow river navigable only at spring tides. It has an old established Dutch factory, well fortified, and defended by a small garrison. The environs possess little fertility, but the locality is healthy, and gold is found in the river.

PRIAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Pont-d'Ain, near the r. bank of the Ain. Pop. 1,050.

PRIBITZ. See PRIWITZ.

PRIBYLOV, PRIBULOFF, or PRIBYLOWSKA-OSTROVA, a group of islands in Behring's sea, about 150 m. NNW of the W extremity of the peninsula of Alaska in Russian America. The largest of the group are named St. Paul, St. George, and Morchova. They appear to be volcanic, and present generally lofty coasts. They are destitute of trees, but have some herbage and brushwood, and abound in bears, mosses, foxes and otters. They derive their name from the navigator Pribylov, by whom they were discovered in 1786.

PRICHES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SE of Landrecy, on a mountain. Pop. 1,200.

PRICHENSTADT, or BRIXENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 9 m. SSE of Gerolz-hofen. Pop. 970. Flax and the vine are extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

PRIDDY, a parish of Somerset, 4 m. NNW of Wells. Area 1,361 acres. Pop. in 1851, 254.

PRIDROYSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vitebsk, district and 18 m. W of Drissa.

PRIDULA, or POVAR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, 8 m. SSW of Krajova, and near the r. bank of the Schyl.

PRIEBORN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 33 m. SSE of Breslau, circle and 9 m. SE of Strehlen. Pop. 531. There are quarries of fine marble in the vicinity.

PRIEBUS, or PRYBUS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 59 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 19 m. SW of Sagan, near the r. bank of the Neiss. Pop. in 1837, 1,644. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

PRIEDMORT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 32 m. N of Liegnitz, circle and 5 m. SE of Glogau. Pop. 847.

PRIEDOR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 27 m. NW of Banjaluka, on a height, at the opening of a valley, watered by the Sanna. It is the residence of an aga, and has some fortifications. Honey is extensively collected in the environs.

PRIEIGNITZ, a division of the ancient Electoral March, in the N of Germany, now comprised in the circles of Ost and West Priegnitz, in the Prussian regency of Potsdam and prov. of Brandenburg. Its capital was Perleberg.

PRIEIGNITZ (Ost), a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and NW part of the prov. of Potsdam. It comprises an area of 273 sq. m., and contains 41,645 inhabitants. Its capital is Kyritz.

PRIEIGNITZ (West), a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and NW part of the regency of Potsdam. It comprises an area of 231 sq. m., and contains 41,000 inhabitants. Its capital is Perleberg.

PRIEGO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 34 m. SE of Cordova, and 7 m. E of Lucena, partly in a fine plain, watered by the Salado, and partly on an acclivity of the Serra Algarinejo. Pop. 13,464. It has numerous fountains, one of which named the Fuente-de-Neptuno is remarkable for the beauty of its structure, and for the abundance of its water, 3 parish churches, 4 convents, 3 hospitals, several schools, and a castle built by the Romans, repaired and enlarged by the Moors, but now in ruins. It possesses numerous oil and fulling-mills, manufactories of silk and other materials. This town is noted as the birthplace of the sculptor Don Jose Alvarez. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and produces in great quantities wine, fruit, sumac, and silk.—Also a judicial partido and town of New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca. The partido comprises 45 pueblos. The town is 24 m. N of Cuenca, at the foot of a mountain on the l. bank of the Escabas, and near the Guadiela. Pop. 1,290. It is well-built, and has the title of a duchy. It has a parish church, a convent, a fine structure erected by Charles III., an hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, 2 fulling-mills, a glass-work, and a copper smelting-house. The environs afford large quantities of wine and honey.

PRIEL, a mountain of the archduchy of Austria, in the country above the Ens, consisting of the Great and Little Priel. It has an alt. of 7,020 ft. above sea-level.

PRIEPOL, PREPOL, or PRIEPOGLIE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 50 m. WNW of Novi-Bazar, on the r. bank of the Lim. Pop. 2,000.

PRIERO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 14 m. ESE of Mondovì, and 4 m. E of Ceva, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 800.

PRIESEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. NW of Saatz, and 4 m. S of Komotau, on an affluent of the Eger.

PRIEST (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, 7 m. NE of St. Symphorien. Pop. 1,100.

PRIEST-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Gervais, near the r. bank of the Loizel, an affluent of the Sioule. Pop. 1,920.

PRIESTHOLM, or PUFFIN ISLAND, an islet off the E extremity of Anglesea, bearing E by N $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Black-point. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and not above 1-8th m. in greatest breadth; and sepa-

rates the two channels leading into Port Beaumaris.

PRIEST-LA-FEUILLE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SE of La Souterraine. Pop. 1,200.

PRIEST-LEGOURE (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Nexan, on the Legoure. Pop. 1,338.

PRIEST-SOUS-AIXE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Aixe, on the l. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,650.

PRIEST-TAURION (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. S of Ambazac, on the r. bank of the Vienne, at the confluence of the Taurion. Pop. 1,135.

PRIETHAL, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Budweis.

PRIGGY, a village on the E cant. of Celebes, at the bottom of Tomini bay.

PRIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 12 m. NW of Il-Vallo. Pop. 900.

PRIGONRIEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. SE of La Force. Pop. 1,195.

PRILUKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 22 m. S of Mashnafka.

PRILUKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 124 m. NW of Poltava, on the river Udaia. It has 2,500 inhabitants, who carry on a traffic in corn, cattle, horses, and silk.

PRIMALUNA, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. of Como, 3 m. NW of Introbbo, on the l. bank of the Brenta. Pop. 1,460.

PRIMEIRA, a river of Western Africa, one of the deltoid branches by which the Rio-Formosa falls into the Atlantic, 15 m. to the W of the main stream.

PRIMEIRAS, a cluster of small islands in the Mozambique channel, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. 17° 50'.

PRIMERO, a river of South America, in the Argentine prov. of Cordova, which rises near Pribuna, and flowing from W to E loses itself in the pampas of the interior.

PRIMEROSE, a township of Dane co., in Wisconsin, U. S., 19 m. SW of Madison. Pop. 342.

PRIMISLAU, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. SE of Czeslau. Pop. 2,000.

PRIMKENAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Leignitz, 14 m. SW of Great Glogau. Pop. 1,500. It has nail-manufactories, and tile-works.

PRIMORIE, a district of Austrian Dalmatia, between the rivers Cetina and Narenta. It is hilly, and productive in wine, oil, and figs, but not in corn. The chief town is Macarsca. This district was called *Dalmatia* by the Romans, and by the Greeks *Parathalassia*.

PRINCE, a county forming the W division of Prince Edward Island, and intersected by the Ellis or Grand river. Area 471,000 acres. See **PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND**.

PRINCE, a village of France in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 9 m. NE of Vitre. Pop. 1,000.

PRINCE'S BAY, a bay on the SE coast of Staten island, New York, U. S.

PRINCE'S BAY, or **BARAWALLY**, a bay on the W coast of the island of St. Vincent, 2 m. S of Cumberland-bay.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern seas, off the NW extremity of the island of Java, at the distance of about 2 leagues. It is in general low and woody. On its SW side is a bay into which two small rivulets of fresh water flow. There is a town upon it, called Samadang, consisting of about 400 houses. Here may be got turtle, fowls,

deer, fish, cocoa-nuts, plantains, pine-apples, water-melons, jacks, and pumpkins, besides yams and other vegetables.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an island off the W coast of Africa, in the gulf of Benin, in N lat. 1° 39', E long. 7° 26'. It is about 10 m. in extent, and 5 m. in breadth; and lies 120 m. S of Fernando-Po, and from the Gaboon 125 m. It has two harbours, Port Antonio and West Bay, both good and safe. The island is extremely moist, and not so healthy as St. Thomas's. Cruisers water and refresh here. Its highlands terminate abruptly in conical peaks about 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The port charges are only 100 reis, or about 5d., per ton measurement, payable only once in each year. The only expense to which vessels are liable in the custom-house amounts to 1,440 reis, or about 6s. 8d. each voyage. The produce consists principally of coffee and cocoa, which have a certain and invariable price—coffee at 80 reis and cocoa at 40 reis per pound put on board, equal to 3½d. and 1½d. per pound. This island was discovered and settled by the Portuguese in 1471, and the revenues were assigned to the prince of Portugal, whence its name is derived.

PRINCE-ALBERT'S LAND, a district in the Arctic regions, continuous with Wollaston and Victoria Land, and extending NW to Peel-point, in N lat. 73° 21', W long. 112° 30', discovered by Captain McClure in 1850. From an elevation of 1,500 ft., about 5 m. inland, the country appeared hilly, with deep ravines and large caves. Herds of musk cattle and deer, and hares, ptarmigans, and plovers were seen upon it.

PRINCE-CHARLES ISLAND, an islet off the W coast of Spitzbergen, in N lat. 78° 30'.

PRINCE-EARNEST'S SOUND, an inlet on the W coast of North America, which branches off to the NE from the Duke of Clarence's strait, and separates the Duke of York's island on the SE from the continental shore. It is from 1 to 6 m. broad.

PRINCE-EDWARD, a central county of Virginia, U. S. Area 255 sq. m. It is watered by affluents of the Appomattox. Pop. 4,177. Its cap., of the same name, is 53 m. WSW of Richmond.

PRINCE-EDWARD DISTRICT, a district of Canada, situated on the N branch of Lake Ontario, between Kingston and Toronto; bounded on the S by the lake, and on the N by the bay of Quinte, the peninsula which it forms being joined to the New-castle district of Canada by a neck of land not exceeding 2 or 3 m. in width. It is from 30 to 40 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 m. in greatest breadth, over its middle. Its area is estimated at 213,000 acres, of which about 95,000 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1843, 18,061. It is subdivided into the 6 townships of Marysburgh, Sophiasburgh, Ameliasburgh, Hallowell, Hillier, and Athol; and the lake-islands of the Ducks, Wapnose, and Big island belong to it. The largest stream is Consecron creek which rises in the NE, and flows into Hillier's bay. There are several small lakes. The only town of any size is Picton, the cap., about 40 m. W of Kingston. The productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, pease, oats, barley, and buckwheat.

PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND, formerly **Sr. John's Island**, the smallest of those colonies which fell into the hands of the English upon the conquest of Canada, and were finally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, situated on the S side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the parallels of 45° 50' and 47° 7' N, and the meridians of 62° and 64° 27', and separated from the continental provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland strait, from 9 to 30 m. in width. Its

length is about 135 m., and it varies from 10 to 30 m. in breadth, containing an area of 2,134 sq. m. Cape Breton lies within 27 m. of the E point of the island; Cape Ray, the nearest point of Newfoundland, is 125 m. distant. The appearance of the country from the sea is extremely prepossessing. With the exception of some ridges of sand-wastes, which front the bays on the N side, the island is entirely surrounded with red cliffs varying from 20 to 100 ft. in height. The scenery on approaching the coast presents all the varieties of cultivated and forest land, with villages and cleared farms scattered along the shore and by the sides of the bays and rivers. The coasts are on every side indented with fine harbours; and owing to the manner in which the island is intersected by various branches of the sea, there is no part of it at a greater distance than 8 miles from the ebbing and flowing of the tide, while the whole is physically divided into three peninsular divisions corresponding with the three counties into which it is administratively divided. It abounds with streams and springs of the purest water. There are no mountains in the island, but a chain of hills intersects the country between De Sable and Grenville bays; and in different places the land rises to a moderate height.

Climate. The climate of Prince-Edward Island is highly favourable to agriculture and to the health of the inhabitants. The cold is severe, but the damp and unwholesome chills of an English winter are unknown. The weather generally becomes unsteady in the early part of November, the frost gradually increasing until the ground resists the plough, which is ordinarily about the second week in December. During the months of January and February the weather is usually steady, with the thermometer occasionally from 10° to 20° below zero. March is a windy month, and throughout very changeable. About the close of this month the snow rapidly melts, and the ice in the rivers and bays becomes rotten and dangerous to pass. About the middle of April strong southerly winds commence, and the last vestiges of frost speedily vanish. The spring is short; in the beginning of June summer bursts forth; and from this time until the end of September the climate resembles that of the southern coast of England. The thermometer during calm weather indicates a greater degree of heat, but the sea-breeze seldom fails to lower the temperature before the sun reaches the zenith. About the middle of September the evenings get cool, and the autumn properly commences. Prince-Edward Island is almost entirely free from those fogs to which the surrounding regions are subject. This exemption is accounted for when we consider that the waters which wash the shores of the island do not come in immediate contact with those of a different temperature; and that Cape Breton and Newfoundland, both of which are high and mountainous, lying between it and the Atlantic, arrest the fogs which would otherwise be driven from the banks towards this island.

Soil and Agriculture. The whole face of the country is, or was originally, covered with forest-trees of great variety. The general structure of the soil is, first, a thin layer of black or brown mould composed of decayed vegetable substances; then, to the depth of a foot or more, a light loam prevails, inclining in some places to a sandy, in others to a clayey character; below this a stiff clay resting on sandstone predominates. The prevailing colour of both soil and stone is red. There is little limestone or gypsum, nor has coal yet been discovered. Red clay abounds in many parts of the island; and a strong white clay, fit for potters' use, is met with. Some of the bogs scarcely produce anything but moss; others are wet, spongy, and deep, producing dwarf-alders, long grass, and a variety of shrubs. There are other tracts called barrens, some of which, in a natural state, produce nothing but dry moss, or a few shrubs. The excellence of its soil, its climate, and the configuration of its surface particularly adapt Prince Edward Island for agriculture; and in every district well-cultivated farms may be seen, producing wheat, barley, oats, green crops, clover and grasses, all of excellent quality. The advancement of the farmers in agricultural knowledge has not, how-

ever, kept pace with their encroachments on the forest; and the soil has therefore, for a long period, been undergoing a process of exhaustion in various districts. All kinds of grain and vegetables raised in England, ripen in this island. Summer-wheat, whether red or white, is at present the great object of the farmer's attention; and with good management, in favourable seasons, yields a bountiful return: wheat, however, is here an uncertain crop. Barley and oats grow luxuriantly, especially the latter, the average produce of which, on well-managed farms, may be estimated at 45 bushels of 40 lbs. weight per acre. Barley averages about 35 bushels. Beans of all kinds, and pease, yield plentiful returns. Rye and buckwheat produce good crops, but they are not much grown. Indian corn is cultivated, and a return of 90 bushels has been received from one bushel of seed. Turnips, carrots, and parsnips yield excellent crops. The principal grasses are Timothy, red and white clover, and a kind of soft indigenous upland grass, of which sheep are very fond; also marsh grasses, on which cattle are fed during the winter-months. Milch cows, and such horses and cattle as require care, are housed in November; but December is the usual month for housing cattle regularly. Sheep thrive better by being left out all winter; but they require to be fed, and it is necessary to have a covered shed to guard them against the cold winds and snow drift. The horses of the island are in general small but strong, hardy, docile, and patient of fatigue. The horned cattle of the island are smaller than those of England. The ordinary weight of an ox bred in the more cultivated districts, may be about 8 cwt., without hide or tallow. The breed of sheep has been much improved by the importation of Leicester and South-down stock from England. Swine are suffered to run too much at large to thrive well. Domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, &c., are reared with great ease, and are plentiful. The principal disadvantage, in an agricultural point of view, connected with this island, is the length of the winter, which renders it necessary to have a large store of hay for supporting live stock; and which also, from the abrupt opening of spring and summer, abridges the season for field-work. The number of acres of arable land in the island in 1848, was 215,389. There were under crop:

Wheat,	21,091 acres.
Barley,	5,894 "
Oats,	43,520 "
Potatoes,	11,597 "
Turnips,	2,420 "

The numbers of farming stock were: horses, 12,845; neat cattle, 49,310; sheep, 92,785; hogs, 19,863. The number of horses seems excessive in proportion to the other descriptions of stock, but it includes horses of all kinds besides those exclusively employed in agricultural work. In 1841, the number of hogs was 35,522, being 15,659 more than in 1848. This remarkable falling off is to be attributed entirely to the failure of the potato crop for the two previous years. In 1827, the number of acres under crop was only 59,508; in 1833, 94,647.

Horticulture. The soil of the island being composed chiefly of sand and clay, without any obstruction from stones other than the soft red sandstone on which it is based, may be trenched to any depth, and is of course favourable to the production of the carrot, beet, radish, or other fusiform roots. Broccoli, cauliflower, and all the Brassica tribe may be obtained in great abundance, and of the best quality. The different variety of pease, beans, lettuce, celery, spinach, sea-kale, rhubarb, sweet herbs, and in short all vegetables which are cultivated in Great

Britain for culinary purposes, succeed equally well here. Asparagus may be had here with comparative ease, and at little cost. The cucumber will grow luxuriantly and perfect its seeds in the open air, without the aid of glass or artificial heat of any kind. The different varieties of the cultivated currant, gooseberry, strawberry, and raspberry, are not inferior either in size or flavour to those of the countries from whence they have been imported. Apples are grown with success, and the green-gage, orleans, damson, and other plums, together with cherries, succeed well. The filbert has been found to ripen its fruit, and the hazel is indigenous. The crocus, lily, narcissus, and others of the same sort, stand the winter, and here produce as splendid colours as in more southern climates. Dahlias, ranunculuses, anemones, chrysanthemums, and a host of annuals, contribute to embellish the walls and parterres. The horse-chestnut, the acacia, the English ash, the barberry, and a number of others, have been intermingled with the native trees and shrubs; among which, the cedar, sumach, Indian pear, tree-cranberry, mountain-ash, and wild cherry are conspicuous for their beauty and delicacy of appearance.—After the cession of the island to Great Britain in 1763, various schemes were proposed for its cultivation and settlement; but it was finally determined to make grants to individuals upon a plan recommended by the board-of-trade. It was thought proper that the different townships should be drawn for by way of lottery; and in this manner the whole of the island, with the exception of about 12,000 acres, reserved for sites of towns, &c., was granted by the government to individuals having claims for public services, and others upon certain terms of settlement. Part of these lands have since been sold; but the greater portion still remains in the possession of the representatives of the original grantees. Many of the proprietors of townships are absentees, being represented by resident agents, who are empowered to sell or lease the lands under their charge. The price of land varies from 5s. to 20s. per acre, the difference of price arising more from situation than disparity in the quality of the land. Some of the most extensive proprietors grant leases for 999 years on the following conditions:—First and second year, no rent; third year, 3d. per acre; fourth year, 6d. per acre; fifth year, 9d. per acre; sixth year, 1s. per acre; to continue for the remainder of the term at 1s. per acre, the tenant being entitled at any time to buy his farm at 20 years' purchase.

Fisheries.] Prince-Edward Island is one of the best fishing-stations within the gulf; the harbours on the N side are the most conveniently situated for the successful prosecution of this important pursuit. Yet from various causes the people of this colony have not availed themselves of the advantages afforded them for the prosecution of the cod and mackarel fisheries. Of the fleet of fishing-vessels from the United States which annually visit the gulf, from 200 to 300 are, during the summer, engaged in fishing round the shores of this island; and it is understood that they always carry off two and often three full cargoes during the season.

Commerce.] The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural productions, timber and manufactured deals, ships, and a small quantity of dry and pickled fish, for British manufactures and other articles of consumption. The mercantile intercourse is generally carried on with Great Britain and Ireland, the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and the United States. The exports and imports in 1833 and from 1845 to 1849 were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
1833.	£3,956	£1,693
1845.	25,744	6,449
1846.	39,210	51,155
1847.	30,427	74,773
1848.	15,141	36,308
1849.	20,783	61,323

The return of exports and imports cannot be considered as conveying the true extent of the trade of the colony. Ship-building, which at present forms one of the most considerable items of domestic industry and enterprise, is entirely omitted in the value of the exports; exclusively of which, a large portion of the imports is necessarily consumed in completing the ships, and in sending them to markets. The number of vessels built in the island in 1848 was 73 = 10,634 tons; and these were mostly sold in the United Kingdom at about £5 per ton.—The manufactures of the island are very limited. A coarse and useful woollen cloth is made, and there are mills in the vicinity of Charlotte-town where this description of cloth is dressed and dyed. The inhabitants also manufacture linens and flannels for domestic use, tan and dress leather, &c. There is an iron-foundry in Charlotte-town.

Population.] According to census taken in 1848 the pop. of the island amounts to 62,678, being an increase of 15,644 since 1841. About three-fourths of the whole number, being natives of the island, are chiefly descendants of the French Acadians, who remained after the cession of the colony in 1763, of settlers from the highlands of Scotland, who were introduced subsequently to 1770, and of American loyalists, to whom lands were granted at the close of the revolutionary war. About 16,000 are immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; the Scotch and Irish numbering nearly 7,000 each, with about 3,000 English. There are only about 300 Indians remaining in the island, a remnant of the once numerous Micmac tribe. The English settlers, though fewer in number than any others, are in general steady and industrious, and thriving well; but the Lowland Scotch make probably the best settlers. The greater number of domestic servants and agricultural labourers employed in the island are Irish. The descendants of the French Acadians amount to upwards of 5,000.—The religious divisions are the same as those of the North American colonies generally. The proportions of the separate denominations, as shown by the census of 1848, were as follows:—

Church of England,	6,530
Presbyterians,	20,402
Roman Catholics,	27,147
Methodists,	3,639
Baptists,	2,900
Other denominations,	1,710

The total number of churches throughout the island is 109.

Education.] There is an academy in Charlotte-town, established under an Act of the colonial legislature, and endowed with £200 a-year out of the public revenue. The appointment of masters and general supervision are vested in a board of trustees. No religious test is imposed. There are a National school in Charlotte-town, and grammar schools in George-town, and in Prince-town royalty, besides 98 district schools, and 8 Acadian schools in different sections of the island, the masters of which are examined and licensed by the board of education, and receive an annual allowance from the colonial government, varying from £6 13s. 4d. to £16 13s. 4d., according to the qualification of the teacher, and the locality of the school. In these schools are taught reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, and geography; in the grammar schools Latin, geometry, and trigonometry form part of the course.

According to the census of 1848 there were 182 school-houses in the island, and the total number of scholars was about 4,700.

Government.] The civil establishment of the island consists of a lieutenant-governor with a salary of £1,500, chief justice with a salary of £466, an attorney-general, secretary, registrar, and clerk-of-the-council, surveyor-general, provost-martial, and clerk-of-the-crown, whose salaries are paid by the imperial government; and an assistant judge and master-of-the-rolls, whose salary is paid by the colony.—The judicial establishment consists of a chief justice, whose salary is voted by the imperial parliament. There are also 3 assistant judges who have no salary or other emoluments, except such as are derived from a few trifling fees for administering oaths, taxing bills of costs, &c. The supreme court sits four times a-year in Charlotte-town, twice a-year at St. Eleanor's; and twice at George-town.—The Ecclesiastical establishment consists, at present, of 7 clergymen chiefly supported by the society for the propagation of the gospel.

Revenue and expenditure.] The revenue for 1848 amounted to £10,459, exclusive of a parliamentary grant of £3,070, and some other items. In 1850 it amounted to £15,192; and in 1851 to £15,264. The colonial revenue is principally derived from an impost of 2d. per gallon on ale, porter, and strong beer, imported into the island, varying imports on spirits, tobacco, and sugar; an *ad valorem* duty, varying from 2 to 20 per cent. on certain imports, and a duty of 5s. 2d. per gall. on spirits distilled in the island. An assessment of 3s. 4d. is levied upon every 100 acres of unimproved land, and 1s. 8d. on every 100 acres of improved land, 2s. 8d. on each unimproved town lot, pasture lot, and water lot; and 1s. 4d. on each improved town and water lot in the town and royalty of Charlotte-town. The receipts of the post-office in 1848 amounted to £734. The parliamentary grant is appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the different public officers who are borne on the parliamentary estimates, and a pension to the late lieutenant-governor of the island. The expenditure of 1848 exceeded that of 1847 by the sum of £1,938, and was more than the net revenue by the sum of £3,830. The heaviest item in the local expenditure of 1848 was roads and bridges £3,341. The expenditure of 1850 was £7,240; and of 1851 £16,115.

Topography.] The island is administratively divided into three counties; these again into electoral districts; and the whole subdivided into 67 townships, containing about 20,000 acres of land each. Queen's co. is the central division of the island, and contains 23 townships. Near the centre of this co. and of the island is situated Hillsborough bay, which is capacious and safe for ships of any burden. At the confluence of the rivers Hillsborough and York, upon a point of gradually rising ground, is situated Charlotte-town, the seat of government, and, including the royalty, containing nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Its distance from Quebec is 580 m., and from the Land's End in England, 2,280 m. Besides Hillsborough harbour, this co. possesses three safe but less capacious havens on the N shore. The largest of these is Grenville bay, or New-London, which admits vessels drawing 12 ft. of water.—King's co. is the E division of the island, and contains 21 townships. The bay of Three rivers, or George-town, is formed by the junction of the Montague, Cardigan, and Brudenell rivers. Upon a point of land, between the Cardigan and the united waters of the Brudenell and Montague, is placed George-town, which including the royalty, contains about 700 inhabitants. Its excellent har-

bour, and its desirable situation for the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries, will probably, at no very distant period, make it a place of considerable importance. It is well calculated for the centre of any trade carried on within the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its harbour is not frozen over for some time after all the other harbours in the gulf, and it opens earlier in the spring. Prince county, the W division of the island, contains 23 townships. The most remarkable natural feature of this co. is the extensive harbour of Richmond bay, or Malpeque, a broad and deep indentation of the sea, completely fortified from external danger by a long range of sand hills, with two entrances at its SE extremity. Near the entrance of Richmond bay is situated the county-town, called Prince-town, on a peninsula, formed by Darnley-basin and the March-water. There are, in this co. several other good harbours, of which Bedeque and Cascumpeque are the largest. Bedeque is on the S side of the island, and to the W of it, on the N shore, lies Cascumpeque.

History.] Cabot is supposed by some authorities to have discovered this island, and given it the name of St. John. It was captured by the New England forces in 1745; and after the second reduction of Louisburg, in 1758, became permanently attached to the British crown, and in 1763 was confirmed to Britain. In 1789 its name was changed to PRINCE EDWARD in honour of the late duke of Kent.—*Governors' Reports.*

PRINCE-FREDERICK HARBOUR, an inlet on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 15°.

PRINCE-FREDERICKTOWN, a village of Calvert co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 4 m. W of Chesapeake bay.

PRINCE-GEORGE, a county in the W part of Maryland, U. S., watered by the Patuxent river. Area 492 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 21,550. Its chief town is Upper Marlborough.—Also a county in the SE of Virginia. Area 275 sq. m. Pop. 7,596.

PRINCE-HENRY'S ISLAND, or LOSTANGE, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 18° 43', and W long. 141° 42'.

PRINCE-LEOPOLD ISLAND, an island of the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 74° 5', and W long. 90°.

PRINCE-REGENT INLET, an arm of the Arctic ocean, between the parallels of 72° and 74°, leading from Barrow's strait into the gulf of Boothia.

PRINCE-RUPERT'S HEAD, a cape on the NW coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. 15° 42'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large island in the N. Pacific, with a number of small ones in the bays on its coast, so called by Vancouver, extending between the parallels of 54° 42', and 56° 21' N, about 40 m. N of Queen Charlotte's island.

PRINCE-OF-WALES (CAPE), the NW extremity of the American continent, in N lat. 65° 33', and W long. 167° 59', forming, with East Cape on the opposite shore of Asia, the entrance to Behring's straits, which separate the two continents of America and Asia.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S FORELAND, a cape on the E coast of Kerguelen's Land, in S lat. 49° 39'.—Also the most southerly point of New Caledonia, in the S Pacific, in S lat. 22° 29'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S FORT, a fort and factory of N. America, on Churchill river, belonging to the Hudson Bay company, in N lat. 58° 47'.

PRINCE-OF-WALES'S ISLAND. See PENANG.

PRINCE-WILLIAM, a county in the NE of Virginia, U. S., watered by the Occoquan. Area 306 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,144; in 1851, 8,129.

PRINCE-WILLIAM'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific, in S lat. 17° 19', discovered by Tasman in 1643.

PRINCE-WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the N. Pacific ocean, on the N. American coast, between the parallels of 60° and 61°. It was dis-

covered by Cook in 1778. Vancouver, who visited this sound in 1794, says, "After a minute examination we were empowered to make of Prince William's sound, we proved it to be a branch of the ocean that requires the greatest circumspection to navigate; and although it diverges into many extensive arms, yet none of them can be considered as commodious harbours, on account of the rocks and shoals that obstruct the approach to them, or of the very great depth of water at their entrances."

PRINCE-WILLIAM-HENRY'S ISLAND, or **MATTHIAS**, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 32'$, and E long. $149^{\circ} 30'$, discovered in 1790, by Lieutenant Ball. It is pretty high, and appears about 70 m. in circumf. It has a picturesque appearance, and seems to be fertile and well peopled.

PRINCES' ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the straits of Constantinople, called Prinkipo or Principo, Prote or Protos, Chalke or Kalkhi, and Antigone. They are situated near the entrance of the gulf of Nicomedia, and being only about 15 m. SE of Constantinople, are frequently resorted to by parties of pleasure from that capital. The inhabitants are Greeks. There are four smaller islets called Oreia, Plateia, Adacee, and Nikandro, belonging to the group, which is so named from having been, at the period of the Greek empire, a place of exile for its banished princes.

PRINCESS-ANNE, a county in the SE of Virginia, U. S. Area 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 7,669. Its cap., of the same name, is 93 m. SE by E of Richmond.—Also a village in Somerset co., in Maryland, 16 m. E of Chesapeake bay. Pop. 700.

PRINCESS-CHARLOTTE'S BAY, a large bight on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 29'$. It is 22 m. deep, and 31 m. broad, with low shores.

PRINCESS-ROYAL'S HARBOUR, a harbour on the SW coast of Australia, in the W part of King George Third's sound, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 3'$.

PRINCESS-ROYAL ISLANDS, a group of islands on the W coast of N. America, to the E of Queen Charlotte's islands, between Pitt's archipelago and Fitzhugh's sound.—Also two rocky islets in the Arctic ocean, in the centre of Prince of Wales strait, in N lat. $72^{\circ} 46'$, and W long. $117^{\circ} 44'$. The largest is 600 ft. in height, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

PRINCETON, a village of Upper Canada, partly in the township of Blenheim, and partly in that of Burford, on Homer's creek. Pop. 150.

PRINCETON, a village of Dallas co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., between Wachita and Saline rivers, 56 m. S by W of Little Rock. Pop. in 1850, 300.—Also a village of Bureau co., in the state of Illinois, 8 m. W of the river of that name, and 112 m. N by E of Springfield.—Also a village of Gibson co., in the state of Indiana, 3 m. S of Patoka creek, and 119 m. SW by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 806.—Also a village of Caldwell co., in the state of Kentucky, 179 m. WSW of Frankfort. Pop. 500.

—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, on the S side of Shoodic lake outlet, and 128 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 280.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 44 m. W by N of Boston, drained by branches of Nashua and Ware rivers. It contains Wachusett mountain, which has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and is generally hilly. Pop. 1,318. It has a village of the same name.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Mississippi, in the Mississippi, 74 m. NW of Jackson. Pop. 300.—Also a village of the state of Missouri, on Weldon river, 146 m. NW by N of Jefferson city.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, 10 m. NE of Trenton, bounded on three sides by a

bend of Stony Brook, and on the N by Rocky Hill, and drained by several affluents of S. Brook. It has a finely diversified surface, and is intersected by the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the Trenton and New Brunswick railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,055; in 1850, 3,021. It has a village consisting of about 250 houses.—Also a village of Mercer co., in the state of Virginia, on Brush creek, 194 m. W of Richmond.

PRINCIPATO-CITRA, or **CITERIORE** [*i. e.* *Citra serras Montorii*], a central province in the kingdom of Naples; bounded on the N by the province of Principato-Ultra; on the E by Basilicata; on the S and W by the Mediterranean; and on the NW by the provs. of Lavoro and Naples. It is of an irregular form, about 86 m. in length from NW to SE, and 45 m. at its greatest breadth. Its territorial extent is 1,646 Italian sq. m.; its pop. in 1844, 532,192. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, but it is traversed by a great plain, extending from Salerno to Agropoli, and watered by the rivers Salarno, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. The coastline presents a large indentation in the bay of Salerno; and capes Campanella, Licosa, and Palinuro. The mountains are in general well wooded, and many of them are covered with chestnut trees whose fruit forms one of the chief products of the prov. The plains are rich in corn and rice; but the air has in several places become unhealthy, and in the plains of Salerno and Eboli the pop. is on the decrease. The other productions are wine, olive-oil, and fruit. The wine called *vernaccia*, made at Cilento, is particularly esteemed. Hogs are reared in great numbers; and on the coast there are considerable fisheries. The principal exports are timber, rice, dried fruit, particularly figs; wine, hides, and pork. Copper, marble, and gypsum are wrought; and paper is largely manufactured. The prov. is divided into the 4 *distretti* of Salerno, Sala, Campagna, and Vallo; 45 *circondarii*; and 164 *comuni*. The cap. is Salerno.

PRINCIPATO-ULTRA, or **ULTERIORE**, a prov. of Naples; bounded on the N by the prov. of San-nio; on the W by Lavoro; on the S and SW by Principato-Citra; on the SE by Basilicata; and on the E by Capitanata. It has a superficial extent of 1,205 Italian sq. m., and a pop. in 1844 of 375,000; in 1850, 383,414. It is traversed by the western and the central ridge of the Apennines, and is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tamaro, Calore, and Ofanto. Its productions are corn, wine, fruit, chestnuts, olive-oil, and timber. The breeding of cattle and sheep is carried on extensively in the mountainous parts, and, in warmer situations, the rearing of silk-worms. The only exports consist of raw products. It is divided into the 3 *distretti* of Avellino, Arriano, and Saint-Angelo-dei-Lombardi; 34 *circondarii*; and 136 *comuni*. The chief town is Avellino, which sometimes gives name to the prov.; but the two contiguous provs. have retained their appellations of P. Citra and Ultra from the time of the Lombard princes, who governed them separately as sovereigns of Salerno and Benevento.

PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 405 m. NNE of Goyaz.

PRINCIPE (CANAL DEL), a channel of the N. Pacific, which separates Bank's island from Pitt's archipelago on the W coast of British North America, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$, and W long. 130° .

PRINCIPE-DA-BEIRA, a fortress of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Guaporé, 3 m. below the confluence of the Itunama, or Tunama. Its inhabitants, about 500 in number, are chiefly Indians and mulattoes, who find their chief employment in fishing, the chase, and in the cultivation of a few common vegetables.

PRINCIPE-IMPERIAL, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí, and comarca of Maravão, 162 m. NE of Oeiras. Pop. of district, 2,000.

PRINCIPE-REGENTI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Itapicuru, near its source, and about 90 m. from Caxias.

PRINITZE, or **BRENNITZE**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 11 m. N of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 572. It has a blast-furnace and a glass-work.—The P. traverses the Canal-de-Popelan, and joins the Oder, on the r. bank, after a course in a generally W direction of about 24 m.

PRINKIPOS, **PAPA-ADASSI**, or **PAPA-DONIA**, an island of Turkey in Asia, the largest of the group of the Principe or Prince islands, in the sea of Marmara, 15 m. SE of Constantinople. It is about 3 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, and rises to a considerable height. Its uplands are dry and arid, but its lower tracts possess considerable fertility, producing corn, barley, and haricots, and in small quantities fruit. Its inhabitants are few in number, and chiefly Greeks. On the E coast is a town of the same name, pleasantly situated amid orchards and gardens. Pop. 3,000. Navigation and agriculture form the chief sources of local employment.

PRINTIAN (PULO), an island of the China sea, near the E coast of the Malay peninsula, and to the NW of the Great Redang islands.

PRINZBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 12 m. SSE of Offenburg. Pop. 530.

PRIOCCA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. of Alba, and 24 m. SE of Turin. Pop. 1,866.

PRIOLA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 15 m. SSE of Mondovì, on the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,300.

PRIOR, a parish in co. Kerry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Cahirciveen. Area 11,798 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,323.

PRIOR'S LEE, a chapelry of Salop, in Shifnal p. Pop. in 1851, 2,574.

PRIOR (CAFE), a headland of Spain, in Galicia, on the N coast of the prov. of La Coruña, 9 m. NW of Ferrol, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 34'$, and W long. $8^{\circ} 22' 15''$.

PRIPET, **PRIPJAT**, **PRIPCEK**, or **PEZPICEK**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Volhynia and district of Vladimir, near Noudiji; runs first NE, then E; forms for some distance the line of separation between the governments of Grodno and Minsk; runs into the S part of the latter; traverses the immense marshes of Pinsk, passes Pinsk and Mozir, and at the last named town bends SE, enters the gov. of Kiev, and, after a course of about 420 m., throws itself into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 48 m. above Kiev, and 54 m. SW of Tchernigov. It is navigable to Pinsk, and forms the chief medium of transit for timber employed at Kherson. Its chief affluents are the Vijovka, Turiia, Stokhod, Styr, Gorin, Owborst, Slovetshna, and Onj on the r.; and on the l. the Pina, Iaselda, Lan, Morotsh, and Plitsh.

PRI-PRI, a town of Siam, in the district and 30 m. NW of Puch-puri, 60 m. SE of Bang-kok, on an affluent of the gulf of Siam.

PRISCHES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Landrecies, 6 m. WSW of Avesnes. Pop. 1,548.

PRISLOP, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the W part of the sanj. of Semendria, to the SW of Vuklievo. It runs from N to S, between Mount Ivan on the NNE, and Mount Jublanik on the SE.

PRISREND, or **PERSERIX**, a sanjak of Albania,

comprising a large mountainous tract, with a small portion of the plain of Metoja. Pop. of sanj. 80,000.

—The cap., of the same name, is a town of Albania, 80 m. E of Scutari, at the foot of the Sharra-dagh, on the r. bank of the Rieka, an affluent of the Drin, 4 or 5 m. from the confluence of these rivers. Pop., chiefly Arnauts, 16,000. It is commanded by a small fortress which crowns the adjacent mountain and in which the governor resides; and is noted for its manufacture of fire-arms. This town is supposed to be the *Ulpianum* or *Justiniana Secunda* of the Romans.

PRISSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Belabre. Pop. 1,700.

PRISTEN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Char'kov, 7 m. S of Kupiansk, on the r. bank of the Oskol.

PRISTIN, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Bath. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

PRISTINA, a town of Servia, 100 m. NE of Scutari, on an affluent of the Ibar. It contains several handsome mosques and large bazaars, and is said to have a pop. of 12,000.

PRITTLEWELL, a parish in Essex, 17 m. SE of Chelmsford. Area 11,293 acres. Pop. 2,462.

PRITZERBE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 26 m. NW of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. in 1843, 1,200.

PRITZLER'S HARBOUR, a bay on the N side of Hudson's straits, in N lat. 62° .

PRITZWALK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 64 m. NW of Berlin, and 14 m. ENE of Perleberg, on the l. bank of an affluent of the Stepnitz. Pop. in 1843, 3,200. It has woollen and linen factories.

PRIVAS, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Ardeche, situated on three rivulets near the Rhone, 21 m. SW of Valence. Pop. in 1836, 4,219; in 1846, 5,213. It has a castle, an hospital, and a communal college; and some manufactures of woollens and leather. During the civil war it was fortified by the Calvinists, but was taken by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1629. The cant. had a pop. of 17,076 in 1846.—The arrond. of P., comprising 10 cant., has an area of 176,635 hect. Pop. in 1836, 112,443; in 1846, 123,493.

PRIVAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 6 m. WSW of Ribérac. Pop. 1,500.

PRIVETT, a parish of Hants, 5 m. NE of Petersfield. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

PRIVEZAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 8 m. NE of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Pop. 1,528.

PRIVIDGYE, or **PRIVETZ**, a town of Hungary, 23 m. WNW of Neusohl, on the r. bank of a small affluent of the Neutra. It has a Piarist college. Pop. 4,700.

PRIZIAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 28 m. W of Postivy. Pop. in 1846, 2,252.

PRIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 26 m. SSE of Palermo. Pop. 7,500.

PRO (POINT LE), a cape on the coast of New Brunswick, the E limit of Passamaquoddy bay.

PROAZA (SAN-VICENTE), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Oviedo, on the l. bank of the Trubia, an affluent of the Nalon. Pop. 600.

PROBAYIE, or **RIVIERE-DU-CUIVER**, a river of Canada, which runs N, and enters Lake Superior between the rivers Nevisascavat and Atokas.

PROBBACH, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 1 m. SE of Mengerskirchen.

PROBOLINGO, a district on the N coast of Java, about 40 m. in length and breadth, with a pop. esti-

mated in 1807 at 104,360. This district was purchased by a Chinese settler, in 1809, for 10,000,000 rixdollars; and so rapid were its improvements when private interest was concerned in its advancement, that ten years cleared the purchase, and it became one of the richest provinces of Java. The China major, the name given to the proprietor of P., lived for some time here in great splendour, but was unfortunately cut off in a most tragical manner, having for the companions of his fate, two British officers. On the 18th of June 1813, a report having been spread that a band of insurgents were advancing against the town, Colonel Fraser and several other officers of the 78th regiment went with the Chinese lord of the soil to meet and expostulate with them, thinking they would be easily dispersed. The insurgents, however, sallied out on them unexpectedly, and Colonel Fraser, Captain M'Pherson, and the Chinese major, were barbarously murdered by them.—The cap., of the same name, is 48 m. SE of Surabaya. There are barracks and government store-houses here; and a canal has been carried out to sea, into the deep water, from a large basin, between piers $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

PROBSTHAYN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. SW of Goldberg. Pop. 1,100.

PROBSTHEYDE, a village of Saxony, 3 m. E of Leipsic, remarkable as the scene of the most sanguinary part of the great battle of 18th October 1813. It was near this village that Bonaparte took his station during that bloody day.

PROBST-ZELLA, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 4 m. E of Gräfenenthal, on the Loquitz. Pop. 430.

PROBUS, a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. W of Gram-pound. Area 8,113 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,547.

PROBUZNA, a town of Austrian Poland, 12 m. NW of Zbryz.

PROBY, a small island in the Pacific, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 0'$, to the NW of the Friendly islands. The natives call it Onu-afu.

PROCIDA, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Naples, situated between the island of Ischia and the promontory of Misenum, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $14^{\circ} 0'$. It is entirely composed of tufa, with interposed beds of slaggy lava, and has in general a flat monotonous character. Though having a surface of only 7 sq. m., its pop. exceeds 12,000. Of these, a considerable number live in the chief town, of the same name, a seaport on the SE coast, which carries on a brisk traffic. Game is abundant on this little island. It was taken by the English in 1809, but soon after evacuated.

PROCOPIO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 6 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Upper Sinopoli. Pop. 965. Silk is cultivated in the environs.

PRODANO, a small island of the Ionian sea, near the W coast of the Morea, from which it is separated by a channel, 5 m. in breadth, and 10 m. NNW of Navarino, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 1' 30''$, and E long. $21^{\circ} 33'$. It is the *Prote* of the ancients.

PRODING, a town of Styria, in the circle and 17 m. S of Grätz, on the Stanizbach, near the l. bank of the Lamsitz. Pop. 400.

PRODLITZ, or **BRADEC**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 19 m. SSW of Olmutz, and 8 m. NE of Wischau. Pop. 550.

PRODSELTEN, or **BRODSELTEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 7 m. SE of Eschan, and 27 m. W of Wurtzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 930. It has a castle, and possesses some trade in wood.

PRODSELTEN (LANGEN), a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m.

NNE of Lohr, and 26 m. NNW of Wurtzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 830.

PROENÇA NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 48 m. NNW of Crato, and 29 m. W of Castello-Branco, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 1,957. It has an hospital and an alms-house.

PROENÇA VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 8 m. N of Idanha Nova, on the r. bank of the Taveiro, an affluent of the Ponsal.

PROFEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 12 m. SE of Liegnitz, circle and 4 m. E of Jauer. Pop. 690. It has a castle, with fine gardens, and a church noted as a place of pilgrimage.

PROFONDEVILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 721; of com. 561. It has several forges and quarries.

PROFONDVAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Flemalle-Grande. Pop. 200.

PROISY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 5 m. E of Guise, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 650.

PROJET (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Caylux. Pop. 1,450.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 6 m. E of Gourdon, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of the Cantal, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Salers, on the r. bank of the Bertrande, in a narrow valley. Pop. 1,100.

PROKHODONI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 18 m. N of Kharkov.

PROLOG, a chain of mountains on the confines of Dalmatia and the Herzegovine. It forms one of the southern ramifications of the Dinaric Alps. It is of limestone structure, and nearly destitute of vegetation. Its highest summits have an alt. of about 850 yds.

PROLSDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 12 m. ENE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 350.

PROME, or **PAAL-MIOU**, a town of Burmah, on the l. bank of the Irrawaddy, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $95^{\circ} 0'$, about 240 m. by the nearest route NNW of Rangoon. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf.; and is enclosed by a brick wall and stockade, and surrounded by a broad shallow ditch or rather swamp. The suburbs, which lie beyond the stockade, are of much greater extent. The site is low, so much so that the ground on which most of the houses are built is annually inundated by the overflowing of the river, and for several months, intercourse has to be kept up by boats. The Irrawaddy is here about 1 m. in breadth, but contracts much at a short distance above the town. Along the opposite bank of the river runs a low range of hills covered with underwood to the distance of several miles, beyond which rises in the distance the range of mountains separating this part of the empire from the prov. of Arracan on the sea-coast. To the S of the town, several small but steep hills, crowned in most instances by pagodas, reach almost to the walls. On these hills are numerous groves of tamarind and palmyra trees, and also a considerable extent of brushwood, but not of the same dense description as in the low grounds. To the E is a plain many miles in extent, principally composed of a strong cohesive clay, much used for rice cultivation, and constantly irrigated by a stream which flows through it. In the immediate vicinity of the town the soil has a dark, unctuous appearance, and is

principally laid out in gardens. P. was taken by a British force, under Sir A. Campbell, in April 1825; and again in 1852 by General Godwin. In the latter campaign, when the British troops were establishing themselves in cantonments at Rangoon, and organizing a column of march for advance by land, through some hundred miles chiefly of swamp and jungle, a small flotilla of steamers, under Captain Tarleton, was sent up the Irrawaddy to reconnoitre the banks of that river. Captain Tarleton, at the head of his little fleet, not only steamed up to the walls of P., but actually landed, and took the city with the marines embarked in his vessel. Just below Prome the Irrawaddy divides itself into two branches,—the l. or easternmost of which, is the usual, and, for the greater part of the year, the only navigable channel. Expecting our advance in this direction the Burmese had constructed "stone bastions mounted with cannon in very commanding positions, which could entirely enfilade that branch of the stream." It happens, however, that the rainy season, which impedes operations by land, gives extraordinary facility to those by water. Owing to the swollen state of the river, the r. branch of the stream was found perfectly navigable, and the steamers passing quickly through this undefended channel found themselves, without loss or hindrance, under the stockades of P., and in a few minutes the whole city was our own. One officer wounded in the arm and another in the foot, with a single seaman killed, constituted the entire casualties of this operation. A magnificent military road is now in course of formation between Calcutta and Prome. The distance traversed will be from Calcutta to the Aeng pass 570 m.; and from the Pass onward to P. 120 m.; total, 690 m. The line selected is from Calcutta to Dacca; from Dacca, through Chittagong, thence to turn S to Ramoo; and thus through Mungdu to the Aeng pass. The road will traverse and open out a communication from Calcutta through the whole of Arracan to the SE coast. From the pass to P., there are few, if any, difficulties in the way of engineering, and the distance to be traversed is only 120 m.

PROMILLES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Vieux-Genappe. Pop. 317.

PROMILHANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. SE of Limougen, and 21 m. ESE of Cahors, on the slope of a woody mountain. Pop. 950.

PROMMENHOF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 35 m. WNW of Pilsen, near Kuttenptan. It has an iron mine and forges.

PROMONTORIO (CAPE), a promontory of Austria, on the Adriatic, at the S extremity of Illyria, ligh. of Trieste and circle of Pisino, in N lat. 44° 47', and E long. 13° 54' 30'. It forms the W side of the gulf of Quarnero, and is surmounted by a fine lighthouse. This promontory is the *Poebaticum-Promontorium* of the Romans.—Also a village on the above-named promontory, and 51 m. S of Pisino.

PROMPTON, a village of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on a N branch of Lackawaxen river, and 118 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

PRON (BOHEMISCH). See **PROBEN**.

PRONA (DEUTSCH), NEMET-PRONA, or NEMECKE-PRAWNO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Neutra, 19 m. NW of Kremnitz, on the Neutra.

PRONA (WINDISCH), TOT-PRONO, or SLOWENSKE-PRAWNO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Thurocz, 6 m. NE of Deutsch-Prona, and 14 m. SW of St. Martin.

PRONE. See **PROME**.

PRONIA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has

its source in the gov. of Riazan, district and S of Mikhailov, near Groznoé; flows thence into the gov. of Toula; re-enters that of Riazan; passes Mikhailov and Pronsk; and after a course in a generally NE direction of 150 m., throws itself into the Oka, on the r. bank, 3 m. S of Spask. Its principal affluent is the Ranova, which it receives on the r.

PRONSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Riazan, on the l. bank of the Pronia. Pop. 6,700. It has eight churches, five of which are in the suburbs. Trade and agriculture form the chief objects of local industry. This town was founded in 1186, and has had its own sovereigns. The district contains several iron-mines, and has fine timber.

PRONY (CAPE), a headland of Kangaroo island, S. Australia, on the N coast, in S lat. 35° 38', and E long. 136° 59'. It forms a point of cliffy heights, running along the shore at an alt. of 300 ft. above sea-level.

PROCA (LAKE), a lake of New South Wales, 18 m. WNW of the confluence of the Goulburn and Murrumbidgee, and near the r. bank of the Murray, into which it discharges itself a few miles above the outlet of Lake Binanee.

PROPIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. SW of Monsol, on a height. Pop. 1,110. In the environs is a lead mine.

PROPIHA, or URUBU-DI-BAIXO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, on the r. bank of the São Francisco, between two lakes, and 60 m. NNW of Sergipe-del-Rey. Pop. 1,200. It has a church,—a mean edifice, and an elementary school. It has a large weekly market. The adjacent lakes abound with fish, and are connected with the river by a channel 6 m. in length.

PROPOISK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 36 m. ESE of Maro-Bikhov, on the r. bank of the Soj.

PROPONTES. See **MARMARA (SEA OF)**.

PROPRIANO, a hamlet of Corsica, in the com. of Fozzano and cant. of Olmeto, on the gulf of Valinco. Pop. 180. It has a small fishing-port and a custom-house.

PRORVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus and district of Kizliar. It is an arm of the Terek, from which it separates a little above Kizliar; runs N and throws itself into the Caspian, near Gorchkinskaia, and after a course of 36 m. It is one of the W embouchures of the Kerek.

PROSECCO, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle and N of Trieste.

PROSCHZE. See **RANN**.

PROSECZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 19 m. SE of Chrudim, and 11 m. NW of Policzka, on the Wolchinka. Pop. 1,029.

PROSKAU, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle and 7 m. SSW of Oppeln. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of earthenware. P. is the capital of a royal seignory purchased by Frederick II., in 1769, from the princes of Dietrichstein.

PROSMERITZ, or PROSTOMIERZICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. NE of Znaym. Pop. 500.

PROSNA, or PROSNA, a river which has its source in Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln and 8 m. NE of Rosenberg. It forms for a considerable distance the line of separation between the regency of Posen and Poland, and 3 m. SW of Peisern, joins the Warta, after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 120 m. Kalisch is the chief place on its banks.

PROSNIZ, PROSNITZ, or PROSTIEGOW, a municipal town of Moravia, in the regency of Brunn, circle and

11 m. SW of Olmutz, in a fertile and well-watered plain. Pop. in 1837, 10,759. It is enclosed by walls, but its houses are of an inferior description. It has manufactories of fine woollen and cotton fabrics, and numerous distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in grain. The environs are noted for the growth of fine asparagus.

PROSPECT, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the W side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 52 m. E by N of Augusta. It has an excellent harbour, well sheltered from gales, with water sufficiently deep for large ships. Pop. in 1851, 2,467.—Also a township of Newhaven co., in Connecticut, 24 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. 674.—Also a township of Marion co. in Ohio, 35 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 848.

PROSPECT-HARBOUR, a port on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in Halifax co., 9 m. E of St. Margaret's bay.

PROSPECT-HILL, a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia, 97 m. N by E of Richmond.

PROSPEROUS, a village of Kildare, 5 m. NNW of Naas. Pop. in 1841, 526.

PROSSNITZ. See PROSNIZ.

PROSTO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, 8 m. S of Bormio.

PROSZNA. See PROSNA.

PROSZOWICE, a town of Poland, 18 m. ENE of Cracow, on the r. bank of the Szeniawa. Pop. 800.

PROTECTION (PORT), a harbour at the NW extremity of Prince of Wales's archipelago, so called by Vancouver, from its having afforded him an asylum against a severe storm from the SE. Its S extremity forms the base of a peaked and barren mountain called by Vancouver Mount Calder. Point Baker, on an islet close to the shore, forms its NE point of entrance. The channel is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. wide. The harbour takes a SE direction from its entrance in N lat. $56^{\circ} 20'$, for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m; and is from 3 to 5 cables length wide across its navigable extent, beyond which it terminates in shallow coves.

PROTI, or **PORE**, the most northern of the Princess group of islands in the sea of Marmora. It is 4 m. distant from Maltepeh on the coast of Asia Minor, and is separated by a channel of about 1 m. in width from Antigna on the S. It has a village on its E side.

PROTIWIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 6 m. NNE of Wodnian, near the l. bank of the Blanitz.

PROTSHNOI, a fort in the Russian gov. of Caucasus, on the r. bank of the Kuban, 46 m. W of Stavropol.

PROTVA, a river of Russia, which rises in the N part of the gov. of Smolensk, 20 m. ESE of Gjat; crosses the SW part of the gov. of Moscow, and enters that of Kaluga; passes Borofsk, and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, 9 m. above Serpukhov, after an ESE course of about 105 m.

PROUILHAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 560.

PROUJANI, or **PEUSZANT**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Gerdno, on the Mukhavetz. Pop. 2,000.

PROVEGLIA, an islet to the S of Venice, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 22' 34''$.

PROVEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 33 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 1,584.

PROVENCE, an ancient province of the SE of France, bounded on the N by Dauphiné; on the E by Italy; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Languedoc; and divided into Haute-P. and Basse-P. Area 2,128,107 hect. It now forms the depts. of Basses-Alpes, Hautes-Alpes, Bouches-du-

Rhone, Drome, Var, and Vaucluse. The principal towns of P. are Aix, Arles, Grasse, Marseilles, and Toulon. Haute-P. consists of the valley of the Durance, and other valleys opening into it, comprising a part of the Alps; while the name Basse-P. is given to the comparatively level country extending to the Mediterranean. A Greek colony was founded 600 B. C. at Marseilles, and these foreigners being frequently at war with their neighbours, called in the aid of the Romans, who soon overran the country, which was for a long time the only territory that they called *Provincia*, a name retained by *Gallia Narbonensis*, long after the establishment of other provinces. After the fall of the empire, P. belonged successively to a number of different invaders, the last of whom, the Saracens, were expelled by Charles Martel. On the partition of the territory of Louis-le-Debonnaire, in the 9th cent., P. was allotted to Lothaire, and afterwards became part of the German empire. In 1246, it went by marriage to the house of Anjou. The last prince of that house not having male heirs, bequeathed it to Louis XI. of France, who entered on possession of it in 1481.

PROVENCIO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SSW of Cuenca, near the r. bank of the Zancara. Pop. 1,300.

PROVEZENDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 9 m. SE of Villarreal. Pop. 900.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the Caribbean sea. See OLD PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, a county in the N of Rhode Island, U. S. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 58,073; in 1850, 87,525. The surface is uneven and rough; soil, gravelly and calcareous loam. It is watered by Pawtucket, Providence or Narraganset, Wanasquatucket, Mashasuck, and Pawtuxet rivers, and their branches. The agriculture of the co. is respectable, but its manufactures are more important, and its commercial advantages are great.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the head of Narraganset bay, on the W side of Seekonk or Providence river, 35 m. from the ocean, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 49'$, and W long. $71^{\circ} 24'$, 30 m. N of Newport, and 42 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 11,767; in 1830, 16,832; in 1840, 23,171; in 1850, 41,513. It contains an area of about 9 sq. m.; and the compact part is nearly equally divided by Providence river. The principal business is done in two long and somewhat irregular streets on the E side of the river; but there are several wholesale stores on the W. There are many fine houses, mostly on the E side of the river. The two parts of the city are connected by two bridges, one of which is 90 ft. in width. Vessels of 900 tons come to the wharves. The Blackstone canal from Worcester terminates here. It has also a railroad from Boston, which is extended to Stonington. Several steamboats connect it daily with the city of New York, and other packet lines connect it with that and other cities. Among the public buildings are the state-house, two Congregational, a Baptist, and an Episcopal church, which are among the finest buildings of the kind in the United States. Brown university occupies a commanding situation on the E side of the river. It has a president, and 10 professors and instructors, and had in 1850, 1,765 alumni, and 32,000 volumes in its various libraries. The Friends' boarding-school, belonging to the yearly meeting of this denomination in New England, a spacious edifice of stone and brick, in a commanding situation, has 10 instructors, and about 200 pupils. The Athenaeum, founded in 1836, has a handsome granite building, and a library

of 12,000 volumes. The theatre is a fine building. It has 26 banks, with an aggregate capital of 9,518,810 d. The most extensive manufacturing establishments are situated at North P., where the falls of the Pawtucket afford an extensive water-power. The tonnage of this port in 1840, was 16,610; in 1850, 16,712. This town was settled in 1636, by Roger Williams. It suffered much in King Philip's war. In 1663 a charter was granted by the king to the Providence plantations. It has suffered severe disasters by fire and water. In 1801 an extensive fire occurred; and in 1815 a severe gale caused the tide to rise 12 ft. above its ordinary height, spreading desolation along the wharves and bridges, and destroying 300 buildings, and other property.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 32 m. NNW of Albany, drained by branches of Sacandaga river. It is generally mountainous and woody. Pop. in 1850, 1,468. It has a village of the same name.—Also a village of Lucas co., in the state of Ohio, on the W side of Maumee river, and 109 m. NNW of Columbus. It has a level surface, and is in some parts marshy. Pop. 467. It has a village of the same name.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 98 m. NE by N of Harrisburg, drained by Lackawannock river and its branches, and intersected by the Lackawanna and Western railway.—Also a river of the state of Rhode island, formed by the junction of Wanasketucket and Moshasick, to the NW of the town of Providence, through which it flows, and 12 m. below throws itself by a wide embouchure into Narragansett bay. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Pawtucket and Leekonk, and on the l. the Pawtuxet. It is navigable for vessels of 900 tons as far as the capital.

PROVIDENCE (CAPE), a rocky headland of Patagonia, to the SW of Magalhaens' strait, 5 m. N of Cape Upright, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Cape Tamar, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 59'$, and W long. $73^{\circ} 31'$.

PROVIDENCE (FORT), a fort of British North America, on the N bank of Slave lake, to the E of the embouchure of Yellow Knife river.

PROVIDENCE (GULF OF), or **TONGUE OF THE OCEAN**, an arm of the ocean in the Bahama archipelago, extending SE between New Providence, Scrub and Green keys and Exuma islands on the E, and Andros Island and the great bank of Bahama on the W.

PROVIDENCE (ISLAND), an island of the Indian ocean, dependent on the gov. of the Isle of France, to the NE of Madagascar, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $52^{\circ} 17'$. It is 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, is surrounded by rocks, and affords no anchorage. Cocoa-nuts are its chief production. Pop. 35.—Also a small group of islands in the South Pacific, to the N of New Guinea, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $135^{\circ} 15'$. It was discovered by Dampier in 1699.

PROVIDENCE (LAKE), a lake of British North America, in the district of the Coppermine Indians, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 55'$, and W long. $112^{\circ} 30'$. It is nearly annular in form, and is the lowest in the series of lakes in which the Coppermine river takes its rise.

PROVIDENCE (NORTH EAST CHANNEL), a channel of the Bahama archipelago, extending between Great Abaco island on the N, and Eleuthera, Rose and New Providence islands on the S, and connecting Providence NW channel with the Atlantic. It has an average breadth of 12 m.

PROVIDENCE (NORTH WEST CHANNEL), a channel of the Bahama archipelago, extending between Great Bahama island and Moose island on the N and NE, and Great and Little Isaac, Stirrup keys

and Berry island on the S, and connecting the gulf stream of Florida with Providence NE channel. It has a width at its narrowest part of 24 m. and is 135 m. in length.

PROVIDENCIALES, an island of the Bahama archipelago, in the NW part of the Keys or Caycos group, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 50' 46''$, and W long. $72^{\circ} 20'$. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W, and 6 m. in average breadth.

PROVIDENTIAL CHANNEL, a channel of the Great Barrie Reef off the North East coast of Australia, to the E of Weymouth Bay, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 34'$, and E long. $143^{\circ} 48'$.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY. See **WELLESLEY (PROVINCE)**.

PROVINCETOWN, a township of Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., at the NW extremity of Cape Cod, at the entrance of the bay of that name, and 48 m. ESE of Boston. The surface consists chiefly of beaches and sandy hills with some swamps. Pop. in 1850, 3,153. The village lies on the bay.

PROVINS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 116,760 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 49,463; in 1836, 51,017; and in 1846, 54,041.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,204; in 1846, 12,845.—The town is 31 m. E of Melun, and 51 m. SE of Paris, in a valley watered by the Durteim and Vouse, and at an alt. of 87 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,822; in 1821, 5,104; in 1831, 5,665; and in 1846, 7,229. It consists of a high and a low town, and is enclosed by lofty walls flanked with towers, and with broad ditches. It has three churches, a communal college, a school, several hospitals, an agricultural hall, several fountains, cavalry barracks, and a ferruginous spring. The upper town, which is said to have been a place of importance in the time of the Romans, contains numerous remains of antiquity and of the middle ages. Of the former on a summit is a great tower; called Caesar's tower, 120 ft. in height, and the base of which is believed to be of Roman structure. "Of stupendous proportions, it stands on the summit of a hill which overlooks a wide valley, and commands a broad extent of country in all directions for leagues. Its shape is an irregular square, flanked at each angle by a circular tower, which, after forming an upper chamber, is suddenly detached from the masonry, and changes itself into an arch, clinging to the mother-tower by means of a flying buttress. The great frame then appears a perfect octagon till it reaches the ground, where it is hemmed in by a circling wall of extraordinary thickness and height, called *Le Paté aux Anglais*. This wondrous structure is surmounted, as well as its four satellites, by a pyramidal roof, within which are enclosed its halls and chambers and chapels and dungeons. Near it, and only surpassed in height and solidity by its giant-like neighbour, appears the strange dome of the great temple of St. Quiriace. These two look over the surrounding country, and seem to tell each other of the proceedings of all the wide world beyond, with their loud, deep, solemn voices echoing along the sky, and heard, as they are seen, for an incredible distance. Beneath these stupendous piles lie stretched, from hill to valley, and up the opposite height, the spires, towers, and roofs of the town they protect." The Grande Place, an extensive square formerly adorned with handsome edifices, contains the ruins of the church of Thibault founded in 1080, the place St. Quiriace, planted with elms, and the church of the same name, said to have been built on the site of an ancient temple of Isis, the

communal college, formerly the palace of the counts of Champagne and Brie, vast subterranean vaults, and the streets of St. Jean and of Jong, which terminate at gates of the same name. The streets in this part of the town which is the least populous, are generally narrow and tortuous and the houses ill-built. The lower town, which is situated on the road from Paris to Bâle, is well laid out and well-built, and contains the churches of St. Ayoul, Sainte Croix and Oarracks.—The principal manufactures are coarse woollens, earthenware, perfumery, and conserve of roses. "Though the eastern rose, which once rendered P. famous amongst nations, is now but little cultivated, though its celebrated conserve is now but little valued, the flower is, fortunately for the lover of romance, not yet extinct; and it is no fable to assert, that nowhere has this exquisite rose so fine a perfume—nowhere has it so rich a crimson as in the gardens of its adoption at P." There are chalybeate springs in the vicinity of the town.

PROYE, a river of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, which rises in an *étang* of the same name, to the SE of Chateau-Chenon, and joins the Yonne on the r. bank, after a brief course.

PROZAN, or **PROTZEN**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 37 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 650.

PRUCK. See **BRUCK**.

PRUDENCE ISLAND, a small island of Rhode Island, U. S., in Narragansett bay, comprised in Newport co. It is about 5 m. in length, and is well-cultivated.

PRUDHOE, a township of Ovingham p. in Northumberland, 7 m. ESE of Corebridge. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 386.

PRUGNE (La), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 18 m. SSE of La Palisse, near the l. bank of the Bebre.

PRUILLE-LEGUILLÉ, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 18 m. SW of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1,600.

PRUM, or **PRURM**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 34 m. NNW of Trèves, on a small affluent of the Sure. Pop. 2,322. It has large tanneries, and forms an important entrepot for salt.

PRUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Seville. Pop. 3,200.

PRUNAY-LE-GILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 10 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 1,282.

PRUNECKEN. See **BRUNCK**.

PRUNELLE, a river of Corsica, which rises in the mountains of La Cagnone; and runs SW into the gulf of Ajaccio.

PRUNELLI-DI-FIUMORBO, a canton and village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 24 m. SSE of Corte. Pop. of cant. in 1845, 4,872; of v. 480.

PRUNIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 9 m. W of Embrun. Pop. 430.

PRUSA. See **BEUSA**.

PRUSSIA.

A kingdom of Central Europe, consisting of two detached divisions, whose united area is about 12,000 sq. m. less than that of the British islands. The name *Prussia* is of modern date, having been first used in the 18th cent., and originally confined to the tract of maritime territory lying between the borders of Courland and Pomerania, though now extended to a monarchy which has by various accessions of territory risen to such a degree of political eminence as entitles it to rank among the first powers of Europe. The name originated, by an easy corruption, in that of the *Pruzzi*, a Slavonic tribe, or

the *Borussi*, a Sarmatian clan, according to Stolla, who, migrating from the foot of the Rhipsean mountains, were tempted by the comparative beauty and fertility of the country to settle here. Helmold, who wrote in the 12th cent., mentions the Prussi among the Slavonic tribes; and the name was known to Adam of Bremen, who wrote a century before Helmold.

Boundaries. The two large districts of land constituting the Prussian dominions are bounded on the E by Russia and Poland; and on the S by Austria, Cracovia, the kingdom of Saxony, and the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau, till we arrive at the Rhine. To the W of that river, the Prussian acquisitions commence at the junction of the Rhine and Nahe, opposite the town of Bingen, on the S bank of the Nahe. The bounding-line ascends the Nahe, to its confluence with the Glan; thence runs to the junction of this latter river with the Lant, at Leutenicher; thence proceeds along the demarcation-line separating the former French dep. of the Sarre from Mont-Tonnerre, still ascending the Glan, and then descending the small stream of the Biles, to its confluence with the Sarre, a little below the French fortress of Sarreguimins; thence along the old limits of the co. of Sarrebruck, leaving Sarrebruck, Sarre-Louis, and the course of the Sarre, together with the other towns and villages situated on both its banks, along with their dependencies, without the limits of France, and within the Prussian territory, as far as its confluence with the Nied, at Siersberg; thence following the course of the Sarre, till it touches the borders of the ci-devant archbishopric of Treves; thence W to the frontier of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, leaving the cantons of Wadern, Merzig, and Sarreburg, within the Prussian limits; and thence N along the Moselle, to its junction with the Sour. The limits in this quarter, between the kingdom of the Netherlands on the W and the Prussian dominions on the E, are given in our account of Belgium. On the N Prussia is bounded by the Netherlands, Hanover, the two duchies of Mecklenburg, and the shores of the Baltic, from the western extremity of Pomerania, in an E, and then in a N direction, as far as the mouth of the Memel river, in 55° 46' N lat. The line of continuity in the frontiers of P. is broken by the intervention of part of the dominions of Lippe, Hesse, Schaumburg, Hanover, Waldeck, and Nassau; and the E dominions are thus separated into two divisions—eastern and western. The eastern division extends from the frontier of Hesse-Cassel, in E long. 10°, and N lat. 51° 20', to the E frontier of Prussian Silesia, in E long. 20°, and N lat. 50° 45', thus making a distance between these extreme points of 435 m. If we take it from Domitz, on the Elbe, to the frontier of E. Prussia, in E long. 23°, the length will be upwards of 500 m.; but if we take it from the W limit of the principality of Halberstadt, to the last-mentioned point, the distance will be 550 m., in a SW and NE direction. The breadth of this division, from the S frontier of Prussian Silesia, in 49° 45' to the most N point of Pomerania, on the W side of the gulf of Dantzic, in N lat. 54° 45', is 360 m.; but if we take it from the same point, to the mouth of the Memel, in N lat. 55° 46', the breadth will be 460 m. The western division of the Prussian territories is of much less extent than the eastern, though at the same time it occupies a large space. This division may again be subdivided into an eastern and western; the Rhine forming the limit between them. The territory on the E of the Rhine extends in a NW and SE direction, from the fortress of Ehrenbrietstein, for the space of 135 m., to where the Rhine enters the Belgic dominions. But if we take it from the frontier of Wetteravia, where the Weder leaves Hesse and enters the Prussian dominions, to the NW angle of the county of Bentheim, the distance will be 190 m.; and if again it be taken from the Weder, to the N frontier of the principality of Minden, the extent will be 169 m. On the W side of the Rhine, the newly acquired territory extends 170 m.; namely, from Bingen, to where it enters the Dutch territories. The breadth gradually narrows from E to W as the Rhine approaches the frontiers of Belgium. The greatest breadth from Bingen to the frontiers of Luxembourg, is 70 m.; but if we take the whole extent of the W division of the Prussian territory, on both sides of the Rhine, from E to W, the distance is 160 m. The ancient principality of Fuld, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, the circle of Neustadt in the electorate of Saxony, and some districts of Volkgland in Reussen, are completely detached from all the other Prussian territories. Disjoined, however, as the Prussian territories still are, they are not nearly so much so as formerly. Previous to the accession of the Great Frederic, they were little else than mere patches of territory. For instance, Eastern Prussia was completely isolated from the rest, by the intervention of the Polish dominions. The Prussian states, to the W of the Elbe, were in a similar situation, not one of them almost being connected with another. The Prussian possessions in Franconia, as Callenbach, and Bayreuth, were surrounded entirely by the territories of other German princes. This continual intervention of neutral territory was a great disadvantage; and we need not wonder, that, in such circumstances, the princes of the house of Brandenburg should have strenuously endeavoured both to connect and extend their dominions. Frederic clearly saw these political disadvantages, and laboured hard to remove them; which he accomplished in part by the conquest of Silesia, which lay immediately contiguous to

Brandenburg; and by the partition of Poland, which, by adding the province of Regal or Western Prussia, together with the districts of Great Poland, to the N of the Netze, connected his Polish dominions with his German territories. In the revolutionary war, the Prussian states on the W of the Rhine were seized by the French, and ceded to them by Frederic William's successor. For these cessions, Prussia obtained some indemnities in Westphalia and Lower Saxony. But all these acquisitions of territory were lost, along with the Prussian territory on the W of the Elbe, by the disastrous battle of Jena. By subsequent treaty, P. lost more than half her population and territory; and lay for six years almost in a state of political death under the feet of France. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the boundaries and the extent of her acquisitions were defined, along with the resumption of what she had lost by the peace of Tilsit, in 1807. All that tract of territory which formerly belonged to Saxony, and which lies to the E, N, and W of the above line, was transferred to the king of Prussia. By the same treaty, the king of Prussia ceded the principality of East Friesland, and part of Lower Münster, to Hanover, in exchange for the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg; and that part of the duchy of Lüneburg which is situated on the r. bank of the Elbe, with the balliwicks of Kletze, Elbingen, and Reckeberg, the villages of Rodersheim and Gauselich, all of which lay contiguous to the Prussian territories, whilst East Friesland was wholly detached from them. The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg was afterwards, by a subsequent treaty with Denmark, transferred to that power in exchange for Swedish Pomerania. By the same treaty, P. ceded Hildesheim, and the city and territory of Goslar, to the kingdom of Hanover. The line of demarcation between France and P. is not exactly the same as laid down in the treaty of Vienna; as by the subsequent peace of Paris, 30th November, 1815, the Prussian boundaries were extended to the W of the Sarre, by which Prussia obtained the county of Nassau-Sarrebruck, the town and district of Sarre-Louis, the cantons of Arnsdorf, part of the canton of Lebach, with the cantons of Merzig, Wadern, and Sarreburg, all in the cinder department of the Sarre, together with those of Ottweiler and Ellscheid. In addition to these cessions, she resumed all her possessions in Germany previous to the peace of Tilsit, with the exception of East Friesland, part of Lower Münster, and Hildesheim, ceded to Hanover, and the principalities of Callembach and Bayreuth ceded to Bavaria in 1806. Besides the above cessions, P. lost the greater part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw, which was transferred to the Russian autocrat. The smallest of the leading Powers of Europe, P. is a country in several respects singular, being composed of very heterogeneous parts, several of them not connected by any common feeling or common interest, not even by geographical situation, but merely by artificial political system; and yet it holds an influential station among the European powers. In the eastern division, where the capital is situated, four-fifths of the whole superficies of the P. territory are comprised; the western division contains the remaining fifth. The eastern division has a frontier of about 2,300 m., of which about 1,890 are a land-frontier, and the rest maritime. On the N, E, and S, this frontier is well-defined; on the N is the Baltic for some 408 m.; on the E, the Russian territories for about 704 m., and Cracovia, now belonging to Austria, for about 12 m.; on the S, Austria for 332, and Saxony for 140 m. The W frontier, on the contrary, of 706 m., is complicated in the extreme. It separates P. from a number of the petty states of the Germanic confederation some of which are deeply indented into the P. territory, some entirely surrounded by it; while parts of that territory are completely isolated from the main mass. The frontier of the western division extends in all to some 1,044 m., of which only 91 m. touch upon non-Germanic territories—36 m. on Belgium, and 55 m. on France. The western frontier abuts, for 279 m. of its length on Luxembourg and Limburg; the northern (176 m.) on the kingdom of Hanover; the southern (160 m.) on Bavaria, Hesse, and an outlying portion of Oldenburg; the eastern, which is as entangled as the western of the other division, and has an extent of 338 m., on no less than 8 states of the Germanic confederation. The shortest distance, in a direct line, between these two disjointed portions of Prussian territory is about 30 m.; the foreign territories lying between them belong principally to Hanover, Brunswick, Electoral Hesse, and the Lippe. P. has in all 3,344 m. of frontier. For no less than 13-20ths of this extent, however, it touches upon states—which, like itself, are incorporated in the Germanic confederation; for 4-20ths it has Russia for a neighbour, for 1-40th, France and Belgium: the rest is sea-coast.

Divisions and Area.] The kingdom of P. is divided into eight provinces, the area of which in German sq. m., and population in 1837, 1849, were as follows:

	Area.	P. in 1837.	P. in 1849.
Prussia Proper,	1,178.03	2,152,873	2,487,293
Posen,	536.51	1,169,706	1,352,014
Brandenburg,	730.94	1,741,411	1,219,022
Pomerania,	574.46	890,285	1,197,701
Silesia,	741.74	2,679,473	3,081,593
Saxony,	468.83	1,664,187	1,781,297
Westphalia,	376.96	1,336,467	1,464,921
The Rhenish provinces,	487.14	2,473,723	2,811,172
	5,077.41	14,096,125	16,285,013

To the above may now be added the principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, having a joint area of 21.30 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1849 of 61,612. The canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, and some detached territories in Saxony, also belong to Prussia. The total population, in 1816, was 10,402,631; in 1825, 12,308,948; in 1834, 13,509,927; in 1852, 16,935,420.

Physical features.] The eastern part of the P. monarchy forms an almost uninterrupted plain, interspersed only with a few hills which do not rise to mountains. Its southern edge is bounded by the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes towards Silesia, and by the Thuringian forest towards Saxony; its SW angle is bordered by the Harz. Some branches of these mountains run into Silesia; but the country flattens so much towards the Baltic, that some of the streams form stagnant lakes in the interior, and the coast would be everywhere exposed to the encroachments of the sea if the shore was not protected by means of alluvial deposits and also by artificial dykes. Through the western half of the monarchy run several chains of hills, partly the remains of the *Sylva Hercynia* of Tacitus, and partly branches of the Wasgau and the Ardennes. All the lands on the r. side of the Rhine, to the N of the Lippe, belong to the sandy plains of the N of Germany; and beyond the Rhine, the extreme mountain point is the Eifel, at the N foot of which the plain begins again. These plains give a very uniform appearance to both parts of the monarchy. The finest part of the P. territories, and one of the finest districts in Germany, are the banks of the Rhine from Coblenz to Cologne. The declination of the eastern part, is, in the E, towards the Baltic, and in the W towards the German ocean; that of the western part is also towards the German ocean.—The coasts of P. are washed only by one sea,—the Baltic, which along a line of coast exceeding 500 m. in length, forms only two large bays, the Tanzer-Wyk, on the coast of Western Prussia, and the Rüge-Boden, between the peninsula of Mönchgath and the island of Usedom; but three large *haffs*, or lagoons stand in immediate communication with the sea, and are therefore also sometimes called bays.—The physical geography of P. is treated in detail under the heads of the different provinces.

Rivers, Lakes and Canals.] The principal river of Western P. is the Elbe, which flows through it, in a NNW direction, to the German ocean; and receives the Havel, the Mulde, the Saale, and the Elster, within the P. territory. The Oder is entirely a Prussian river, and flows into the German ocean, after intersecting Eastern P. Its principal affluents are the Bartsch, the Warta, the Silesian Neisse, and the Bober.—The Vistula, in the lower part of its course, belongs to Prussia.—The Persante, the Wipper, the Stulpe, and the Leba, flow into the German ocean to the W of the mouth of the Vistula; and the Passarge and the Pregel to the E.—The Niemen or Memel, in a part of its lower course, flows through P. territory.—The Prussian states have an abundance of inland lakes. Eastern Prussia has about 300, Western Prussia about 100, and Brandenburg 679.—The canal of Plauen shortens the water-passage between Berlin and Magdeburg about one half. It begins near Parie, on the Elbe; intersects the Elbe and Stremme, having three sluices in it, which check the fall of the water out of the Elbe into the Havel, which is 21 ft. in height, and promotes its passage; after which it passes on by Plauen into the Havel. This canal is above 20 m. in length, 22 ft. wide at the bottom, and 26 ft. wide at the surface of the water. In some places it is between 40 and 50 ft. broad, with bridges laid

over it at nine different places.—Another canal which joins the Spree and the Oder was completed between 1662 and 1668. It issues out of the Spree into a lake near Muhlrose in the Middle Mark, and thence runs partly along the Schlubbe, partly through it, and into the Oder. It is 13½ m. in length, 5 Rheinland perches broad, and 6 ft. deep.—A canal, called the canal of Finow, begins at Liebenwald on the Havel; passes thence into the river Finow; and below Lower Finow, runs into the Oder. It was completed between the years 1743 and 1746, and on it are thirteen sluices.—The Oder canal runs out of the Oder, from the village of Gustebiese, to Nuenhagen; falling again, near Wutzo, or about 4½ m. below Odersberg, into the Oder. This canal was opened in 1755. A canal, denominated the canal of Bromberg, in Prussian Poland, joins the Vistula and Netze. It is 20 m. in length. By means of it a boat can pass up the Oder to its junction with the Warta at Kustrin; up the Warta to its junction with the Netze; up this latter river to the canal of Bromberg, thence to the Vistula, and down the last river to Dantzig—an inland navigation of at least 500 m. If we include the canals joining the Elbe and Oder, it will add 200 m. more to the extent of inland navigation.

Climate and Soil.] The climate of P., though differing considerably in different districts, is in general cold and moist, especially in the E districts, and along the coasts of the Baltic. The smallest quantity of rain falls in Silesia and the E provs. On the sandy plains of Brandenburg, the heat in summer is often intense. At Berlin and at Erfurt the mean temp. of the year is about 52°. The prevailing winds are W and SW.—A large proportion of the surface of the kingdom has a soil far from genial or fertile, and extensive tracts of heath and sand are of frequent occurrence. Silesia, Posen, the neighbourhood of Tilsit in Eastern P., and the provs. bordering on the Rhine, in many parts present a deep loamy soil, and may be regarded as the most fertile parts of the kingdom.

State of Agriculture.] According to a statistical account, just published by M. Dietrich at Berlin, Prussia has a superficial extent of cultivated ground of 28,618,801 acres, producing 10½ millions of hectolitres of wheat, 35 of rye, 10½ of barley, 43 of oats, and 163 of potatoes; the whole amounting in value, at the average price of the last 30 years, to 832,500,000 thalers (or nearly 1,745,000,000 francs). At the commencement of 1850 Prussia possessed 1½ millions of horses, 7½ millions of asses and mules, 5½ millions of horned cattle, 16½ millions of sheep, and 60,000 goats.—Before the year 1807, the landed estates in East P., West P., and P., were in the possession of large proprietors, and were worked, without the intervention of tenantry, by a class of persons but little removed from the condition of slavery, who in many cases had an hereditary right to some use of the land, such as to grow one crop of corn according to a prescribed course, while the lord had the right of pasture between crops. These peasants, who were originally attached to the soil, and who could not be removed at the pleasure of the proprietor, have since been converted into freemen and freeholders, and compensation given to them in land or money for their former claims upon the lord of the territory. This better order of things, however, has not yet produced all its natural effect on the agriculture of the country. With few exceptions, all the land is still in the occupation of the proprietors, and such a thing as rent is nearly altogether unknown. The domains of the Crown, however, are differently circumstanced from other land, and are let to farmers; and, in as far as these which constitute about one-sixth part of the whole province of West P. are concerned, the rent appears to average only about 1s. 3d. per acre. The value of estates accordingly is also low, and of average arable land the highest price may be stated as somewhat less than 40s. and the lowest as not quite 15s. per acre. Even these moderate rates, however, refer only to the maritime provinces of P.; in the other parts of the kingdom, land is still greatly more depreciated.—As to the stock of cattle in these countries, the number of horses does not seem to be 1-3d. nor that of cows and sheep 1-4th of what would be required in England for the same extent of land; and it is to this deficiency in the sources of manure that the wretched condition of agriculture is in a great measure to be attributed. Of late years the proportion of rye to wheat has been rapidly increasing. Rye is fast becoming a favourite, even with the higher ranks, both in Germany and Poland, and wheat, even where it can be

grown, is now deemed the least profitable of the two crops by many of the farmers. Nearly all the land in the country is encumbered with mortgages. The new proprietors, who have been raised to that condition by the abolition of the ancient feudal tenures, generally contrive when tolerably industrious to procure, by their own labour, potatoes and a little bread-corn, as well as provisions for their two oxen. They all grow a small patch of flax, and some keep five or six sheep: the flax and wool supply the clothing of the family; the fat of the sheep, soap and candles. Meat of any kind they can rarely afford; and seldom a cow to supply them with milk. In general the soil is so light that it may be easily ploughed with two oxen. The ploughs are ill-constructed, with very little iron in them; the harrows are made of wood, without any iron; the waggons are mere planks, laid on the frame loose; the harness of the cattle is formed of ropes, without leather; the use of the roller is scarcely known, the clods being broken by the hand with wooden mallets. The military service is extremely onerous, as every young man is compelled to serve three years, from the age of 20 to 25, as a soldier. The working class of the inhabitants live very wretchedly, in houses of mud, warmed by close stoves, but forming no protection from the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Salter, in 1842, found the farmers near the Baltic ports “more intelligent men, and much better farmers, than either their Russian or Polish neighbours;” but in the more southern districts of P., “the agriculture and the people are in a similar state to the Irish, suffering from poverty, ignorance, and indolent habits, and living in wretched hovels.” The corn is collected and brought to the ports in the same manner as in Russia. Upon a comparison of the actual condition of the landowner, the farmer, and the labourer, in P., with persons of the same classes in England, it would appear that the English labourer would alone be a gainer by an exchange. For instance, we are told that an estate of 3,125 acres yielded annually produce to the value of £1,840. The rent, at four per cent on the purchase value, was £1,080; the other outgoings £250, and the tenant's profit £510, or about 3s. 3d. per acre, including wood sold. Land of the same extent and quality in England, yields a rental of £4,000 per annum. The Prussian labourer is paid chiefly in produce; and the amount, as stated by Mr. Salter, gives £15 1s. The same articles, if paid to the English labourer, would, valued at English prices, be worth £25 18s. Mr. Jacobs confirms the calculation of Baron Humboldt—with which the opinions of other writers in Germany coincide—that the average produce of the whole of the northern half of Germany does not exceed a return of 4 to one. It may also be observed that the more fertile districts are situated at so great a distance from the sea, that, with the present imperfect communications, the expense of forwarding produce to the coast is very considerable. The roads which the state has constructed since 1831 have increased from 846 to 16; not less great is the number of roads constructed by districts or communities. This increase, however, proceeds rather irregularly; and there are in the eastern provinces districts where one mile of road goes to 9 sq. m., while in others it goes to only a ¼ sq. m. The same is the case throughout all Germany. To the want of roads it was also owing, that some of the eastern provs. of P., whose principal occupation is agriculture, could avail themselves but little or not at all of the canals, which are generally considered as being the most advantageous, because cheapest, means for the transport of agricultural produce, especially in P., where corn and wood proceed in one direction, viz. towards the Baltic, though the latter comes chiefly from Russia and Poland, and is mostly floated on the Vistula, since in the P. territory along the Oder and the Elbe, as well as along the Vistula, but a small quantity of wood can be spared for export.

Minerals.] The Crown being the chief lord of all mines in P., accurate statistical accounts of the production of all mines are at the command of government, and the returns are annually published. The statement of the yield of the mines in 1852 is the following:

Minerals.	Quantities raised.	Value.	Miners.
Coals.	3,722,533 tons.	8,856,692 d.	36,440
Lignite.	1,271,163	1,533,232	7,678
Iron ores.	237,823	804,916	3,438
Zinc do.	121,048	1,014,043	5,847
Lead do.	14,085	637,841	3,574
Copper do.	62,155	607,883	3,620
Cobalt do.	233	72,835	106
Nickel do.	23	15,000	—
Arsenic do.	723	4,111	37
Manganese do.	326	6,241	52

The return of coals shows a rapidly increasing production of the great fields in Silesia; on the Ruhr, and on the Saar, as well as in that of Aix-la-Chapelle. The number of hands employed increased more than nine per cent. in 1852, over 1851; and the quantity raised increased 13 7-10ths per cent. As nearly all the mines are as yet working only their upper seams, and the excavations have ex-

tended to no great distance from the shafts, they are all obtaining good profits, at the moderate price of two gros. seven pfennings per cwt., or about five shillings per English ton, which is given as the average of the kingdom. Owing to the circumstance that the best iron ores are not found in the coal measures, iron is only smelted with coals or coke to the extent of about one-half of the total production, which, in 1850, reached 130,000 tons. The other half is produced with charcoal, the best being made in the Rhenish provinces, one-half of the surface of which is still covered with woods. The whole of this quantity, which is small enough for a population of 20,000,000, is consumed in the country, with the exception of a small portion exported as steel. The high prices of iron have hitherto allowed the producer of charcoal iron rather to endeavour to compete with coke iron in domestic uses of the metal, than led him to improve its quality, so as to rival the bars of Sweden and of Russia. The demand, however, for fine charcoal iron for steel and parts of machinery, must necessarily increase with the growing production and cheapening of coals, which enable machines to supersede hand-labour.

Manufactures.] Mr. Jacob states, that the parts of Prussia through which his route lay in 1827, had scarcely any manufactures: but if in passing through the provinces on the Rhine, he had left the high road and penetrated into the neighbourhood of Elberfeld, Barmen, Solingen, Aix-la-Chapelle, Gläybach, and Rheidt; or if in travelling through Silesia and Saxony, he had visited the districts of Zittaw, Chemnitz, Gorlitz, &c., he would probably have been struck by the progress of manufactures in these quarters, essentially aided as it has been by the great cheapness of provisions which followed the general peace, and the want of export for the surplus production of grain. Not only are most of the raw productions of the country manufactured in this district, but a considerable quantity of foreign materials are also consumed.—The principal articles of Prussian manufacture are linen, woollen goods, iron, cotton, silk, leather, copper, tobacco, and china. The manufacture of china in Berlin is considered as the finest in Europe, and is particularly distinguished by elegant forms and fine painting. Mr. Macgregor estimated the value of the annual manufacture of linen in Silesia, in 1840, at £1,230,000. He says, that in Prussia, in 1822, there were 219,780 linen looms employed, and that in 1838 the number had increased to 283,171; in 1850 they were returned at 310,000.—Of the other great staples of English industry, the woollen and cotton manufactures, Mr. Macgregor in his *Commercial Tariffs* estimates the production of wool of P. growth, in 1840, at 35,956,839 lbs. or 359,568 centners. He shows that in 1834 the export of wool exceeded the import by 41,017 centners; but in 1840 the import of that article exceeded the export by 35,261, which added to the 41,017, the excess of export in 1834, and the increase in the yield of wool in Prussia from 1834 to 1840, would give a total excess in 1840 over 1834 of 157,582 centners. In Prussia alone, in 1838, 21,022 looms were employed, of which 16,937 were in constant work, and 4,085 connected with other occupations, chiefly agricultural. At the eleven great spring-fairs held in P. in 1851, the quantity of wool sold was 196,199 cwt., valued at 13,904,542 dollars; and in 1852, 192,946 cwt., valued at 14,281,637 d. But it is in the cotton manufactures that the greatest progress would appear to have been made,—that Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces in P. and the kingdom of Saxony have advanced with giant strides in the fabrication of cotton goods. In P. there were, in 1825, 22,130 cotton looms; in 1837, 45,018. In 1837, P. possessed 152 cot-

ton-spinning establishments, with 125,972 spindles. The reports of the statistical bureau show that, at the end of 1846, there were in operation in P. 152 cotton-spinning machines with 170,433 spindles. The number of persons employed was altogether 5,883, of which 1,605 were children under 14 and 778 adults above 14. The provinces of East and West P. and Posen possess no cotton-spinning factories; in Pomerania, Brandenburg, and the province of Saxony the number is trifling, being altogether only 7 factories with 5,890 spindles. This branch of industry is concentrated, therefore, in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine prov. In Silesia there were in 3 of its larger factories 30,892 spindles in operation, which employed 1,441 workpeople. Silesia has also 8 smaller factories, in which 4,632 spindles and 308 hands were employed in 1846. In Westphalia there were two large factories with 6,162 spindles and 208 hands. The remaining 91 factories were all very small, and employed altogether only 43,220 spindles, and 440 hands. The 41 factories in the Rhine prov. employed 109,547 spindles and 3,163 hands. The total number of spindles in operation in the Zollverein was, according to Von Dieterici, 815,000; of which Saxony owns 541,868, and P. 170,433; making a total of 712,301 for these two states alone.—The Rhenish provs. are the chief seats of the iron and steel ware manufactures; but Berlin itself takes the lead in fine metal castings and in type-founding. Pottery is extensively manufactured in various localities. The number of breweries throughout the kingdom exceeds 8,000, producing 60,000,000 gallons annually; and there is nearly an equal number of distilleries annually producing nearly 45,000,000 gallons of spirits. Beet-root sugar has become an important article of manufacture. In 1850, 21,000,000 cwt. of the root was made into sugar, which, estimating the produce at 7 lbs. of sugar per cwt. gives a production of 147,000,000 lbs. of sugar.

Commerce and Shipping.] The advantageous situation of P. between the manufacturing districts of the W of Europe, and those of the N and the E, the extent of its navigable coast, and the number of its navigable rivers and canals, seem to have destined it for a very extensive commerce. The commerce is really important as regards its own productions, but the maritime commerce of P. is by no means so extensive as it might be made. The number of Prussian vessels which entered the 15 different German ports undernoted in 1851 was as follows:

Hamburg,	38	Total entries into port,	4,469
Bremen,	8	...	1,382
Lubeck,	87	...	1,096
Altona,	169	...	1,676
Hamburg,	8	...	335
Brake,	17	...	434
Kiel,	6	...	2,316
Grietswalde,	59	...	107
Stralsund,	141	...	253
Swinemunde,	770	...	1,772
Warnemunde,	25	...	620
Danzig,	337	...	1,338
Pillau,	307	...	1,346
Memel,	509	...	1,104
Trieste,	11	...	3,214
	2,487		21,006

In 1851 the import navigation trade of Prussia employed 6,983 vessels, of the amount of 557,724 tonnage, and of which 3,954 had an effective freightage of 310,189 tons. The export trade employed 5,884 vessels = 496,949 tons. In 1852 the number of vessels that entered was 5,650; tonnage, 457,305; of which 3,948 had cargoes to the amount of 316,057 tons. The export trade 5,737 vessels; tonnage, 481,672; of which 4,519 vessels had cargoes of

368,974. The arrivals from and departures for commercial countries were as follows:

	Entered from	Left for
England,	1,920	213
Denmark,	524	681
Norway,	338	389
Netherlands,	334	369
Hanse-towns,	334	127
Russia,	171	288
Sweden,	139	140
Mecklenburg,	88	38
France,	70	207
Hanover and Olenburg, .	70	56
Belgium,	47	60
Naples,	26	2
Spain,	23	4
United states,	7	7
Portugal,	6	4
Turkey,	5	3
Italian states,	4	1
East Indies,	1	1

Mexico and Brazil each sent one vessel to the P. states. In 1853 the number of P. vessels that passed the Sound was 1,170; in 1852, it was 887.—The entire mercantile navy of P. consisted, on the 1st January 1850, of 896 vessels, measuring 132,072 lasts, of 4,000 lbs. per last, exclusive of coasters, and exhibited a decrease of about 25 vessels as compared with the previous year. Of these, 199 vessels belonged to Stettin, 106 to Danzig, 107 to Stralsund, 85 to Memel, 83 to Barth, 58 to Griefswald, 41 to Königsberg, 36 to Wolgast, 9 to Berlin, and the remainder to various smaller ports in the Baltic. The coasters were estimated at 88 vessels, measuring 2,714 lasts; making a total of P. merchant-vessels of 984, of 134,786 lasts.

Berlin may be considered as the centre of interior commerce, and next to it Breslau. A great part of the transport is carried on by the navigable rivers and canals. On the Oder alone there are more than 1,400 larger or smaller vessels; on the Vistula there are above 800; on the Elbe about 400; 16 on the Weser; and more than 300 on the Rhine, without counting the smaller boats. The maritime commerce of P. is carried on with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and North America. The articles of exportation are corn, flax, linseed, rape, turnip, and clover seed, yarn, linen, wool, woollen ware, manufactured iron, zinc, timber, carpenters' work, fuel, amber, Prussian blue, Eau-de-Cologne, Dantzic liquors, wines, hams, smoked geese, Westphalian pumpernickel, starch, and refined sugar. The articles of importation are raw sugar, French and Hungarian wines, cotton, silk, brandy, colonial ware, spices, oil, horses, cattle, gold, and all kinds of silk and haberdashery ware.—The Bank Royal of P. was founded at Berlin in 1765, upon the model of that of Hamburg. In 1846, it was re-organised under a new charter by which more extension was given to its operations. The issue of notes has been carried to 21,000,000 thalers. The capital of the bank is always to be, in proportion with the notes in circulation, two-sixths in silver, three-sixths in bills discounted, and the rest in loans on securities. The bank notes are from 25 to 50 thalers each. The share of the government in the bank amounts at most to 500,000 thalers. The shareholders are entitled to an annual interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, and, after deduction of the sum set apart for the reserve or rest, which is not to exceed 30 per cent. of the capital, one moiety of the surplus profits is apportioned to them in addition, the other goes to the treasury. The bank has branches in a great number of cities, as Breslau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Stettin, Magdeburg, Munster, Cologne, Memel, Posen, Stolpe, Elberfeld, Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle, Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Minden, Erfurt, Frankfurt-sur-

Oder, Stralsund, Kostin, Liegnitz, and Oppeln, and thus forms a vast network of financial operations through all the kingdom.—The private bank of the noblesse of Pomerania was founded at Stettin in 1824, by an association of noble proprietors, with a capital of 1,000,000 thalers. After the crisis of 1830 this capital was carried to 1,534,500 thalers. The operations of this bank embrace discount, loans upon lodgments of merchandise, loans upon public and private securities, current accounts, and deposits with interest. Formerly it issued promissory notes to bearer; but this privilege was withdrawn from it in 1835. There is a circulation of about 90,000,000 thalers of mortgage notes in Prussia. They have been issued at different periods by associations of proprietary nobles in various parts of the kingdom, and carry interest at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Monies, Measures, and Weights. P. possesses a paper circulation, but not in sufficient proportion to the metallic currency; for the utmost of the sum afloat in promissory notes is about 5,500,000 crowns; while the mass of coined money may be reckoned at 30,000,000 crowns. All money is coined at the three mints of Berlin, Breslau, and Dusseldorf, but the coins vary in different provinces. Bankers' accounts are kept both in imaginary and silver *groschen*. The *gute grosche*—an imaginary coin—is estimated at 3 English halfpence; the silver *grosche* at 5 farthings. The *reichs thaler*, or rix-dollar, is equal to about 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. British currency. The *Frederic d'or*, stamped as being equal to 5 thalers, is now equal to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.—An English inch at 62° Fahr. is equal to .0971140 Prussian inch at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° Fahr. A Prussian mile is equal to 4.68 English miles. The *morgen* is equal to 1.52 English acre. An English pound avoirdupois of 7,000 grains is equal to 31.018012 Prussian *loth*, 32 of which are a Prussian pound. An imperial gallon equals 253.95383 Prussian cubic inches. A *last*, or 4,000 Prussian pounds, is equal to 4,121 English pounds avoird.

Railroads. P., a country admirably adapted by nature for such enterprises, on account of the vast extent of its plains possesses several lines of considerable importance, while daily progress is made in the construction of others. From Berlin four lines diverge. The following list shows the lines that were working in P. in 1851, with the amount of their cost in rix-dollars, and the proportion per cent. which the net revenue, after paying all expenses and providing a reserve fund, bore to the outlay:—

	Cost.	Revenue.
Magdeburg and Leipzig,	2,300,000	16 per cent.
Magdeburg and Halberstadt,	1,700,000	9 "
Oberchlesische,	6,303,100	8 "
Bonn and Cologne,	1,051,200	5 "
Berlin and Stettin,	4,824,000	7 2-3 "
Cologne and Minden,	13,000,000	5 7-12 "
Berlin-Anhaltische,	6,000,000	6 "
Berlin and Hamburg,	8,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dusseldorf and Elberfeld,	1,027,800	3 "
Wilhelmsbahn,	1,200,000	5 1-6 "
Breslau and Freiburg,	1,700,000	3 2-3 "
Munster and Hammer,	1,300,000	3 "
Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg,	4,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rheinische,	5,750,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Thuringische,	9,000,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Neisse and Brieg,	1,100,000	2 2-3 "
Bergisch-Markische,	4,000,000	1 "
Stargard and Posen,	5,000,000	" "
Magdeburg and Wittenburg,	3,650,000	" "
Prinz-Wilhelms-Bahn,	1,300,000	" "
Niederschlesisch Branch Railway,	1,413,000	" "

It appears from a government return for the year 1852, that there were 1,847 m. of single line in P., and 456 m. of double line; together, 1,803 m. of railway in operation. The cost of construction, including £2,805,470 for working stock, amounted to £23,172,160, or about £7,000,000 less than the London and North-Western railway, while the traffic receipts in 1852 amounted to £2,491,874, or about £51,100 less than those on the London and North-Western for the same period. The working expenses on the Prussian lines amounted to £1,148,510 on 1,803 m. of railway, while the expenses of the London and North-Western railway amounted to £974,588 on 553 m. of railway, leaving £1,558,386 to pay interest on capital and charges in re-

spect to guaranteed lines; the dividend on the ordinary capital being 5½ per cent. for the year 1852. The amount available for dividend on the P. lines amounted to £1,333,865, and yielded nearly 5½ per cent. per annum on the outlay for the same period. The average receipts on the lines in the United kingdom for 1852, amounted to £2,200 per m., or about £300 per m. more than on the P. lines; and the working expenses to about £990 per m., or 45 per cent. of the receipts, being £353 per m. more than on the P. lines; leaving £1,310 to pay interest on the outlay of £24,000 per m., or 5·36 per cent., while the P. lines yielded 5·743 per cent. on the outlay of £12,852 per m. The cost of the P. lines is about three-eighths that of the lines in the United kingdom, while the percentage of working expenses is very little more; being 46½ per cent. on the P. lines, and 45 per cent. on the lines in the United kingdom. The working stock on the former lines averages £1,550 per m., while on the lines of the latter the working stock averages £2,500 per m.

Population.] The mass of the inhabitants of P. consists of Germans, who form more than 80 per cent. of the whole, and with the exception of the prov. of Posen, are everywhere the preponderant race. They are partly of the Lower, and partly of the Upper German race, and are also distinguished by their different dialects. The Walloons, who live in the neighbourhood of the Ardennes, and in some of the other provinces as colonists, speak a *patois* of mixed French and German. The inhabitants of Slavonian descent amount to about 1,600,000, and are subdivided into Lithuanians, Wendes, Sorabes, Kassubes, Lëttes, Cures, and Tscheches or Bohemians. In the district of Saarlouis, and in the Mark-Brandenburg and Pomerania, a considerable number are of French descent, who, although mixed with the Germans, have preserved their native language; and in the centre of Pomerania, small villages are found where most of the inhabitants understand and speak French: their number may amount to about 12,000. There are nearly 134,000 Jews in the kingdom, four-fifths of whom reside in the duchy of Posen. In 1840 the average density of pop. in P. was 180 inhabitants to the sq. m.; in Pomerania it was about 119; in the Rhine prov. 345; in Brandenburg, 165.—The rate at which the pop. of P. has increased of late is about 12 per cent. in 10 years. The ratio, however, varies in the different provinces. In the two provinces of the western division, the increase, from 1822 to 1837 (inclusive), was 20 per cent.; in the Slavonic provs., about 20·6 per cent.; and in the Germanic provs. of the eastern division, 21·6 per cent. According to the census taken at the close of 1846, the pop. of P. at that time amounted to 16,112,948, exclusive of Neufchatel and Valendis, which numbered 68,247 inhabitants. Including that district the whole pop. of P. amounted to 16,181,195. Since 1843, excluding Neufchatel, the pop. had increased to 641,864. The increase from 1840 to 1843 amounted only to 542,583. From 1840 to 1843 the increase was 3·7 per cent.; now it was 4·15 per cent. The increase during the last three years was also greater than it was during the three former. This is the more extraordinary, because the year 1846 was not at all favourable to an increase in the pop., and the greater increase, therefore, must be taken as occurring in 1844 and 1845. Between 1843 and 1846, the pop. of Berlin had increased from 15 to 16 per cent.; on the average it may be calculated that the capital of P. increases, at least, 17,000 annually, of which only 3 or 4,000 will arise from excess of births. Next to Berlin, Stettin had increased most: in three years more than 10 per cent. Elberfeld, rich in factories, increased more than 9 per cent.: then come Breslau and Cologne, which had both increased more than 8 per cent. Two towns in P., Berlin and Breslau, already number more than 100,000 inhabitants; and it is extremely probable that at the next census Cologne will be the third on the list; for Cologne

has already above 95,000 inhabitants. In the agricultural districts of Pomerania, West P., Posen, and Brandenburg, which are not yet very thickly inhabited, the pop. increases in the same degree as the cultivation of the land advances. The pop. in Oppeln is increased from its mines. It is remarkable, however, that in Breslau, and particularly in Düsseldorf, the most thickly peopled district in the whole kingdom, it having 9,028 inhabitants to the German sq. m., the pop. has increased in a greater ratio than the increase in the pop. of the whole kingdom. The districts of Cologne, Magdeburg, and Stralsund, exhibited in 1846, an increase pretty nearly equal to the average increase of 4·15 per cent. in the pop. of the whole kingdom. Merseburg and Königsberg increased in a smaller ratio, somewhat above 3 per cent. Arnberg, Leignitz, Erfurt, Treves, Gumbinnen, and Aix-la-Chapelle, have increased above 2 per cent. A still smaller increase of between 1 and 2 per cent. was exhibited in Coblenz and Minden. In 1816 the proportion of the pop. between the ages of 15 and 60, was 5,820 in every 10,000; in 1837 it was 5,918. The proportional numbers of the sexes in P. are 10,027 females for every 10,000 males; but if persons of between 17 to 45 years of age are alone taken into account, the proportion is 10,214 males to 10,000 females.

Pauperism.] The agricultural districts, with 11,691,000 inhabitants, the field labourers and village mechanics, forming a pop. of 3,745,865 souls, in 1851, counted 312,635 persons, or 8·36 per cent., requiring relief, and receiving on an average 17s. each in the course of a year. In the towns, with a pop. of about 5,000,000, 472,215 persons were relieved, in 1851, with 25s. a head on the average. In Berlin, with 436,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of the poor in 1851, cost £36,600. The number of paupers regularly receiving alms was 7,419, besides 2,927 children wholly supported by the parish; the expense for each pauper was £3 15s., and for each child about £2 8s. In P. the law compels each town and village to take care of its necessitous inhabitants, provided that the latter have no kindred able to succour them. The territorial proprietors are made liable to the same obligation. The towns and villages have their own laws and customs in all that relates to the administration of relief to the poor. These different communities have each a body called the *armes direction* [board of guardians], whose duty is to superintend the collection of the funds, and their distribution to several sub-committees, formed of citizens taken from different districts, called *armes Bezirk*. The principal source of funds is private charity. In P. there exists no law imposing the obligation to contribute to the relief of the poor; the customs and spirit of benevolence generally suffice. But when there is a deficiency, the poor-law administration comes upon the funds which were collected for other purposes, as lighting, paving, &c., and from these supplies the deficiency. Each province has its house-of-industry, where the poor are provided with employment suitable to their trade and abilities.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] By an estimate made shortly after the treaty of Vienna, the Protestants, to whom belong the Lutherans, and members of the Reformed creed, who are now united in most of the Prussian provinces, the Moravians, Hussites, and several other sects, amounted in the whole to about 6,500,000; in 1828 they were returned at 7,732,664. Of these, the Lutherans are by far the most numerous; the members of the Reformed church amounted to about 350,000, and the Moravians and Hussites to about 600,000. The Catholics amounted in 1828 to about 4,816,000; and the Jews by a census taken in 1824, amounted to 149,594. Among the 14,907,091 inhabitants of P. in 1840, there were 9,084,481 Protestants; 5,612,556 Roman Catholics; 1,257 members of the Greek church; 14,474 Mennonites; and 194,323 Jews. Of the Mennonites, 12,016 were found in West P., and 1,320 in the Rhine prov. Of the Jews, 26,367 were found in the Rhine prov., but in general they were most numerous in the Slavonian provs.: in Posen alone there were 77,102. In East P. there were 1,217,034 Protestants, and 169,034 Roman Catholics; and in West P. 450,227 Protestants, and 434,002 Roman Catholics. In Posen the Protestants amounted to

372,789, the Roman Catholics to 783,916. Brandenburg and Pomerania, with 2,337,515 Protestants, had only 33,998 Roman Catholics. In Lower Silesia there were 1,366,396 Protestants to 368,983 Roman Catholics; in Upper Silesia, only 108,377 to 988,347. In Saxony there were 1,529,591 Protestants, and 103,354 Roman Catholics. In the Rhine prov. and Westphalia, the Protestants were 1,202,552, the Roman Catholics 2,730,922. In the eastern provs. the varying proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics have their origin in differences of race; the preponderance of Roman Catholics in the western provinces is owing to the traditional influence of the *ci-devant* ecclesiastical electorates. Of 130,654 marriages contracted in P. in 1840, about 5,545 were what are called 'mixed,' or between parties of different religions. In Lower Silesia, with its 1,747,081 inhabitants, of whom 1,366,396 were Protestants, there were 1,138 'mixed marriages.' In the Rhine prov., with its 2,591,721 inhabitants, of whom 1,953,165 were Roman Catholics, there were 440 'mixed marriages.' The smallest number of 'mixed marriages' took place among the almost exclusively Protestant populations of Pomerania, Saxony, and Brandenburg. The numbers of the different religious denominations composing the pop. of P. in 1849, were returned as follows: Protestants, 10,016,798; Roman Catholics, 6,079,613; Greek church, 1,269; Mennonites, 14,509; Jews, 218,998. There is no established religion in the Prussian states; the professors of all creeds enjoy equal rights, and are equally eligible to every civil dignity. The Lutheran church has two bishops in Berlin and Königsberg; the rest of the clergy are divided into general superintendents, deacons, ministers, and curates. The clergy of every diocese form a synod under the presidency of the superintendent, which watches over church-discipline, and the religious instruction of the schools. These synods stand under a provincial synod, which meets twice a-year, and reports upon church affairs to the consistorium, and through it to the ministry. Every fifth year a general synod meets in Berlin. Every province has a *consistorium*, and a board-of-education. The Moravians have a bishop at Niesky; but are, like the Gichtelianians and Socinians, under the Lutheran consistorium. The Catholic clergy consists of archbishops, bishops, deacons, and curates. The churches and the inferior clergy owe obedience to the archiepiscopal and episcopal consistoria; but the rights of the sovereign, *circa sacra*, are watched over by a councillor, who has a place in the Protestant consistoriums. The Catholics are allowed to appeal to the Roman see in affairs of religion and conscience; but all despatches sent there must first be laid before the bishop, or his vicar-general, who delivers them to the ministry for church affairs, to be forwarded to Rome. An exception is made in affairs of conscience, and matters appertaining to the *forum penitentiale*. The numerous convents and nunneries formerly existing in Silesia, and other Prussian provs., have been secularized, with a few exceptions. The Jews have schools and synagogues, rabbies and teachers.

State of Education. The literature of P. has been noticed in our general sketch of German literature. The great exertions which the Prussian government has made for the advancement of literature and science are well known: Berlin may fairly be considered as one of the principal points from which the light of civilization and knowledge radiates over Germany,—an honour which the liberty of the press, introduced by the great Frederic, mainly contributed to win for this country. Although this liberty has been somewhat restricted by his weaker successors, a very considerable degree of it still exists. In no country has government done more, or perhaps as much, for public instruction as in P.; it employs 24 per cent. of its revenue in public education. There are 6 universities in P., viz.: Berlin, Breslau, Greifswalde,

Halle, Königsberg, and Bonn. The *gymnasias*, or preparatory schools for the universities, are divided into classes, and have from 4 to 12 teachers in each. The city-schools, divided into high and ordinary schools, serve as preparatory schools for the *gymnasias*; and schools are found in almost every village. In the *gymnasias* are taught Latin, Greek, German, and for Church students the Hebrew language, with a variety of knowledge besides. The pupils of the commercial or *Real Schulen*, learn some of them the Latin, but generally only the English, French, and German languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, natural history, and similar accomplishments. So that, as a man, the P. merchant is much better informed in languages and the sciences than the commercial man of England. In P. every clergyman is *ex officio* an inspector of the school belonging to his religious sect; above him are the inspectors for the union, one a Catholic and the other a Romanist, and both ministers of their respective churches; the county inspector, who is a layman, supervises these, and the Central government controls all. According to a late statistical report, there are at present in the P. dominions 24,605 public establishments of education—viz. 6 universities, 2 academies, 117 *gymnasias*, 32 pro-*gymnasias*, 41 seminaries for teachers, 100 civic schools for the higher class, 681 intermediate schools (*Mittels Schulen*), and 23,646 elementary schools. The number of teachers employed is 35,304:—of whom 495 are attached to the universities and academies, 450 to *gymnasias*, and 29,651 to the elementary schools. The pupils in these several establishments amount to 2,455,121. Of these, 3,641 frequent the universities and academies, and 26,900 the *gymnasias*, exclusive of foreigners. The number of pupils in the seminaries for teachers is 2,546, and in the elementary schools 2,328,146. The grants made by the state for the learned schools amount to 732,946 dollars = £109,591, and for the other schools to 354,588 dollars = £53,188:—in all, £163,179. Thus, assuming 16,000,000 to be the population of the Prussian dominions, the number of individuals under instruction is 153 71-100ths in every 1,000. The proportion of teachers to pupils is about 1 in every 69. Of the 42 training-seminaries, about one-third are Catholic, and the remainder Protestant. The character of the spiritual instruction given in the elementary schools is either exclusively Catholic or Protestant, according to the majority of the locality in which the school happens to be. The children in the minority are allowed to absent themselves from school after the usual secular instruction has been given them; but it is imperatively required that they shall be instructed on spiritual matters by their clergymen in the same manner as the majority are being instructed in schools. The highest branches of education are also provided, and are within the reach of all, high and low, under certain conditions.

In Prussia there was in 1848

1 primary school for every	653 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	662 "
1 normal college for every	377,300 "

In France there was

1 primary school for every	558 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	446 "
1 normal college for every	356,564 "

In Saxony there was

1 primary school for every	900 inhabitants.
1 teacher for every	638 "
1 normal college for every	214,975 "

And so on in the same proportion for Switzerland, Baden, and Bavaria. In England we had in 1848 only 12 normal colleges,—those which profess to prepare teachers in six months Mr. Kay designates as caricatures,—and not 400 schools open to the inspection of the government. Yet our pop. was above 17,000,000. Mr. Kay makes the following calculation of what is required for England and Wales; and even this would not place us nearly on an equality with P., France, Switzerland, or Bavaria—namely, 23,531 schools, 26,500 teachers, and 41 normal colleges.

Government. P. is a constitutional monarchy. Although in 1815 a solemn promise was given by the king to grant a constitution, the only step taken was the convocation of the *landstände*. There was no fundamental law for the kingdom, excepting the act of confederacy for the German states, and some particular treaties for different provinces. "The influence of Russia,—the formation of the Northern alliance,—the morbid and malignant dread of liberal institutions which pervaded the courts of Europe,—were nowhere more perniciously felt than at the court of Berlin. Yet even the period of constitutional inaction from 1815 to 1840 was not wholly lost to the advancement of the policy of P. She succeeded in maturing and carrying into execution the scheme for the commercial union of Germany—the most important combination which had been formed in Europe since the peace. A royal ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820, pledged the Crown to the principal

that no future loan should be contracted without the consent of the Estates of the kingdom; and, of course, the existence of that pledge rendered it impossible for the Crown to borrow without that consent. Thenceforward the convocation of the States-general of P. became certain and inevitable at some period or another. On the 5th of June, 1823, a law was promulgated for the organization of the *diets*, or local Estates of the several provinces of the kingdom. That law created an electoral system and a body of electors, exceeding 500,000 voters in the whole kingdom. It provided that 'until the general Estates of the realm should be convoked, general laws, affecting the rights of persons, of property, or taxation, should be laid before these provincial bodies for deliberation, in as far as they affect the province.' It gave the members of these assemblies habits of debate, and it ultimately enabled the Crown to convoke an assembly of 600 members, indisputably representing the community, with less of popular excitement than might have been expected to attend so important an event." Under the law of 1823, and up to 1848, the privileged orders, the proprietary nobles, the clergy, and a middle class comprising the burghes in towns, and the free peasantry, formed a representative system assembling in provincial diets; but the king at the head of the administration directed the whole machine; he was the supreme lawgiver, and the first judge and bishop. The chancellor-of-state acted as prime minister under the immediate command of the king. The council-of-state was the highest consultative authority in the kingdom; the king was president of this council, and the princes of the royal family became members of it at 18 years of age; the field-marshal and ministers were also members. In this council, all proposals for new laws were discussed, and regulations for the administration enacted. Each of the provinces was divided into districts, and at the head of the administration of each prov. stood a president; while each circle or district had a provincial councillor at the head of its administration. The general code of laws for the monarchy was that promulgated in 1794. In 1847, instead of the 7 provincial diets, a united diet was formed, but this measure rather increased than lessened the influence of the Crown. In 1848, under the pressure of the first successes of the revolutionary party, universal suffrage was proclaimed, and a constituent assembly was summoned to draw up a constitution based on this principle. The national assembly which was dissolved on 10th March 1848 completed a constitution, which was ratified on 5th December 1848, the principal feature of which was the restriction of the suffrage by the census, and the formation of a double chamber system. But the chambers, while employed in revising the new charter, were dissolved, and a new election returned one more obedient to the royal wishes, which at last drew up a constitution, which as satisfactory to the Crown, has been adopted. The most important articles in this constitution are as follows:

8. "Freedom of conscience in religion. Religious societies may choose their own internal government. The state shall remain Christian. State patronage in church is abolished."

10. "Education in the popular schools shall be gratuitous and compulsory."

11. "Tuition is free." But "no one shall teach, or found educational establishments, without having previously been authorised by government after an examination. All public and private schools are under the supervision of the state. The state appoints all public schoolmasters, and in case of inability of the communes, pays their salaries."

12. "The press is free. The censorship is abolished. The law will fix the limitations." The law alluded to appeared in Feb. 1851. The partial suppression by means of the old censorship has been therein superseded by confiscation through the police,

whenever government thinks any paper objectionable. The penalties are severe.

13. "The right of public meeting in doors is guaranteed. Political meetings are excepted."

14. "The free right to petition is granted." Corporations only are allowed to petition collectively!

17. "All men are liable to military service. The troops shall act against the people, whenever directed so to do by the civil magistrate. The soldier has no right of petition or public meeting."

18. "All property shall become free, by abolition of '*Aide-commissé*.' The princely and Imperial nobles are exempted from the operation of this law."

19. "All property may be divided and disposed of as the proprietor thinks proper. All feudal burdens shall be absolved, and the feudal administration and police is abolished."

The royal person is inviolable. The ministers are responsible. All decrees must be countersigned by the ministers. The executive power is vested in the king. The king disposes of the army; appoints all civil and military officers; declares war and concludes peace. For commercial treaties the sanction of the chambers is required. The king exercises the prerogative of mercy. But even the king cannot pardon a minister, who has been condemned by a lawful tribunal. The king summons and prorogues the chambers, either both together, or successively, according to his good pleasure. The chambers, however, shall not be prorogued for more than 80 days, without their own consent. And, in case of dissolution, new writs must issue on or before a lapse of 90 days. The succession to the throne is guaranteed according to the Salic law. The king is of age at 18. A regency is provided in cases of minority. Ministers have a right to speak in both chambers; and can be placed in accusation before the chief court of judicature by the chambers for breaches of the constitution, bribery, treason, etc. The king and the two chambers possess all legislative power between them. The concurrence of these three powers is requisite for every law. The budget is submitted to the second chamber first. If, at a period when the chambers are not sitting, extraordinary measures are required by the public safety, the ministers may enact such on their own responsibility, and submit them afterwards for the sanction of the chambers. Each of the three powers above named can take the initiative in legislation. Projects of laws that have been negatived by the king, or by one of the chambers, cannot be re-introduced during the same session.

The First chamber consists of: a. The princes of the first grade. b. The heads of the former nobles of the empire. c. One-tenth of a. and b. nominated by the king. d. 90 deputies of Class No. 1, according to the classifications of taxation. e. 30 deputies from the municipal council. The First chamber sits for a period of six years, and then a new election takes place.

The Second chamber consists of 350 members. Every citizen 25 years of age, who possesses the electoral right in his parish, shall vote for a member to the Second chamber. But the election is indirect; and the electors are divided into three classes, according to the census. Each class elects one-third of the 350. Every Prussian is eligible who is 30 years of age, and has enjoyed the rights of citizenship during 5 years. The Second chamber is elected for 2 years.

Both chambers are to be regularly convoked in November of every year. No one can be member of both chambers at the same time. Functionaries do not require leave of absence. The debates are public, but the president of the chamber, or 10 members, suffice to enforce the secrecy of the debates whenever they think proper. The rights of members are verbally the same as those contained in the French constitution. The members of the First chamber receive no salaries; those in the Second receive both salaries and travelling expenses.

The king appoints the judges for life. The judges are irremovable, but may be suspended or removed in accordance with judicial sentences, and with the law. Judges shall not hold any other salaried functions. Exceptions are provided for by law. All courts of justice, both civil and criminal, shall be public, whenever the court likes. All those accused of crimes to which heavy penalties are affixed, shall be tried before juries formed according to the census of taxation. A particular court shall be appointed to try political offenders. A municipal law shall give the provinces, '*circonscriptions*,' and parishes the means of self-government, under the supervision of the state. The proceedings of the municipalities shall be public. All laws and ordinances shall be published by the king. The army swears allegiance to the king, not to the constitution. All public liberties can be suspended whenever necessary. The Diet of the Germanic confederation will enact laws, and the king alone make any changes in the constitution thereby rendered requisite.

Revenue. Under the elector Frederic William, the revenues of the house of Brandenburg were estimated at £750,000. Before the second, and after the first partition of Poland, the revenue of P. was 23,000,000 dollars, or £4,025,000. After the second and third partitions of Poland, the revenue was estimated at more than £5,000,000. By Hoeck in 1804, when the P. territory was farther extended by the indemnities of 1803, the revenue was estimated at 36,000,000 dol-

lars, which at 3s. 6d., would amount to £6,300,000. By Hasselt, who wrote at a still later period, and quotes Hoeck, and many other writers on the subject, it was computed at 40,000,000 rixdollars, or £7,000,000. The provinces acquired by the treaty of Vienna and the second treaty of Paris must yield a much greater revenue than those parts of the duchy of Warsaw which were given up to the emperor Alexander, as they are equally fertile and far more populous. It is certain also that the taxes must have been greatly augmented to pay the interest of the national debt created by the surprising efforts which P. made in 1813 and 1814 to throw off the yoke of France. Previous to the battle of Jena, and its disastrous consequences, the revenues of P. exceeded her expenditure, and she had no state debt; but the enormous contributions levied by Bonaparte in 1807, amounting to 300,000,000 livres, = £12,500,000,—the maintenance of a French army of 150,000 men, who lived for 18 months after the peace of Tilsit, at discretion upon the inhabitants,—the havoc made by the passage of French armies to the Russian war,—the advance of 94,000,000 livres, or nearly £4,000,000, made by the Prussian monarch in 1812, and which was never re-paid,—besides other contributions and requisitions, along with the total annihilation of commerce, concurred to weigh down this country. Even in 1807, about the time of the battle of Eylau, the Prussian monarch was obliged to supply his imperial brother of Russia with the last remnant of the funds of the bank of Berlin which had been carried off on the approach of Bonaparte. Balbi estimated the total debt in 1826, at 726,680,000 francs, = £30,278,333 6s. 8d. In the report on the state of the public debt, in December 1842, the highest figure the debt ever reached, is stated to have been 206,733,170 dollars, or, in round numbers, about £30,000,000. This debt had been reduced by the operation of a well-managed sinking fund to 150,103,434 dollars, by the year 1843. The reports of the commissioners are made only once in ten years, consequently no official notice of what has been redeemed since 1843 has been given. The above sum includes the paper currency of P., amounting to 25,742,347 dollars, against which state-debentures to the value of 14,500,000 dollars are deposited as a reserve in the exchequer. It would not be easy to produce a more satisfactory financial statement, to all appearance than the above. One-third of an enormous debt has actually been redeemed within twenty-five years. This period included, moreover, two armaments against expected attacks from France, on a scale suited to the emergencies. In 1842, the government was strong enough to propose a conversion of the whole debt bearing interest at 4 to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. All this was moreover effected without any other increase of taxation than that of the import duties, which was demanded by the manufacturers, and which of course diminished the revenue from customs' dues. The budget of P. for 1849 was about £14,000,000. Of this sum, £750,000 was appropriated to the interest, and £375,000 to the sinking-fund of the national debt. This debt is stated to have amounted in 1820, when the whole was consolidated, to £31,000,000. According to documents laid before the parliament in 1849, it amounted to £18,500,000, at an interest of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The year 1848 added £2,000,000 to this debt. This sum was raised by a voluntary loan at an interest of 5 per cent. The national debt is mortgaged on the state-domains and crown-lands, the value of which, according to a moderate official calculation, is £55,000,000. A new loan of £3,000,000, at $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent., was raised in the course of 1849 to meet the demands which the eventual-

ties of the German question were likely to make upon the War-office. The budget of 1850 states the cost of the army at £3,100,000, less than a quarter of the revenue.

Military force.] P. being a kingdom of comparatively modern date, her strength as a military state was not apparent till the era of the great Frederic. The foundation of her warlike power was laid by Frederic William I., the immediate ancestor of Frederic II. In 1783, the whole military force of P. amounted to 296,666 infantry, and 42,496 cavalry. In 1806, the army amounted to 234,000 infantry, and 34,000 cavalry. In the campaign of 1813 and 1814, P. sent 200,000 warriors from her wasted territories to the field, exclusive of the *landwehr*, or militia, and the *landsturm*, or reserve; and in 1815, 250,000 Prussians entered France. The total effective of guards and line (infantry, cavalry, artillery, and sappers), under arms in 1853 amounted to 126,147; of these 16,594 were guards. Of the vast mass of field-pieces which P. could bring into the field in case of war, within fourteen days or three weeks, only 406 or 99 demi-batteries are horsed, that is, 11 demi-batteries of 4 guns each for the nine army corps, including the guards, which have a few pieces more horsed than the eight line army-corps. The infantry battalions of the whole army are reduced to nearly half their war strength, that is, 590 instead of 1,000; but the 38 cavalry regiments are maintained at nearly their full amount, that is, about 590 sabres or lances, giving a total of 22,439, including 3,559 guards, but exclusive of *landwehr* depots. By calling in the guard and line reserves of infantry and artillery, and by what is termed mobilising the *landwehr*, the effective force can be augmented, in less than three weeks, to 333,000, of which 43,000 are cavalry, with 792 field-pieces, exclusive of fortress artillery, reserves, and second class *landwehr* horse and foot, which latter, if required, would augment the defensive force to at least 450,000 well-drilled and, for the most part, veteran soldiers.—At the present day the Prussian army contains in its ranks neither mercenaries, nor yet soldiers for life; it is composed solely of natives of the soil, and is divided into four parts or divisions, namely, the standing army, properly so called; the first ban of the *landwehr*; the second ban of the *landwehr*; and the *landsturm*. The standing army is composed of all men capable of bearing arms, each of whom is obliged to serve three years, from the age of twenty. The first ban of the *landwehr* comprises all the men from 20 to 32 years of age who do not form part of the standing army. It is called out twice a year for military instruction, and may be considered in the light of an efficient reserve force capable of acting in time of war either externally or internally. The second ban of the *landwehr* is composed of all the men from 32 to 40 years of age who do not form part of the acting army as paid volunteers; its duties are to occupy fortified posts in event of war, and to serve in case of need as a corps of support for the standing army. The *landsturm* is the general levy of the whole country, and cannot, by the law of the land, be convoked save in case of an invasion of the national territory or other extraordinary circumstance; it comprises all the men not included either in the standing army or in the two bans of the *landwehr*, from the age of seventeen to fifty. It has been calculated that the standing army, along with the two bans of the *landwehr*, make up altogether an effective total of about 500,000 men. The uniform of the common soldier is seen at the tables of princes, in the houses of field-marshal, ministers, and of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom; and no one born

after 1796 is capable of holding any office in the kingdom who has not worn it, unless the state of his health had unavoidably prevented it. With a view to his military education, every individual is in duty bound to serve: if he can prove that he has previously received suitable instruction, his time of service, according to the different departments of the army in which he may be placed, is reduced to one-half, or one-third, the usual term. When his period of instruction is over he belongs to the corps, liable to be called out only in time of war; in peace he is restored to his ordinary occupations, and is called upon to exercise only 14 days every year. The officers of the line, as well as of the landwehr, are examined, to ascertain whether they have acquired the knowledge requisite to their rank. The officers of the landwehr, chosen by their comrades among the most deserving, lead the life of plain citizens in time of peace, in the same manner as the privates. Whoever chooses to devote himself for life to the profession of an officer, is at liberty, independently of all considerations of birth, fortune, or connexions, after a suitable period of service, to submit to the practical and theoretical examinations prescribed by the state, and having passed through these examinations, he receives an appointment, and may then advance to the highest military rank, according to his services and usefulness.—The only fortresses of the Prussian provs. on the W frontier on the Vistula, were until recently, Thorn, Graudenz, and Dantzig; whilst on the E frontier, with the exception of the feeble ramparts of Memel and Pillau, there was no place of any strength. This is why so much attention has been turned to the fortifications of Königsberg, which, within the last few years, has become a fortress of the first class. The fortifications of Lobenz, the capital of the district of the same name, in the circle of Bremberg, will complete the Prussian line of defence on the W frontier. Lobenz is important in a military point of view, being situated between two lakes which have an extent from S to N of 4½ m., and are only 1,500 yards distant from each other, being connected by a canal. It would be difficult to turn this point.

Marine force.] P. is at present attempting the formation and development of a navy. By a treaty with Oldenburg, signed on the 20th July 1853, she has acquired a piece of territory on the W bank of the mouth of the river Jade, near to Heppens, for the construction of a naval port of war, and the necessary fortifications for a naval station. The territory conceded is about 600 or 700 acres in extent. P. is to pay half a million of dollars for it, and engages herself to protect the coast and the sea-trade of Oldenburg, and to construct a railway from the new port, by Varel and Oldenburg, to Minden. According to a plan elaborated by the ministry in 1853, in addition to the vessels already existing, the following are to be constructed within the next 10 years: 12 frigates of 60 guns each, armed with Paixhans's; 10 steam-corvettes of from 8 to 12 guns, Paixhans's; 14 despatch-steamers of from 4 to 8 guns; 5 schooners of from 3 to 4 guns; 5 transports, 36 gun-boats, and 6 other small craft; in all 94 vessels, the cost of which is estimated at 14,000,000 dollars. Moreover, there are the expenses of the establishments at Dänholm, at Stralsund, and at Dantzig, of 5,500,000 dollars, and 1,500,000 dollars for reserve expenses. It is estimated that the maintenance of the vessels and crews will cost during the first ten years, 3,000,000 dollars annually, and afterwards 2,000,000 dollars.

History.] The historical epochs of this country are not deserving of much notice. The Pruzzi, or ancient Prussians were

a Slavonic race, who lived in a state of complete barbarism, and who, previous to the arrival of the Sudini, or Sudavians, a Sarmatian tribe more civilized than themselves, were totally destitute of any form of religious worship. After the incorporation of the Sudini with the Pruzzi, some appearance of a regular government obtained; cities, towns and villages, were built; and, under the direction of certain chiefs, they successfully united to defend themselves against external attacks. In the latter end of the 12th cent., Boleslaus, king of Poland, attempted to subdue the Prussians, under the pretence of converting them to the Christian faith. The Polish princes unable to establish Christianity, and drive the Prussian pagans from their idolatry, called in the Teutonic knights to their assistance, who, after a war of fifty years, accomplished the arduous task of Christianizing the country by the utter extermination of the ancient inhabitants. But their wars with Poland were less fortunate. About 1446, the four chief cities of P., Elbingen, Thorn, Königsberg, and Dantzig, renounced their subjection to the order, and claimed the protection of Poland. In 1466, they were forced to abandon Eastern P. to Casimir, king of Poland, and to do homage for Western P. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, obtained from his maternal uncle, Sigismund of Poland, the hereditary investiture of all the possessions of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, and embraced the Lutheran religion. The last grand master of this order, Gothofred Kettler, abdicated his dignity, and received the duchies of Courland and Semigallia, as an hereditary sovereignty, from Sigismund II. of Poland. From this time we hear no more of the Teutonic order, either in P. or Poland. In 1569, Joachim II., elector of Brandenburg, obtained from the Polish monarch a grant of succession to ducal or Eastern P. But this addition of power and territory did not take place till 1618, when John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, acquired this duchy; and in 1621, his successor received the solemn investiture from the Polish monarch. John renounced the Lutheran creed for that of the Reformed church, which has since that time been professed by the royal family of P. His son and successor, John George William, who succeeded him in 1619, wished to remain neutral in the Thirty years' war; but could not prevent his lands from being plundered and laid waste by the belligerents. He was at last forced to unite with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and subscribed to the peace of Prague, without, however, greatly benefiting his country, which, upon his death, near the close of the war, came into the hands of his son, Frederic William, who reigned from 1640 to 1688, with much firmness and wisdom. Involved in a war between Sweden and Poland, he obtained, after several reverses of fortune, the entire sovereignty of the dukedom of P., which had hitherto been held in fief only by the house of Brandenburg. Frederic III., who succeeded his father in 1688, and reigned till 1713, was, in every feature of his character, wholly unlike his illustrious father; the father had shaken off his dependence on Austria, the son again submitted to it. He assisted the emperor against the Turks, in 1690; and by another alliance with Austria, Spain, England, and Holland, obliged himself to furnish 20,000 men for the war against France. The elector of Saxony at this moment wore the crown of Poland, and the elector of Hanover was in expectation of mounting the throne of England; to Frederic III. also the royal title became an object of choice, and he obtained the wished for honour in a treaty concluded at Vienna on the 16th of November, 1700. On the 18th of January, 1701, he placed the royal crown on his own head at Königsberg, and declared the duchy of P. raised to the rank of a kingdom, although, on account of Poland, he assumed only the title of king in Prussia, being in possession of Eastern P. only. He was succeeded by his son Frederic William I. who reigned from 1713 to 1740, and who laid the foundation of the military power of P.

Frederic the Great.] Frederic William I. was succeeded by Frederic II., who, in a reign of 46 years, from 1740 to 1786, by a combination of high talents, and restless activity of mind, seconded by good fortune, a well-disciplined army, a wise government, and good laws, raised his kingdom from the rank of a dependence of the house of Hapsburg, to that of a vigorous opponent and rival of its ambitious plans. When Frederic II. mounted the Prussian throne, the pop. of his kingdom did not exceed 2,200,000 individuals; at his death, more than 6,000,000 obeyed his sceptre. He mounted the throne on the 31st of May, 1740. The death of the emperor Charles VI. was a favourable moment for Frederic opening his political career. Without absolutely maintaining the claims of the house of Brandenburg to the Silesian principalities of Jägerndorf, Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, he demanded from Maria Theresa, the duchies of Glogau and Sagan, and promised on the other hand to support her against all her enemies, to give his vote to her husband in the election of an emperor, and to pay her 2,000,000 of crowns. These proposals being rejected, he opened the first Silesian war in 1740, and defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz, on the 10th of April, 1741. This victory decided the fate of Silesia; and France and Bavaria having united with P., the war of the Austrian succession began. Austria's only ally, George II. of England, strongly advised peace with P., considering Frederic as the most active and dangerous enemy a neighbouring nation could have; and this peace was concluded at Berlin in 1742, after Frederic's victory at Cholutz. Frederic now obtained by treaty the whole of Upper and Lower Silesia, and the co. of Glatz, with the exception of Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Teschen; and on his part, renounced all other claims, took upon him the payment of a debt of 1,700,000 crowns,

with which Silesia was burdened, and promised to maintain inviolable the rights of the Catholics in that province. Saxony joined this peace, of which England and Russia were the guaranties. Frederic made use of this peace in organizing his newly-acquired territories, and increasing his military strength. He also acquired East Friesland by the death of the last count of Friesland in 1743, Brandenburg having an ancient claim upon that prov. By the peace of Dresden which was concluded on the 25th December, 1745, Frederic's right to Silesia was recognized by the one party, while he recognized Francis I. as emperor, and Saxony agreed to pay 1,000,000 of crowns to Prussia. Frederic made use of the eleven years of peace which followed this war, in improving the internal condition of his kingdom. Dreading a new attack upon Silesia, he anticipated the designs of his enemies, and entered Saxony with 60,000 men. This invasion was regarded by the other powers as an infraction of the general peace; and on the 17th of January, 1757, the German empire declared war against Frederic. Sweden also joined his enemies; but an army, consisting of Hanoverian, Brunswick, and Hessian troops, collected to his aid upon the Rhine. The principal weight of this war fell upon Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia. Frederic was victorious in the battle of Prague, fought on the 6th of May, 1757, after which he besieged the capital of Bohemia, but was obliged to retreat, after having lost the battle of Collin, on the 18th of June, 1757. Whilst the Prussian monarch retired into Saxony, the Russians invaded Prussia, and the Swedes Pomerania, and a part of the Mark; but the war at the Rhine was carried on with alternating fortune. On the 5th of November 1757, Frederic gained a complete victory over the French under Soubise, and the troops of the empire under prince Joseph of Hildburghausen, at Rossbach; and then hastened into Silesia, where he defeated the Austrians at Leuthen, on the 5th of December. On the 15th of August, 1758, he defeated the Russians at Zorndorf, near Cistrin; but the Austrian general, Daun, surprised the Prussian camp at Hochkirchen, on the 14th of October, 1758; and Frederic also lost the battle of Kunersdorf against the Russians. On the 16th of August 1760, Frederic defeated the Austrians at Liegnitz. The Russians and Austrians, who had in the meanwhile taken possession of Berlin, imposed a contribution on the citizens, but retired on Frederic's return, who again entered Saxony, and gained the decisive battle of Torgau, on the 3d of September, 1760. However effectually Frederic had hitherto resisted all the attacks of his enemies, his resources were now nearly exhausted; and in this situation, the death of his ally, George II., on the 23d of October, 1760, was a serious loss to him. But the death of the empress Elizabeth of Russia, on the 5th of January, 1762, and the accession of Peter III., his own friend and admirer, to the throne of that kingdom retrieved his fortunes. Peter gave the first public proof of his attachment to the Prussian king, by concluding a treaty of peace with him on the 6th of May, 1762. The peace with Sweden, of the 22d May 1763 followed, and soon afterwards an alliance between Peter and Frederic. Catharine II. dissolved this alliance in 1762, and declared the neutrality of Russia; but after two more victories over the Austrians, the peace of Versailles, on the 10th of February, 1763, finished the maritime war, and that of Huberturg, on the 15th of February, 1763, terminated a war of eight campaigns, in the course of which Frederic's narrow and unconnected dominions—aptly compared by Voltaire to a pair of garters—were repeatedly overrun, Silesia twice laid waste, and himself more than once brought to the brink of destruction,—a war in which upwards of 90 pitched battles were fought, and 19 of them by Frederic in person, who lost, before the year 1761, 46 of his best generals, and was reduced at one time to such distress, as actually to contemplate suicide. The partition of Poland will ever remain a foul blot on Frederic's glory. Which of the three partitioning powers first conceived the iniquitous scheme, it is now impossible with precision to say; yet it is generally believed, that the odium of the whole contrivance was due to Frederic, who suggested it first to Catharine. By this partition, in terms of the negotiation at St. Petersburg of the 6th of August, 1772, Frederic obtained the whole of Polish Prussia, and of Great Poland to the Netz, with the exception of Danzig and Thorn; and from this period the kingdom of Prussia has been divided into Eastern and Western Prussia. After the death of the elector Maximilian Joseph, negotiations with Austria having failed, P. in league with Saxony, began the war of the Bavarian succession in July, 1778. The emperor Joseph kept himself in his fortified camp behind the Elbe at Jasowitz, and would not venture a battle, but Catharine II. of Russia, having threatened to send 60,000 men to support P., the peace of Teschen was concluded on the 18th of May, 1779, without any battle having been fought. Frederic died at Sanssouci, on the 17th of August, 1796, in the 75th year of his life, and the 47th of his reign, leaving to his nephew a kingdom enlarged by an augmentation of territory not less than 28,000 sq. m., a full treasury, a well-disciplined army of 200,000 men, and a high political influence in Europe.

His nephew Frederic William II. succeeded him in 1796, and reigned till 1797. He was the first to take the field against republican France; but he was soon cured of his mistake in the barren plains of Champagne, where more than a third of his army perished of hunger and disease, and the rest were compelled to make an inglorious retreat. In 1792, the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, resolved to divide the remainder of the unfortunate kingdom of P. among themselves. The king of P., after having issued a manifesto declaring that the late revolution in this country had been effected without his consent, and contrary to his in-

clination, and that the tranquillity of his own territories required him to lead an armed force into Poland, for the purpose of suppressing opinions and motives to action which were subversive of the good order of society, in the beginning of 1793 advanced against Thora, which immediately fell into his hands. Danzig lay convenient for his purposes, and had long been coveted; it was therefore next attacked. Two-thirds of the Polish territories were now for ever alienated, and it was not probable that the remaining third would long be allowed to maintain its independence. The Poles, however, made a gallant stand for their national independence. In May 1796, the Polish army amounted to upwards of 22,000 men, under the command of Kosciuszko; 18,000 under Kochowski; 6,000 under Jatiniski; 12,000 stationed at Wilna; and 8,000 stationed at Warsaw. The Russian empress ordered 40,000 Russians to advance into Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. In several unimportant engagements the Poles were generally victorious; but Elmer, with a Prussian army, attacked Craoov, and Kosciuszko, by the dread of placing himself between two hostile armies, being prevented from relieving it, surrendered at discretion. On the 25th of June, the king of P. joined the Russian army; and the combined troops directed their march towards Warsaw, intending to take it by storm. Kosciuszko, who had long by the celerity of his movements avoided the attack of the Prussians, now encountered the body of forces by which he was opposed, and forcing them to give way, threw himself into Warsaw. On the 13th of September, Suvarof entered Poland with 20,000 men; and, engaging the Poles near Brzez, defeated them with great loss. Kosciuszko no sooner heard of this defeat, than he hastened to oppose Suvarof. Being informed, however, that Suvarof's army was about to be reinforced by that under Fersen, he left his main body and advanced with 6,000 men to attack the latter. On the 10th of October the armies met, and after a severe engagement, in which the Poles were at first successful, Kosciuszko's forces were defeated, and he himself made prisoner. Suvarof now advanced to the siege of Warsaw, and summoned the inhabitants to surrender. The Poles made a noble resistance, but were at length driven from their works, and the city was soon after obliged to yield unconditionally. Frederic died on the 16th of November 1797, and was succeeded by his son, Frederic William III., to whom he left a kingdom considerably enlarged by his share in the spoils of Poland, and by the two principalities of Anspach and Baireuth; but encumbered with a debt of 28,000,000 crowns.

The new prince obtained possession of the indemnity which had been agreed upon in a secret article in the peace of Basel, of 5th April 1795, by which France guaranteed the bishopric of Munster, the principality of Hildesheim, and Paderborn, and several other districts in Westphalia and Lower Saxony, to the Prussian monarch, in return for the cession of his Rhenish provinces, and by which P. gained an increase of territory exceeding 3,700 sq. m., with an increase of pop. not below 400,000. In the third coalition against France, between England, Russia, and Austria, in 1805, Frederic William endeavoured to remain neutral; but several circumstances, particularly the visit of the emperor Alexander to Berlin, and a change in his opinion, and he was about to join the coalition, when the battle of Austerlitz put an end to his negotiation, and a treaty was concluded between France and P., in which the latter, in consideration of the cession of Anspach, Cleve, and Neuchâtel, was to take possession of Hanover, then occupied by the French, which drew forth a declaration of war from England against P. The formation of the Rhenish confederation by Napoleon, gave occasion to new negotiations between France and P., and suggested to the latter power the idea of forming a similar league in the north of Germany. This, and several other circumstances, upon which the limits of our present sketch do not permit us to enter, led to a war with France, which was decided almost as soon as begun by the battle of Jena, in consequence of which Napoleon occupied Berlin; and the Prussian fortresses, with a few honourable exceptions, surrendered without resistance. In another attempt, with the aid of the Russians, to resist the French arms, the battle of Eylau remained undecided; but that of Friedland, in which the Russians were completely defeated, led to the peace of Tilsit, in which Frederic William—who actually had lost his whole kingdom, which almost, without the exception of a single village, was in the hands of the French—received the half of it back from Napoleon. After this misfortune, the king set himself to improve the internal condition of his remaining territories, and founded the university of Berlin on a very extensive plan. In 1810, P. concluded a new alliance with Napoleon; and when the war between France and Russia broke out in June 1812, the king of P. sent a corps of 30,000 men to join the French army. In the retreat of December 1812, General York, commanding this corps, capitulated; and in March 1813, the king of P. declared war against France by joining the Russians. After the peace of Paris, P., according to treaties previously concluded with Russia and Austria, was to be re-established on the *status quo* of the year 1805; but Russia demanded for herself the whole of Poland, for which P. required to be indemnified by the whole kingdom of Saxony. After long negotiations, P. obtained more than half of the Saxon territory, with a pop. of 845,000 souls, under the name of the duchy of Saxony. Those countries which she had lost in the peace of Tilsit, several circles of Western P. which had been given to the grand-duchy of Warsaw, the towns of Danzig and Thorn, the Altmark, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and several other towns with the surrounding dis-

tricts, Cleve, Munster, and Wesel, were reunited with P, which also received as new acquisitions the grand-duchy of Posen, the grand-duchy of Berg, Wiltzar, Dortmund, Corvey, and considerable parts of the French departments on the l. banks of the Rhine. Soon after the end of the congress of Vienna, Napoleon's return from Elba caused a new war, in which P. again took part, and contributed by her arms—after having suffered a severe defeat on the 16th of June at Ligny—to gain the decisive victory of Waterloo. At the second peace of Paris, P. obtained a farther accession of territory, by some parts of France near the Saar and the Mosel, and joined the 'Holy alliance'. Frederic William IV., the reigning monarch of P., born in 1795, ascended the throne in 1840. He has no children. His brother Frederic William Louis is prince royal.—The principal events in the recent domestic policy of P. are noticed in our paragraph upon the government of this country.

Authorities: J. M. v. Lichtenstern stat. geogr. Uebersicht der Preuss. Erbmonarchie. Wien, 1804, fol.—Stein's Handbuch der Preuss. Erdbeschreibung, Berl. 1818, 8vo.—Heidemann Handbuch der Postgeographie der Königl. Preuss. Staaten. Weimar, 1819, 8vo.—Jacobi's view of the Agriculture, &c., of Germany. London, 1820.—H. H. Gothold's Charte der Königl. Preuss. Staaten in 25 Bl. Berlin, 1717.—Ungeheuer's Erdbeschreibung, Dresden, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.—Reden, Kultur-Statistik der Grossstaaten Europa's. Berlin, 1848, 8vo.—Habner's Jahrbuch. Leipzig, 1852, 8vo.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a great division of the Prussian dominions beyond the limits of Germany, comprising the two provinces of Eastern and Western P.; and embracing an area of 1178 German sq. m., being nearly equal to that of Scotland.

I. EASTERN PRUSSIA, forming the NE portion of the kingdom, is bounded on the E and NE by Russia; on the S by Poland; on the W by Western P.; and on the NW by the Baltic. Its surface, according to Hoffmann, amounts to 702·80; and according to Stein, to 703 German, or 15,115 British sq. m. Its surface is an immense plain, having only a few hills on the SW. Towards the sea, it is so flat, that the coast would everywhere be exposed to inundation, if the downs of sand did not protect it. The want of fall causes most of the rivers near the sea to run into stagnant lakes. About two-thirds of the soil are a rich mould; the remaining third is sandy. The highest hills do not exceed 506 ft. above the level of the sea. On the S angle of ancient Prussian Lithuania, no less than 200 lakes are found within a radius of 420 m. The chief of these is the Spirdling, which, with its numerous creeks, extends 20 m. in every direction; the next in size are the Mauer, and the Lerantin. In addition to these inland lakes, the rivers Vistula and Niemen present singular inland sheets of water at their mouths or estuaries, called in the German language *haffe*; that of the Vistula being called the *FRISCHE-HAFF*; and that of the Memel, or Niemen, the *CURISCHE-HAFF*. See these articles. The N part only of the Curische-haff belongs to Eastern Prussia. The forests which cover Eastern and also Western P. are of immense extent. In general, it is computed that in Eastern P. there are 4,821 acres of wood to every German sq. m., or nearly a third of the whole superficies.—The principal rivers of Eastern Prussia are the Memel, with its two arms the Russ and the Gilge, and its tributary rivers the Scheschuppe and the Jur, the Tange, the Pregel, with the Alla and Deine, and the Passarge. The Memel or Niemen, rises in the Palatinate of Minsk; and not far from its source receives the stream of the Beresina, famous for having absorbed in its cold and icy bosom so many thousands of hapless victims in the disastrous retreat of Napoleon. Proceeding farther in a NW course, it receives at Kowno the Vilia, and afterwards discharges itself into the Curische-haff by several mouths. Its comparative course is upwards of 400 m. The Pregel originates in a number of small lakes in the SE quarter of Eastern Prussia. Being joined by the Inster below Insterburg, it proceeds due W; and after receiving the large stream of the Alla near Wehlau, it dis-

charges itself into the Frische-haff below Königsberg. The Passarge rises in a number of small lakes, and after a course of 80 m. discharges itself into the Frische-haff, below Braunsberg.—The climate is healthy, though cold, changeable, and damp, as the country is everywhere exposed to the winds. The neighbourhood of the sea diminishes the cold. The productions of Eastern P. are horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, game—among which, on the heath of Kaporasch, the elk is still found—fowls, seals, fish, bees, corn, vegetables, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, and wood. The soil is more uniformly fertile than that of Western P. Potatoes are cultivated here to as great an extent as in Ireland, and serve as the principal food of the inhabitants. In the forests the *kernes*, here called the Russian cochineal, is gathered. Eastern P. is the only country in Europe which produces in abundance that curious substance called amber. The quantity of amber found in P. is estimated by Hoeck at 200 tons annually; and as it is a royal commodity, the sovereign derives from it a revenue of £5,000 sterling per annum. The line of coast whence the amber is generally taken is 8 leagues in extent—from Pillau to a little beyond Polangen. It is chiefly thrown upon the beach by the strong N and NE gales; sometimes they find it in the small hillocks and sand-hills near the sea, in regular strata, which are worked like a mine. It is also found in the interior of the country; but the pieces are very small, and the quantity trifling. As an article of commerce, amber is divided into five classes: pieces of 3 ounces weight are sold separately; the rest is sold by the ton, and forms an object of export trade from Memel and Königsberg. The price varies from 20 to 234 rix-dollars the ton. In the time of Pliny and Tacitus, the Estians, who inhabited the maritime coast now called Prussia, carried the amber as far as the shores of the Rhine. From them it received the appellation *glæs*, which in Gothic denotes a glassy and shining substance. Tacitus has given a very curious account of it, and how it was gathered by the Estians. An embassy was sent by the emperor Nero to the king of the Estians, in order to buy it upon the spot. The embassy took its route from Carnuntum on the Danube, near the site of the modern Vienna; and crossing the Hercynian forest, arrived at the Vistula; and embarking on that river where it first begins to be navigable, sailed down the stream, till they arrived at the Amber islands at its mouth, now the Delta of the Vistula, and met with a kind reception from the prince and his subjects. They bought and brought away about 13,000 lbs. of this commodity, amongst which there was one piece which weighed 13 lbs.—The population of Eastern P. in 1817, was 919,580; in 1849, 1,441,499. The primitive inhabitants were Slavonians, branched out into Lithuanians, Poles, and Lettes, who were in the middle ages partly exterminated, and partly blended with the Germans, who now form the principal part of the nation. The Lithuanian language is spoken only in the district of Gumbinnen, and a few other places.—This prov., which contains 67 towns, 11 boroughs, and 7,276 villages, is divided into the two districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen.

II. WESTERN PRUSSIA is bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by East P.; on the E and S by Poland; on the SW by Brandenburg; and on the W by Pomerania. Hoffmann estimates the surface at 465·9, and Stein at 454 German, or 9,761 sq. m. The surface is almost level; but rises in the Thurnberg near Dantzic to an alt. of 1,105 Parisian ft. The coast is quite flat, but protected by the shallowness of the sea, and by the Nehrung. The soil along the banks

of the rivers, particularly along the Vistula, is very rich and fertile; but one-third consists of sand and morasses. The Baltic forms on the W a bay called the Putziger-Wyk, bordered on the coast side by a sand-bank.—The Vistula, or which one arm falls directly into the sea, and the other passes through the Frische-haff, is the principal river. Among the other rivers, the most remarkable are, the Drewenz, the Sorge, the Motlau, the Braa, and the Schwarzwasser, or Black Water. There are a number of inland lakes, but none of the size of those of Eastern P. The climate and productions are nearly the same as those of Eastern P. Flights of locusts occasionally appear here, and lay waste the crops. This province was very much neglected under the Polish government, and though it has been greatly improved under the Prussian, much still remains to be done to bring it to a level with many of the German provinces. Agriculture is carried on in some parts in an improved manner, and the province produces much more corn than supplies its own consumption. The situation of the prov. is very advantageous for commerce, having on the N the sea; in the interior, a large navigable stream; and on the S an easy communication with the canal of Bromberg. The population in 1817 was 581,971; in 1826, it amounted to 634,000; in 1849, to 964,881. The majority are of Slavonish, or rather Polish descent, and Polish is almost everywhere spoken. But at least one-third of the pop. is now German, and the German language is likely soon to supersede the Polish altogether. Western Prussia is divided into the two districts or governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder.

PRUSZKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 11 m. N by E of Trentschin, near the r. bank of the Waag. Pop. 1,950.

PRUTH, a large river which rises in the Carpathian mountains in Galicia, 40 m. SW of Kolomea; flows first N, and then E, through the Bukowina; bends SSE and forms the boundary since the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, between Russian Bessarabia and Turkish Moldavia; and falls into the Danube at Reni, 12 m. by the stream below Galatz, after a course of 500 m. Its affluents are the Cseremosz, the Elan, and the Kagarloni, on the r.; and the Tehurgur, Beghirla, and Lapushna, on the l. It is the *Porata* of Herodotus.

PRZASZNITZ, a town of Poland, on the small river Walbusch, an affluent of the Orsic, 55 m. N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,400.

PRZECLAW, a town of Galicia, 27 m. NE of Tarnova, on the l. bank of the Wisloka.

PRZEDBORZ, a town of Poland, 18 m. E of Radimsk, on the r. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 600.

PRZELAUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, 52 m. E of Prague, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,600.

PRZEMISLAU, a town of Bohemia, 7 m. SE of Deutsch-Brod, on the r. bank of the Sazawa. Pop. 1,500.

PRZEMYSL, a central circle of Austrian Poland. Area 1,420 sq. m. It consists of a vast plain traversed nearly throughout its whole extent, from S to N, by the river San, and also watered by the Wisznia and a number of smaller streams. The surface is occasionally diversified by gentle elevations. The only manufacture of consequence is coarse linen.—The cap., which gives name to the circle, stands on the r. bank of the San, 57 m. W of Lemberg, on an eminence. It is the see both of a Catholic and of a Greek bishop, and has a gymnasium. The tanning of leather is almost the only manufacture. Pop. 4,000.

PRZEMYSLANY, a town of Austrian Poland, 21 m. NW of Brzezany, on the r. bank of the Lipa.

PRZEROSL, a town of Poland, 27 m. SSE of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1,200.

PRZESTITZ, a town of Bohemia, 12 m. N of Klattau, on the l. bank of the Bradawka. Pop. 1,200.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, 9 m. WNW of Jaroslav, on the r. bank of the Miczka, an affluent of the Wisloka. Pop. 2,900, chiefly linen-weavers.

PRZIBISLAW, a town of Bohemia, on the Sazawa, 8 m. E by S of Deutsch-Brod. Pop. 1,400.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Bohemia, 19 m. S of Beraun, on the r. bank of the Litauka, an affluent of the Beraun. Pop. 4,300. It has manufactures of woollens and of potash. In the vicinity are mines of lead and silver.

PRZICHOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, 32 m. NE of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,900.

PRZIPIEC. See **PRIPET**.

PRZYBISZEW, a town of Poland, 54 m. N by W of Cracow, near the l. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 600.

PRZYLIK, a town of Poland, 12 m. NW of Radom, on the l. bank of the Radomka. Pop. 500.

PRZYSUCHA, a village of Poland, 22 m. W by S of Radom, on the l. bank of the Radomka.

PSARA. See **IPSARA**.

PSATHO, a small port of Greece, at the inner extremity of the gulf of Lepanto, near the ruins of *Page*.

PSILORATI, **PSILORITI**, or **IDA**, a mountain in the centre of the island of Candia, 24 m. SW of Candia, in N lat. 35° 13', E long. 24° 46'. It is the summit of a range of mountains so high as even in this warm latitude to be covered with snow during the greater part of the year. It has an alt. according to Sieber of 7,674 ft.

PSIOL, **PSIOLU**, or **PSLA**, a river of the S of Russia, which rises to the NE of Oboian, in the gov. of Kursk; traverses the NW part of the gov. of Charkof, and the S part of that of Poltava; and flows into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, at Vinoukov, after a generally SSW course of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Khorol on the r., and the Goltva on the l. It is navigable, and communicates with the Don by a canal.

PSKOV, a government of the NW of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 55° 55' and 58° 10' N; and bounded on the N by the gov. of St. Petersburg; on the NE by that of Novgorod; on the E by Tver; on the SE by Smolensk; on the S by Vitebsk; and on the W by Livonia. Its length from NW to SE is 200 m.; its greatest breadth 110 m. Its area is 39,160 sq. versts, or 809·36 German sq. m. Pop. in 1846, 775,800, almost all of Russian descent. The surface is in general level, but on the SE is traversed by the Valdai ridge; it is wholly in the basin of the Baltic, and is traversed on the SE by the Southern Dwina, which falls into the gulf of Livonia; all the other streams flow into the gulf of Finland. The soil, often clayey or sandy, but tolerably fertile, produces flax and hemp, which, along with timber, is largely exported to Narva and St. Petersburg. The manufactures are few and inconsiderable, being limited in a great measure to the weaving of linen, and the preparation of leather.—It contains on the NW a large lake called the lake of Pskov, to the SE of the Peipus lake. This sheet of water is 26 m. in length from NW to SE, and 14 m. in breadth; and receives the river Velikaja at its SE extremity.

PSKOV, or **PLESKOV**, the capital of the above government, and the see of a Greek archbishop, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Velikaja and Pskov, in N lat. 57° 49', 170 m. SSW of St. Petersburg. It is divided into three parts, the Kremlin

or citadel, the Middle town, and the Greater town, all surrounded with an earthen mound. Pop. 8,000. It is mostly built of wood, but has two good edifices belonging to the archbishop and the consistory. It has a cathedral, and a number of churches, two convents, and a high school. Its only manufacture is leather; but it has a considerable trade in exporting the produce of the surrounding country.

PTCHAMSKOE, a lake of Asiatic Russia, in the NW of the gov. of Yenesei. It is about 30 m. in length, and 12 m. broad; and discharges itself by a stream which, after a course of 120 m., falls into the Arctic ocean.

PTITZ, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, near Rakov, which falls into the Pripiet, on the l. bank, after a SE course of 200 m.

PUANLLABQUEN, a river of Chili, which runs S, and enters the Valdivia.

PUANTE (GRANDE), a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, on the r. bank, near Trois-Rivieres, after a NW course of 96 m.

PUBB MOUNTAINS, a chain in Beluchistan, extending between the territories of Lus and Sind, and terminating in Cape Monze.

PUBLOW, a parish of Somersetshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Bristol. Area 1,335 acres. Pop. in 1851, 810.

PUBNA, a town of Bengal, on the N bank of the Ganges, 63 m. E of Murshedabad. It carries on a considerable trade.

PUCH-DE-GONTAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. S by E of Marmande. Pop. 1,400.

PUCHACAY, a prov. of Chili, bounded on the N by the prov. of Itata; on the S by the river Biobio, and on the W by the sea. It is watered by the Itata. It has suffered much from the invasions of the Araucanians, and its inhabitants do not amount to more than 13,000.

PUCHPURI, a town of Siam, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 45'$.

PUCKELY, a mountainous district of Hindostan, situated on the E side of the river Indus, on the NW of the prov. of Lahore. Its capital, thought to be the *Peucelaotis* of the Greeks, which sustained a month's siege against the forces of Alexander, is situated in N lat. $33^{\circ} 46'$.

PUCKINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. N of Ilminster. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 231.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. S of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 2,428 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1851, 931.

PUCKO, or **PUCKOW**, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 22 m. N by E of Trentschin. Pop. 3,000, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in woollen manufactures.

PUCOULOE, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca-Jelalpur, 36 m. NNW of Dacca.

PUCULLEN, a small river of Chili, which runs NNW, and enters the Tolten.

PUDDINGTON-WITH-HINWICK, a parish in Bedfordshire, 12 m. N of Bedford. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 563; in 1851, 612.

PUDDINGTON, a parish in Devon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Crediton. Area 1,361 acres. Pop. in 1851, 215.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHILE, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Leominster. Area 1,743 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 316.

PUDEWITZ, or **POWIEDZISKO**, a town of Prussian Poland, 16 m. ENE of Posen. Pop. 1,500.

PUDLEIN, or **PODOLINSK**, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of the Poprad, 9 m. NNE of Kesmark. Pop. 2,200, partly of German, and partly of Polish descent. It has some traffic in hemp and

linseed oil; and is one of the privileged towns of the county of Zips.

PUDMENIZ, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 26 m. NE of Presburg. Pop. 1,076.

PUDOSCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, on the Vodla, a river which runs into Lake Onega, 65 m. E of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 1,200.

PUDSEY, a chapelry and township, 6 m. W of Leeds, in Calverley p., Yorkshire. Area 2,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,460; in 1851, 11,603, many of whom are employed in the numerous woollen factories which are scattered over the chapelry.

PUDUCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 32 m. SSW of Tanjore. It is a well built place, and was formerly the capital of the polygar of a considerable district, celebrated in the early wars of the British in the Carnatic.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELES, or **LA PUEBLA**, one of the twelve intendancies into which Mexico was divided under the Spanish regime, and now forming a dep. of the confederation. It has a coast of about 78 m. on the Pacific, and extends from $16^{\circ} 17'$ to $20^{\circ} 30'$ of N lat. It is bounded on the NE by Vera Cruz; on the E by Oaxaca; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by Mexico. Its greatest length from NNE to SSW is 118 leagues; its greatest breadth, along the parallel of Tehuacan, is 100 m. Its area is estimated at 18,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1793, 508,099; in 1842, 661,902. It is intersected from NW to SE by the high cordilleras of Anahuac; and is traversed nearly throughout its entire length by the river Nasca. Beyond the 18th parallel the whole country is a plain fertile in wheat, maize, agave, and fruit trees, and elevated from 5,900 to 6,560 ft. above the level of the sea. The pop. is chiefly concentrated on the plain which extends from the E declivity of the snowy Andes, to the environs of Perote, especially on the high and beautiful plains between Cholula, La-Puebla, and Tlascala. Almost the whole country, from the central table-land towards San-Luis and Ygualapa near the coast, is desert, though well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and other productions of the tropics. The principal towns are La Puebla, Tlascala, Tehuacan, and Cholula. The table-land of La-Puebla exhibits remarkable vestiges of ancient Mexican civilization. See **CHOLULA**.

PUEBLA (LA), the capital of the above dep., and one of the small number of American towns founded by European colonists, is finely situated at an alt. of 7,381 ft. above sea-level, 76 m. ESE of Mexico, and 150 m. W of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1846, 90,000, said to be "the most vicious and demoralized city of the republic." [*Rushton*.] It is, after Mexico, Guanajuato, and the Havannah, the most considerable city of the Spanish colonies in the New world. Its streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines from E to W, or from N to S; many of the houses are three stories in height with iron balconies; and there is a general "air of neatness and tidiness observable everywhere." The principal square in the centre of the city is very magnificent, and is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, containing shops filled with all kinds of commodities. On the N side of this square is the governor's palace, and on the opposite side is the cathedral, which has a beautiful front, and two lofty towers. It is built of blue basalt and has an appearance of great solidity. Its interior is very rich and splendid. The church of San Felipe is likewise a splendid edifice. Besides the cathedral, there are 69 other churches and convents, and several colleges and charity schools, both for male and female pupils. A small stream skirts the E side of the town, affording good water-power. P. was formerly celebrated for its fine deli-

ware, and coarse woollen cloths, and its soap. The manufacture of hard soap and of glass is still a considerable object of local industry. It is also famous for its manufactures of iron and steel, particularly swords. The great volcanic mountains of Iztaccihuatl and Popocatepetl bound the horizon on the W side of the city. A hill clothed with wood rises to the N; and the plain of Cuicatlaxcoapan in its vicinity is well cultivated, and produces a vast quantity of wheat and maize.

PUEBLA (SAN-JULIAN-DE-LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Lugo, in a fine valley near the l. bank of the Neyra. Pop. 250.

PUEBLA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. N of Palencia, in the valley of the Valdivia. Pop. 380.—Also a town in the island of Mallorca, 7 m. SE of Alcudia. Pop. 3,200. It is a well-built place.

PUEBLA-DE-ALCOCER (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 76 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 3,100. There is a palace of the duke of Bexar here. Some linen is woven in the town. The vicinity is fertile.

PUEBLA-DE-ALMENARA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SW of Cuenca, at the foot of the Sierra-Jaramena. Pop. 958. It has manufactures of coarse earthenware.

PUEBLA-DE-ALMURADIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 3,400. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, and flour and fulling-mills.

PUEBLA-DE-ARENOSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the r. bank of the Millares. Pop. with the suburb of Campos, 2,158.

PUEBLA-DE-ARGANZON (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Vitoria, near the l. bank of the Zadorra. Pop. 550. The battle of Vitoria, fought in June 1813, was begun upon a height about 1 m. to the N of this village.

PUEBLA-DE-CAZALLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Seville, near the l. bank of the Corbonas. Pop. 3,100, chiefly engaged in agriculture.

PUEBLA-DE-DON-FADRIQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 81 m. NE of Granada, between the Sierras of Castrie and the Sagra. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and linen; and conducts a considerable traffic in timber.—Also a town in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Rianzares. Pop. 3,500. It has a trade in corn and wool.

PUEBLA-DE-DON-RODRIGO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, on the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 180.

PUEBLA-DE-ECA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. S of Soria. Pop. 305.

PUEBLA-DE-FANTOVA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Huesca. Pop. 315.

PUEBLA-DE-GUSMAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Huelva, near the source of the Cubica. Pop. 3,900, a considerable proportion of whom find employment as muleteers on the Portuguese frontier.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-BARCA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. NW of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 450.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-CALZADA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Badajoz, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 2,000. It has woollen factories and tanneries; and conducts a trade in grain and pigs.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-MUGER-MUERTA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NW of Guadalajara. Pop. 380.

PUEBLA-DE-LA-REYNA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,173. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

PUEBLA-DEL-DEAN (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SSW of La Coruna, near the N coast of the bay of Arosa, with a harbour at the mouth of the Piedras. Pop. 1,600. It is a well-built place, and has an active fishery of sardines.

PUEBLA-DEL-DUQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of San Felipe. Pop. 1,600. It has a trade in corn, brandy, and fruit.

PUEBLA-DE-LILLO (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Villafranca. Pop. 600.

PUEBLA-DEL-MAESTRE (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Badajoz, on a small affluent of the Viars. Pop. 1,480. It has manufactures of soap, of oils, and linen stuffs.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-INFANTES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Seville. Pop. 1,050. It has soap and brick works. In the vicinity are mines of lead and iron.

PUEBLA-DE-LOS-VALLES (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Guadalajara, near the l. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 300.

PUEBLA-DEL-PRINCIPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Ciudad-Real, on the flank of the Sierra-Morena. Pop. 600.

PUEBLA-DEL-PRIOR (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 480.

PUEBLA-DE-MONTALBAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Toledo, near the r. bank of the Tagus, over which there is here a bridge of 11 arches. It is a well-built town of 4,000 inhabitants, and contains a palace of the dukes of Uceda, a fine hospital, and two handsome churches. The environs are fertile in corn, oil, and wine.

PUEBLA-DE-NAVJA-DE-SUARNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Lugo, on the r. bank of the Nervia. Pop. 2,350. There are numerous oil-mills in the vicinity.

PUEBLA-DE-OBANDO (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Badajoz, in a valley of the Sierra-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 370.

PUEBLA-DE-SANABRIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Zamora, on the l. bank of the Tera. Pop. 950.

PUEBLA-DE-SANCHO-PEREZ (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,060. It has woollen and linen manufactures.

PUEBLA-DE-SAN-MIGUEL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Teruel. Pop. 390.

PUEBLA-DE-SAN-SALVADOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. SE of Cuenca. Pop. 750.

PUEBLA-DE-TRIBES (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Orense, near the source of the Navia. Pop. 480.

PUEBLA-DE-VALVERDE (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Teruel. Pop. 1,100.

PUEBLA-JUNTO-A-CORIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Seville, on the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,200.

PUEBLA-NEUVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. W of Toledo, near the l. bank of the Pusa, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 2,300.

PUEBLICA-DE-VALVERDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NNW of Zamora. Pop. 250.

PUEBLO VIEJO, a town of Mexico, in the dep. of Vera Cruz, 6 m. SE of Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1,500.

PUELCHES, an Indian nation, scattered over the S part of the La Plata confederation, and N of Patagonia. They have been nearly extinguished in their constant warfare with the Araucanians.

PUEBLO-BLANCO, a village of New Granada, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, on the r. bank of the Cauca.

PUEBLO-NUOVO, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Merida.—It is also the name of numerous settlements in S. America, mostly inconsiderable.

PUEBLO-PINTADO, a curious and well-preserved group of ancient ruins in New Mexico, on the l. bank of the Rio-de-Chaco, in about N lat. $35^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $107^{\circ} 46'$. Lieut. Simpson, in his *Journal*, [Philadelphia, 1852, 8vo.] has described them, and given various sketches of them, and other similar ruins which present themselves in the canon or valley of the Chaco.

PUEGOS, or **Siquor**, one of the Philippine islands, 50 m. NW of Mindanao.

PUENTE-DEL-ARCOBISPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 58 m. WSW of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,200. It receives its name, signifying 'Archbishop's Bridge,' from an old bridge over the Tagus. It has glass and pottery works, and tanneries.

PUENTE-AREAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Vigo. Pop. 750.

PUENTE-DEL-CONGOSTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 80 m. SSE of Salamanca, on the l. bank of the Tormes. Pop. 2,000.

PUENTE-DE-DON-GONZALO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cordova, 21 m. ENE of Osuna, on the r. bank of the Genil. Pop. 6,800.

PUENTE-D'EUME, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of La Coruna, on the river Eume, which is here crossed by a long and handsome bridge. Pop. 1,800. The tide, from the bay of Betanzos, flows up to this place, from which active fisheries are conducted.

PUENTE-D'ORBIGO (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Orbigo. Pop. 500.

PUENTE-LA-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. SSW of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Arga. Pop. 2,680. It has flour and oil-mills, and brandy distilleries.

PUENTES-DE-GARCIA-RODRIGUEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of La Coruna, on the r. bank of the Eume. Pop. 1,500. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

PUERCO (Rio), a river of Texas, which takes its rise a little to the SE of Santa Fé; and flowing S, and in a nearly parallel course to the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, joins that river on the l. bank, about 100 m. below the Presidio-del-Norte, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 12'$. It has no traces of cultivation on its banks, which are inhabited by the Apaches and Comanches Indians.—There is another river of the same name, on the W side of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, which rises in the Sierra-Madre, and flowing SSE, is joined by the San Jose, at a point 30 m. SSW of Albuquerque.

PUERCOS (Morro-de), a lofty mountain of New Granada, at the extreme point of land formed by the coast, in the prov. of Veragua, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 13'$.

PUERS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 11 m. SW of Antwerp, on a small affluent of the Ruppel. Pop. 4,000. It has extensive breweries.

PUENTA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Guadaluza.

PUERTO-BELO. See **PORTO-BELLO**.

PUERTO-DE-LAS-AQUILLAS, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Murcia. The shipping-business of the town of Lorca, about 16 m. to the SSE, is carried on here.

PUERTO-CABELLO. See **CABELLO**.

PUERTO-DE-CABRAS, a village and port on

the E coast of the island of Fuertaventura. Pop. 1,000. Barilla, orchilla, grain, honey, and goat-skins are exported from this place.

PUERTO-DEL-CANAVERAL, a harbour of Pitt's archipelago, in the Canal-de-Principe, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 32'$.

PUERTO-CARNERO-DE-TUCAPEL, a harbour on the coast of Chili, in S lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$.

PUERTO-CORDOVA, a bay on the E coast of Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 37'$.

PUERTO-DE-LA-CRUZ. See **OROTOVA**.

PUERTO-DESEADA. See **DESIRE (Port)**.

PUERTO-DE-ESPANA. See **PORT OF SPAIN**.

PUERTO-DEL-GOVERNADOR, a harbour on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Longotoma, in S lat. $31^{\circ} 30'$.

PUERTO-GRAVINA, an inlet on the W coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 44'$, which runs parallel to the neighbouring inlet of Port-Fidalgo, and reduces the intervening land to a narrow strip. At its entrance it is from 4 to 6 m. wide.

PUERTO-DE-LOS-INNOCENTES, a harbour on the W coast of the island of Madre-de-Dios, in the Pacific, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$.

PUERTO-LLANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,500. It has numerous oil-mills, and a large portion of its female pop. is employed in the manufacture of lace.

PUERTO-LOPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Granada, on the r. bank of the Moelin.

PUERTO-MAGNO, a small port on the W coast of the island of Ivica, 7 m. N of Ivica.

PUERTO-DEL-MARIEL, a harbour on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 3'$, and W long. $82^{\circ} 46'$, 24 m. W of the Havannah.

PUERTO-MARIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Lugo, intersected by the river Minho, over which is here thrown a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 600.

PUERTO-MINGALOV, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Teruel.

PUERTO-DE-MOTA, a harbour on the S coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 20° .

PUERTO-DE-LA-NATIVIDAD, a harbour on the coast of Chili, in S lat. $55^{\circ} 27'$, and W long. $69^{\circ} 48'$.

PUERTO-PRINCIPE (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Cuba, the cap. of its central department, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 20'$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 57'$, 40 m. SW of Las-Nuevitas, which forms its port. Pop. 14,000. It was originally founded on the coast by Velasquez, but was removed inland on account of the frequent descent of buccaneers upon it.

PUERTO-REAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, 7 m. E of Cadiz, at the head of the Trocadero. Pop. 4,800. Its streets are straight and clean. It is the great depot of the salt made in the tanks which surround the isle of Leon and the bay of Cadiz on the SE side. It has also manufactories of pottery, coarse linen, and starch.

PUERTO-RICO. See **PORTO-RICO**.

PUERTO-DE-SANTA-MARIA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. NE of Cadiz, and 8 m. SSW of Xerez, near the mouth of the river Guadalete, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge. Its streets are broad and well-paved, and are carefully kept clean. The Calle-Ancha, or Broad-street, is about 1 m. in length, and resembles an English town in its bustle and the number of its shops. The houses on the W side of the town have a fine prospect of the bay and town of Cadiz, and of the romantic country in the neighbourhood. The quay is good, but large ships cannot come up on account of some sand-banks before the mouth of the river.

The town contains 18,000 inhabitants, who are employed partly in the manufacture of linen, printed cottons, soap, starch, and liqueurs, and partly in preparing bay-salt procured by evaporation from the adjoining salt-pits. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was the *Portus Menesthei* or *Portus Asta* of the ancients. See article CADIZ.

PUERTO-DE-VALDES, an inlet in Prince William's sound, which extends into the continent in a NE direction for 17 m., to the parallel of $61^{\circ} 7'$.

PUFFIN'S ISLAND, a small island on the coast of co. Kerry, 4 m. S of Brea-head, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 57'$.

PU-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu and div. of Hing-e-fu, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 44' 24''$, and E long. $104^{\circ} 39' 10''$.

PUGENA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. W of Granada. Pop. 500.

PUGET, a town of France, in the dep. of Var, 18 m. NE of Toulon. Pop. 950.

PUGET (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of N. America, at the W point of entrance into Port-Bainbridge, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 55'$.

PUGET'S ISLAND, an island about 5 m. in length, in the Columbia river, 24 m. from the mouth.

PUGET'S SOUND, an inlet of several branches, on the NW part of Oregon, containing several islands, and communicating with the Pacific by the straits of San-Juan-de-Fuca. The land on its shores is well adapted for cultivation and pasturage, and in many places is covered with fine timber, particularly cedar and fir. There are no bars to cross at the entrance of the sound, and good anchoring-grounds are found throughout. The towns of Olympia and Steilacoom have been recently founded on its coast: and it has been proposed that the great Pacific railroad should have its W terminus on this sound. It appears, from a survey executed in 1853, that the distance from Fort Snelling in Minnesota, is about 1,800 m.; that the general character of the country is a level open prairie; that on no part of the route need stations for wood and water be more than 15 m. distant from one another. The grade or rate of ascent, even in crossing the Rocky mountains, need not exceed 40 ft. to the mile; and on the whole line but one tunnel would be required, which will be only $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length. It is presumed that the snow will be no formidable obstacle, because the Indians of Oregon and Washington territories habitually cross the mountains late in the fall, to hunt the buffalo in the Eastern plains, and do not return until the first or the middle of January. Besides, there is little doubt that the apprehension in regard to snow is a fanciful objection. This is proved by the fact, that the trains are rarely impeded by snow on the roads of Vermont, Maine, and Canada, where the cold is far more intense, and the snows deeper than in the interior of the continent in the same latitudes. The line thus indicated would cross the Rocky mountains by Cadotte's pass, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, which is 700 m. from Olympia, and 1,225 m. from the Mississippi. That part of the line, to the W of the pass, must cross the N forks of the Columbia, and traverse a very rough district.

PUGET-THENIERS, or **POGGETTO-THENIERS**, a town of Piedmont, 22 m. NW of Nice, on the l. bank of the Var.

PUGGEROLA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 9 m. WSW of Salerno. The inhabitants, 1,000 in number, manufacture large quantities of nails.

PUGHMAN MOUNTAINS, a range in Afghanistan, to the S of the Hindu-kush, and running parallel to that range for about 100 m., between the

valley of Ghorbund on the N, and the district of Cabul on the S.

PUGLIA. See **APULIA**.

PUGLIANO, a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 12 m. E of Salerno.

PUGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 4 m. NE of Bourg. Pop. 600.

PU-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se and div. of Sih-chu, 270 m. SSW of Tac-yuen-fu, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 16'$, and E long. $111^{\circ} 6'$.

PUIBRUN, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. W of Bretenoux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 800.

PUICELEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Castelnau-de-Montmaurail. Pop. 1,500.

PUIG, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,000. The vicinity is celebrated for its fine melons.

PUIGPUNENT, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 m. W of Palma. Pop. 1,600.

PUIKA. See **PORK**.

PUILAURENS, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 7 m. NE of Roquefort, on the Bouslane. Pop. 860.

PUINIRMAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lussac. Pop. 400.

PUIS (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 1 m. NNW of Giromagny, on the r. bank of the Savoureuse, in the midst of the Vosges. Pop. 1,200, several of whom are employed as cotton-weavers.

PUISEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 9 m. E of Pithiviers, on a small affluent of the Essonne. Pop. 1,000. It has a trade in wine, saffron, honey, poultry, and cattle.

PUISSET (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 1 m. NW of Janville. Pop. 600.

PUISSET-DORE (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montrevault. Pop. 1,100.

PUISSEGUIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. and 3 m. N of Capestang, near the l. bank of the Liron, an affluent of the Orb. Pop. 1,250.

PUITS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Saint-Sauveur. Pop. 690.

PUIVERT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chalabre, near the r. bank of the Blau. Pop. 1,870. Wooden and turnery ware are made here.

PUJET-LES-CROTTES (Ls), a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. NE of Cuers. Pop. 1,480.

PUJIN, a river of Mandshuria, in the district of Eirin, which has its source in the mountains which run parallel to the coast; runs WNW; and after a course of about 100 m., joins the Onsouiri on the r. bank, at a town of the same name.

PUJOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. S of Podensac, on the l. bank of the Ciron. Pop. 900.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. SE of Libourne. Pop. 1,000.

PUKANZ, or **PUKANEC**, a mining-town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, 9 m. SW of Schemnitz, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 21'$. Pop. 2,400.

PU-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang and div. of Kin-wha-fu, 66 m. S of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 28'$, and E long. $119^{\circ} 49'$.

PU-KEANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Kung-chu, 54 m. SW of Ching-lu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $103^{\circ} 35'$.

PU-KHI, a town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Ju-chn, in N lat. 29° 42', E long. 113° 43'.
PULA, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Cagliari.

PULAJI, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 31', at the S base of the Kahun mountains.

PULALUK, a town of Afghanistan, 150 m. NW of Nushkie, on the l. bank of the Helmund.

PULASKI, a central co. of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,151 sq. m., intersected by Arkansas river, and several of its branches. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 5,350; in 1850, 5,658. Its cap. is Little Rock.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 758 sq. m., drained by Ocmulgee river, and by some of its tributaries. The surface is hilly, but it is generally productive, especially in cotton. Pop. in 1840, 5,389; in 1850, 6,627. Its cap. is Hawkinsville.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 162 sq. m., bordered on the SE by an affluent of the Ohio, and intersected by the Illinois central railway. It has a generally level surface, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. 2,265. Its cap. is North Caladonia.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Indiana, comprising a diversified surface of 432 sq. m., drained by Tippecanoe river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 561; in 1850, 2,595. Its cap. is Winamac.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, intersected by Cumberland river and several of its branches. It is generally level and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,620; in 1850, 14,195. Its cap. is Somerset.—Also a central co. of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 1,332 sq. m., drained by Gasconade river and its branches, and by several tributaries of Osage river. It has a rugged surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1850, 3,998. Its cap. is Haynesville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 363 sq. m., drained by New River, and intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railway and junction branch to Covington and Ohio railway. It is generally hilly but fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,739; in 1850, 5,118. Its cap. is Newbern.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, 46 m. S by W of Lansing, drained by the S branch of the Kalamazoo. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Williams co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. NW of Columbus. It has a diversified surface, and is drained by Lick creek, and other affluents of Tiffins river. Pop. 760.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek and the Erie and Beaver canal, 192 m. WNW of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, on Salmon river, 4 m. from Lake Ontario, and 108 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Watertown and Rome railway. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Giles co., in the state of Tennessee, on Richland creek, a branch of Elk river, and 64 m. S by W of Nashville.

PULAWAN. See PALAWAN.

PULAWY, a town of Poland, 30 m. NW of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 3,000. It is a well-built and agreeable place; and contains a superb chateau, once the seat of the patriotic Prince Czartoryski.

PULBOROUGH, a parish in Sussex, 9 m. N of Arundel. Area 6,398 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,825.

PULCA, or **PRINCA-PALEA**, a river of central America, in the Mosquito territory, which throws itself into the Caribbean sea by several deltoid branches, between 13° and 13° 25' N lat., and after an E course of above 100 m.

PULFORD, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. S of Chester. Area 2,567 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

PULGAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Toledo, and partido of Nava Hermosa, at the foot of the Toledo mountains. Pop. 480. The locality is unhealthy.

PULHAM, a parish and town of Norfolk, 3 m. NW of Harleston. Area of p. 5,955 acres. Pop. in 1831, 831; in 1851, 2,340.

PULHAM (EAST), a parish in Dorset, 7 m. SE of Sherborne. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

PULHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 8 m. NW of Cologne. Pop. 1,610. It has several mills.

PULICAT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. N of Madras, on the S side of a lake of the same name, in N lat. 13° 25', and E long. 80° 24'. It is defended by a square fortress. It was formerly noted for the manufacture of handkerchiefs. Vessels anchor at the distance of about 2 m. from the shore. A factory was established here by the Dutch in 1609, which was taken by the English in 1795, and finally ceded by the Dutch in 1823.—Lake P. runs N to the town of the same name, along the gulf of Bengal, with which it communicates by two openings, at the N and SE extremities. It has a total length of 48 m., and is in one part 12 m. in width. It contains several islands, of which Damroty, Vanad, and Irom are the largest.

PULIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Nolay. Pop. 1,122. The locality is noted for its wine.

PULKAU. See BULKAU.

PULLA (ALTO-DE), a mountain of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, near Loxa. It has an alt. of 1,564 toises, or 3,333½ yds. above sea-level.

PULLAUCHEE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 18 m. S of Coimbatour, district and 33 m. W of Daraporam. It contains a Hindu temple, a fort, and about 300 houses.

PULLNA, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, near Brux. It is noted for its mineral springs.

PULLOXHILL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 1½ m. SW of Silsoe. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 611.

PULLY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 1½ m. E of Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. in 1851, 1,113.

PULO, a Malay word signifying 'island,' and frequently prefixed to the names of islands in the Asiatic archipelago.

PULSANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 12 m. SE of Tarento, cant. and 6 m. S of San Giorgio. Pop. 1,000. It has a convent. Cotton is cultivated in the vicinity.

PULSNITZ, or **POLSENA**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Lusatia, and 15 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 1,775. It has mineral baths, manufactories of linen and parchment, and a brewery.

PULTAWA. See POITAVA.

PULTNEY, a township of Steuben co., in New York, U. S., 173 m. W of Albany, on the W side of Crooked lake. Pop. 1,800.

PULTUSK, or **PULTOWSK**, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the obwodje of the same name, in the gov. and 65 m. ENE of Plock and 33 m. NNE of Warsaw, partly on the r. bank, and partly on an island of the Naweg. Pop. 3,830. It possesses a suburb, three churches, a synagogue, a convent, and a school, and has a distillery and some trade. It was formerly the residence of the bishop of Plock. In 1703, the Saxons were here conquered by Charles XII.; and in 1806 the Russians were here defeated by the French.

PULUQUI, or **POLOQUE**, an island off the coast of Chile, having its S point in S lat. 41° 51', and W long. 73° 06'. It is thickly wooded, and rises to a ridge 300 ft. in height.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a parish in Salop, 7½ m. S of Shrewsbury. Area 4,063 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1851, 574.

PULVJA. See ENARA.

PULWI, an extensive marsh of Poland, in the gov. of Plock and obwodzie of Pultusk, extending to the E of the town of that name, along both banks of the Naweg. It is about 5 m. in length.

PULWUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 33 m. S of Delhi.

PUMARON, a river of British Guayana, which descends from the Sierra-Imitaca; runs ESE, and then NNE; and flows into the Atlantic, near Cape Nassau, after a course of 120 m.

PUMENENGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,200.

PUNA (Ponn), a headland on the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat. 6° 53'.

PUNA. See PANNAR.

PUNA, an island of Ecuador, in the gulf of Guayaquil, in S lat. 2° 50', opposite the embouchure of the river Guayaquil. It is 30 m. in length from NE to SW, and 10 m. in breadth. On its N coast is a village of the same name. In 1530, when Pizarro landed here, the pop. of the island was reputed to be 20,000; in 1734, it was only 96. At one period, cocoa, to the extent of 1,200 quintals, was annually grown on this island; but all cultivation has for many years been suspended, chiefly on account of the scarcity of rain.

PUNAH, or POONA, a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, the capital of the Deccan, situated in N lat. 18° 30', and E long. 74° 2', 78 m. direct distance ESE of Bombay, in the centre of a plain, 30 m. E of the Ghauts, at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above the level of the sea, and surrounded by hills of trap formation, with singularly scarped forms, rising from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the plain. The plain is arid and bare of trees; and though there are some gardens immediately around the city, yet both these and the city itself are nearly concealed in a small hollow on the banks of the Mula, an affluent of the Bimah. The city is without walls, and is irregularly built, with mean bazaars, and deep ruinous streets. The houses are of pukka-masonry, and from two to three stories high. It has numerous pagodas, a Hindu college, an hospital, an English church, and a palace formerly belonging to the peishwa. The Mula is about 200 yds. broad on the N side of the city, but in the dry season is very shallow. It joins the Mula about 1½ m. below the town. P. is a military station, usually occupied by at least 3,000 European troops. The cantonment is on an elevated situation a little to the W of the city, and a native pop. of 7,000 or 8,000 is connected with the camp bazaar. The city itself has a pop. of about 70,000. From the time that the peishwas, or head of the Mahrattas, became the real masters of Sattarah, P. was their capital, and under them it enjoyed much prosperity.—Colonel Grant strongly urges the pushing forward of the Grand Trunk Bombay railway to P., which is on the direct road to Ahmednuggur, the head-quarters of our artillery and principal depot for guns and military stores; and in the direct line to the valuable districts of Sholapur and the Southern Mahratta country, and onwards to the Madras presidency, also to the Nizam's dominions and the Calcutta dawk line. By completing a line at once to P., "leaving the Ghauts for the present to a system of portage, until the expense of carrying a rail of some kind up it can be better afforded, the advantages of steam locomotion would be at once exhibited." The saving that would be effected on the transport of military stores,

ammunition, and commissariat supplies of all kinds, to meet the demand of the European troops, including those at Ahmednuggur, would be immense. The economy in moving an European regiment from Bombay to P., on its first arrival in the country, and whenever required for immediate service, would be equally remarkable. P. might be made almost a suburb of Bombay, with all the advantages of a healthy climate, and to be reached by a journey of 4 hours' duration, even allowing one hour for the passage of the Ghauts. P. would also be equally efficient as a terminus for merchandise and the produce of the country with Alleh, the proposed point of bifurcation of the lines N and S; for, suppose the line of rail to be carried from Bombay to P., thence by Serur to Ahmednuggur; thence to Aurangabad; and thence, by the pass at Adjunta, to Burhampur; by this line the distance to Burhampur on the N, and Serur on the S, whence the southern line would be continued, would be about 356 m.; whereas, by the proposed Malsej-Ghaut line, the distance to Burhampur on the N, and to Serur on the S, is about 330 added to 36, equal to 366 m. By the Aurangabad route the 356 m. of railway would connect Bombay with P., the city and artillery depot of Ahmednuggur, and the large city and station of the Nizam's army, Aurangabad; thus opening up the whole of the Nizam's dominions.

The district or collectorate of P. has an area of 5,298 sq. m., with a pop. of 605,000. It extends from 45 to 50 m. along the Western Ghauts; is 65 m. broad towards the centre; and is 95 m. in length from E to W, or 68 m., exclusive of a narrow strip, only 12 m. in breadth, at its E extremity. The surface is mountainous, and is intersected by numerous rivers and streams descending from the Ghauts. The principal rivers are the Bimah, the Gerah, the Baum, the Muta, the Panna, the Indurani, the Kurrah, and the Nerah. Excellent pasture-land is found on the skirts of the hills. The mountains are bare of wood in proportion to their distance from the great range.

PUNAMALLI, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 18 m. SW of Madras.

PUNARHISSAR, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 9 m. WNW of Viza, 60 m. E of Adrianople.

PUNCH, a town of the Punjab, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Jelum, in N lat. 33° 51', at an alt. of 3,280 ft. above sea-level, at the foot of a pass of the same name, leading to the valley of the Jelum, and to Cashmere, and attaining under the parallels of 34° 5' an alt. of 8,500 ft. The path on the summit of the pass winds over a flat covered with firs for the space of a ¼ m. and then descends through the jungle to the village of Hyderabad, and thence to Uri. It is never entirely shut for foot-passengers, and rarely for horses.

PUNCH, or PIR-PANJAL, a river of Northern India, which rises on the SW flank of the Pir-Panjal range of mountains circling Cashmere on the W and SW, and flows first SW to Baramgula, in N lat. 33° 31', E long. 74° 15'; then turns NNW, and after skirting the W base of the Pir-Panjal, for above 30 m., bends round to the W, and passes the town of Punch, a little below which it receives a tributary flowing S from the Punch pass; it then flows S to Korli, below which it receives the Bangunga; and then SSW to the Jelum, which it joins on the l. bank 20 m. above the town of Jelum. Its entire course is about 130 m. in length.

PUNCHESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, in the district of Haverford West. Area 1,725 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 245.

PUNCHNOWLE, a parish of Dorset, 6 m. ESE of Bridport. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 467.

PUNCHSHIR, PUNJSHIR, or PANSHIR, an extensive valley of Afghanistan, intersected by a river of the same name, which, rising on the SE declivity of the Khawak-pass, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$, flows SW for about 80 m., and then turns SE, and joins the river of Cabul, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 38'$, after a further course of 35 m. The length of the valley, sinuities included, is 70 m., its general direction being SW and NE. In most places it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but nowhere exceeds twice that breadth. The general scenery is soft and beautiful. It is said to contain 7,000 families, all of whom, except a few at Khawak, are resident within 45 m. of its entrance. It is naturally sterile, but the little land fit for cultivation is most industriously cultivated. The orchard and mulberry plantations furnish the staple support of its inhabitants. The Punchshiris are Tajiks, and Suni-Mahomedans.—Wood.

PUNCKNOLL, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. SE of Bridport. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

PUNDA, or PUNDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$.—Also a town in the Northern Circars, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 43'$.

PUNDERPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the l. bank of the river Bimal, 110 m. SE of Punah, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 42'$. It is well built, with wide streets, and a good market. Pop. estimated in 1820 at 25,000. The country in the vicinity is well-wooded and watered, but indifferently cultivated.

PUNGA. See PONGA.

PUNGANUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Golcondah, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 21'$, 47 m. NW of Vellore.

PUNGO ISLANDS. See PONGOS.

PUNGOTEAGUE, a village of Accomac co., Virginia, U. S., 92 m. E by N of Richmond. Pop. 200.

PUNHETE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. SE of Thomar, and 8 m. NW of Abrantes, on the r. bank of the Tagus, at the junction of the Zezere. Pop. 1,674. It has an hospital, an alms-house, and three chapels, one of which, situated on the highest part of the town, is an extensive edifice, and constructed of fine marble, but possessing little beauty of architecture. It has a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in oil, fruit, wine, and raisins. This town was detached from the jurisdiction of Abrantes, and had special privileges conferred upon it by King Sebastian, in consideration of the services rendered him by its inhabitants, in his wars with Africa. It occupies an important position at the head of the navigation of the Tagus.

PUNITZ, or PONICE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 48 m. S of Posen, circle and 8 m. WSW of Kröben. Pop. in 1843, 1,717. It has a linen manufactory and a brewery.

PUNJ-DEEN, or PUNJ-DZU, a group of hamlets, five in number, in Afghanistan, in the district and near the l. bank of the Murghab, and near the frontier of Khiva, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 4'$, and E long. $62^{\circ} 41'$, 20 m. W of Merochak, and 130 m. NNE of Herat. It forms a Turcoman station, and comprises about 300 tents, constructed of felt, and comfortably provided with all the articles of furniture suitable for a people of nomadic habits.

PUNJAB (THE), a region in the extreme NW of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 29° and 34° N, and the meridians of 71° and 76° E, and having an area estimated at 85,000 sq. m., annexed in 1849 to the British presidency of Bengal.—The political boundaries of this territory are the Eusafye territories, and the district of Suwat or Sewad on the NW; Little Tibet or Bulistan on the NE; Middle Tibet or Butan, Lahul, and Gurwhal on the

E; Sirhind and Bhawalpur on the S; and Afghanistan on the W. Five magnificent rivers, descending from the Himalayas, traverse this region in a general direction from NE to SW, dividing it into four *doabs*, as they are called, and conferring upon it the name of Punj-ab, which, in Persian, signifies 'the Five rivers.' These rivers, which were all known to the Greeks, are the Jelum or *Hydraspes*, the Chenab or *Acesines*, the Ravi or *Hydraotes*, the Beas, Beas, or *Hyphasis*, and the Sutledge or *Zaradrus*, called after its junction with the Beas, the Ghara. All these rivers join a little above the town of Mitankote, and contribute to swell the mighty Indus. The Indus on the W, the Sutledge on the E and S, and the mountain-frontier of Cashmere on the N, form the natural boundaries of the P.; but in the administrative arrangements, the W frontier has been carried beyond the Indus to Peshawur. Four of the doabs are named after the rivers between which they are situated. The Sindssagur doab lies between the Sind or Indus, and the Jelum; the Jemhat or Chenab doab, between the Jelum and the Chenab; the Ketschna doab between the Beas and the Ravi; and the Beit-Jullundur or Jhelunder doab, which is the smallest, but richest and best-cultivated division, between the Beas and the Sutledge. The Bari doab, which includes Multan, is well-cultivated, except in the vicinity of Lahore. The Sind doab is the largest division. In its N part it is intersected by numerous ranges and ridges of hills; to the S it runs into desert without water. The Derajat is a productive district beyond the Indus. The entire surface of the P. slopes from NE to SW in the direction of the great intersecting rivers. It is deeply intersected in various quarters by *nullahs* or dry-water-courses. In the plains, observes Major Lawrence, the Sutlaj runs through a line of country 6 m. broad, and from 20 to 100 ft. lower than the general surrounding level: this tract is called *khadir*, as the high adjoining lands are called *bangur*. Through any portion of this bed of 6 m. the river is liable to force a new channel; and every year it does more or less change its course. The waters begin to rise in April, and towards July come down in so full a stream as often to inundate the villages on the banks. The general influence of these floods is beneficial, the low lands being sown with rice; but occasionally whole villages are swept away, and large deposits of sand are left upon a rich soil. This tendency to desert their channels is a property of most, if not all, of the P. rivers. Bands of sand traverse the country, N and S, indicating the old beds of rivers; the Ravi, which, twenty years ago, washed the city of Lahore, runs now in a channel 3 m. to the N; the Chenab, which formerly ran close to the town of Ramnaggur, is now 4 m. distant; and the same remark applies to the Jelum.

Climate and productions.] The soil varies from a stiff clay or loam, to a very light grey sand, but the greater part of the country is a barren waste of sand hills.—The climate is hot and dry, especially in the S. Hugel describes it as "dreadful." Towards the higher country, and when the monsoon is felt, the rains are sometimes heavy. In winter, however, the weather is cold, and the temp. sometimes falls to within a degree or two of the freezing-point.—Much of the country is covered with stunted thorny shrubs, and the few plants which thrive on an arid soil. When irrigation can be commanded, indigo and sugar crops are rich, and wheat produces an abundant harvest. Dates and mangoes are grown in some districts. The apple, peach, apricot, pomegranate, quince, orange, lime, guava, grape, and almond, all thrive well.—The animal kingdom is rich and varied. Lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, and

hyenas, are numerous in the jungles; and herds of deer, antelopes, goats, buffaloes, and nylgaus roam over the plains. Eagles, vultures, falcons, parrots, jungle-fowl, quails, and pigeons, are numerous. Serpents of various species occur, and the rivers abound with alligators.

Population.] The pop., estimated at from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000, is composed of various races, Tibetans, Cashmerians, and in the plains, Patans, the descendants of Afghan conquerors, and the progeny of Hindus, are mixed with Jats and Cathis who compose the bulk of the Punjab properly so called. The Khalasas or Sikhs, do not amount to more than a fourth part of the entire pop.; there are none westward of the Jelum. "It is astonishing," says Major Lawrence, "how seldom a Sikh is met in what is called the Sikh territory." The Jat race is widely disseminated throughout India, under the names of Jit, Jut, and Jat; by the latter they are known on the Jumna and Ganges; by that of Jut, on the Indus and in Saurashtra, and as Jits in the P. There is reason to regard them as the modern representatives of the Scythian *Cetes*, as they are called by classical authors, or Yue-che, or Yue-te, as they are denominated by the historians of China, whose original seat was in Central Asia, and who, after extending their authority over the modern Afghanistan, invaded India in the fifth century, and established themselves in the P. and in Rajpootana. In respect of religion, the pop. may be divided into Hindus, Mahomedans, and Sikhs. The Hindus are in the proportion of 3 to 1 as compared with the Mahomedans. Previous to the close of the 15th century, the whole of the people inhabiting the P. were either followers of Hinduism or disciples of Mahomet. But in the early part of the 13th century, Nanak Shah, the son of a salt merchant, and from his childhood a devout Hindu, became a fakir, wandering over India and teaching doctrines which professed to reconcile the conflicting faiths of the Hindu and the Mahomedan. The new disciples of Nanak called themselves *Sikhs*—a term derived from the Sanscrit, and applicable to the followers of any particular teacher. After a few years spent in pilgrimages and peripatations, even to Mecca and Medina, Nanak committed his views and opinions to paper, producing a book of instructions to his followers. About the middle of the last cent. Guru Govind, the acknowledged successor of Nanak, made considerable additions to the *Grantha*, or recognized canon of the sect. The following are some of its precepts:—"There is no God but one God. A hundred thousand of Mahomet, a million of Brahma, Vishnu, and a hundred thousand Ramas stand at the gate of the Most High. These all perish: God alone is immortal. God made all men alike. He created no distinctions of caste; therefore are all such divisions offensive to the Most High. The worship of idols is offensive to the Supreme Power; therefore all ceremonies in which such false worship is encouraged are forbidden. Charity to the poor, and most especially to those who devote themselves to a holy life, is acceptable to the Most High. It is lawful to bear arms in defence of the Khalsa or Sikh commonwealth, and neither to lament the loss of life nor property in the maintenance of the cause of religion. It is lawful to encourage proselytism and to admit as disciples of the Sikh religion those who sincerely abjure the errors of their ancient faith." Unfortunately some of the worst parts of Hindu practice and belief are grafted on the originally simple creed of the Sikhs. Among them is Sutteeism. The government of the Sikhs was originally founded upon their religion; and even now they regard their *khalsa*, or commonwealth, as a theocracy, although their territories were divided into 12 *misals*, each governed by an independent chief. Until the late Ranjit Singh overthrew the republican form of government, their chief ruler professed himself the servant of the *khalsa*, which acted, in times of great emergency, by means of a national council, the *gurus-misals*, of which every chief was a member; and this council was supposed to deliberate and resolve under the immediate inspiration and impulse of that invisible Being who always watched over the interests of the commonwealth. When Ranjit Singh overthrew the independency of the several Sikh chiefs, the only misals which did not come under his yoke were those between the Satledge and the Jumna, which spontaneously placed themselves under the protection of the British government. The rise and progress of Ranjit Singh's power is detailed in the historical paragraph of the article LAHORE.

Commerce and manufactures.] The principal commercial towns in the P. are Amritsar, Leila, Multan, and Lahore. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, shawls, leather, and fire-arms. The exports are grain, glue, hides, tobacco, indigo, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, carpets, shawls, horses, and falcons. See article LAHORE.

Government.] Under the head LAHORE will be found a sketch of the history and administration of the P. under the Sikhs, and of the progress of events by which it was ultimately placed under British authority. The Bengal government has published a report on the administration of the P. for the years 1849-50, and 1850-51, from which it appears

that in 1849-50, the P. yielded a revenue of £1,348,000, while the civil expenditure was only £228,000; and that in 1850-51, the revenue was £1,519,000, and the cost of administration £272,000. This calculation is, however, exclusive of the cost of 60,000 soldiers quartered in the P.; their pay alone amounting to £1,650,000 per annum; but a very small portion of this frontier defence of the empire can fairly be charged on the P.

PUNJAN-GUSHT, a range of mountains in Afghanistan, on the E side of the valley of Furrah, and about 220 m. NW of Candahar. They are supposed to have an alt. of about 12,000 ft. above sea-level.

PUNJGUR, a town of Beluchistan, capital of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Mekran, on the l. bank of the Bhegor, 90 m. NNE of Kedje, and 225 m. SW of Kelat. The territory consists of a valley watered by the Budur or Dustee, and is remarkable for its fertility, producing in great abundance dates, raisins, grain, and esculents.

PUNJNUD, a river of the Punjab, in the S part of Multan, formed, a little to the N of Uch, by the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab, in N lat. 29° 21', and E long. 71° 6'. It flows SW; and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Indus on the l. bank, nearly opposite Mittunkote, and in N lat. 28° 57', and E long. 70° 30'. Immediately below the confluence of the Ghara and the Chenab, the united stream has a breadth of about 1,500 ft., and a depth of 15 ft., which increases as it approaches the Indus to 20 ft. The current is rapid, but tranquil, and although some sand-banks occur, the P. is navigable by zohruks, or flat-bottomed boats, in the entire length of its course.

PUNNA, a village of Afghanistan, 25 m. S of Ghuznee.

PUNNAILAH, or **PUNMALLA**, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 35 m. N of Dera-Ismail-Khan, at the S entrance of the Largi valley, in a locality remarkable for its fertility.

PUNNAIR. See PANAUER.

PUNNAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, capital of a small state of the same name, in the district of Bundelcund, 39 m. ESE of Chatterpur, and 129 m. WSW of Allahabad, on an affluent of the Ken. It is supposed to be the *Panassa* of Ptolemy. In the vicinity is a chain of mountains, 24 m. in length and 6 in breadth, famous for their diamond mines.

PUNO, a department and town of Peru. The dep. is bounded on the N by that of Cuzco; on the E by Bolivia; and on the S and E by the dep. of Arequipa. Pop. in 1848, 156,000. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, and comprises the NW part of Lake Titicaca. It affords excellent pasturage, and produces some grain, and exports considerable quantities of wool and bark. Its chief towns are Puno, Chucuito, and Asangero. Its mines, formerly productive, are now unwrought. The town of P. is in S lat. 15° 50', W long. 70° 21', 90 m. E by S of Arequipa, at an alt. of 12,570 ft. above sea-level. It has a pop. of 7,000. The surrounding district presents hills composed chiefly of a porphyritic rock reposing on sandstone, similar to the red marl and sandstone formation of the British islands, and to the great sandstone formation of Continental Europe. In its general disposition, as in its mineralogical character, the porphyry of P. corresponds exactly with those metalliferous porphyries which have produced the immense wealth of the Real-del-Monte, the Bolanos, and partly of the Guanaxuato mines in Mexico; and with those of Hungary and Transylvania; and, like them too, it abounds in veins containing the precious metals.

The hills of Cancharani, Laycaycota, and San-Pose, are one continuous range of porphyry nearly to their bases, and in this range are situated the rich veins of silver ore which have rendered these several mines so celebrated. One of the mines on the summit of Laycaycota produced in a few years such immense wealth to Salcedo, as to collect round him a great number of adventurers from Spain; and in the year 1669, disturbances of a serious nature having broken out at P., in which Salcedo acted a conspicuous part, the viceroy proceeded thither in person, arrested him, carried him to Lima, and executed him as a public traitor. His mines were then seized by the government, and were worked until near the commencement of the present century, when water got in upon them at a moment when, according to local tradition, pure silver was being cut in solid masses from the solid rock. From a document, furnished by the provincial gov. of P., it appears that in the space of 12 months, 163,569 marks of silver, or 1,389,336 dollars = £311,925 were registered at the provincial treasury; and this was considered as a very ordinary year. In another 12 months the amount of duties paid into the treasury amounted to more than 1,000,000 dollars, which, at the rate of 11½ per cent., supposes the produce of the mines to have been 1,240,000 marks of silver, equal to 10,540,000 d., or £2,108,000, exclusively of what was carried away without paying duty. This produce finds a parallel only in that of the rich Mexican mine of Somburete. It has been asserted that the mines of San-Jose and Laycaycota might in a short period be made to produce a quantity of silver as much superior to that which they yielded in the time of Salcedo, as the present system of working is superior to that practised when that unfortunate individual obtained such enormous wealth from them. The P. mining-district, surrounded by arid mountains, is almost destitute of wood, the only fuel used being the dried dung of domestic animals chiefly of the lama kind; consequently here as elsewhere the process of amalgamation has been followed on nearly as rough and unscientific a plan as when introduced in 1571. The richness of the ores of P., and their frequent associations with those of lead and copper, render them well adapted for fusion, yet the only method of extracting the silver from the argentiferous sulphurets of lead and copper is still by amalgamation. A smelting establishment cannot be supported in the vicinity of P. from the want of a fall of water and of fuel, but it might be erected on the E shore of the Titicaca lake, near to which, in the district of Larecaja, timber of all dimensions for building and fuel may be had in abundance. The ores might be picked and separated at the mining hacienda, and thence carried to the lake, and conveyed in boats across it.

PUNSK, a village of Poland, in the woiwode of Augustowo, 13 m. NW of Seyny. Pop. 580.

PUNTA-ARENAS, a port of Costa-Rica, in the partido of Alajuela, on the gulf of Nicoya, in N lat. 9° 55'. Its harbour is good and well-sheltered, but large vessels must anchor about 2 m. from the landing-place. Its trade is active and increasing, particularly in the export of coffee.

PUNTA-DAS-BAXAS. See **BAXOS**.

PUNTA-DEL-GADA. See **DELGADA PUNTA**.

PUNTA-DE-PIEDRAS. See **PIEDRAS**.

PUNTA-DE-PIEDRAS, a town of Venezuela, at the bottom of the gulf of Paria, 70 m. E of Cumana.

PUNTA-DURA, an island of the Adriatic, off the Dalmatian coast, in N lat. 44° 18' 10".

PUNTA-LLANA, a village on the E side of the island of Palma, in the Canary group.

PUNTAS (CABO-DE-TRES), a headland on the Cumana coast of Venezuela, 50 m. W of the Morro point, between which and the cape lies a high clean shore.

PUNTE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, on Lake Macquarie.

PUNTOLBA, a summit of New South Wales, in the co. of Durham.

PUNUKKA, a fort of Bhotan, at the confluence of two rivers which form the Maa-chu. It is the capital of a considerable province, and is the residence of the temporal and spiritual chiefs of the country during the winter season.

PUOZZUOLO, or **POZZUOLI**, a town of Naples, delightfully situated on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puozzuolo, 6 m. SW of the city of Naples. Its prominences form a natural port, admirably covered by the surrounding coast, and so divided into creeks and havens as to afford perfect security to vessels. It was, accordingly, in ancient times, under the name of *Puteoli*, the chief seaport and mart of the inhabitants of *Cuma*, and a rendezvous for merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Greece; while the attraction of the town and its baths allured the more opulent Romans to its vicinity. But commerce has long since forsaken this place; war and earthquakes have alternately ravaged it; and its pop., though still amounting to 8,000, is now confined to the little prominent point which enclosed the ancient port. On a hill behind the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, which must have been of vast extent, but only the gates and portions of its vaults now remain. The temple of Jupiter Serapis is still conspicuous from its three massive pillars, and fragments of capitals, cornices, and friezes; but the most striking relics of the ancient city are the remains of the mole that formed the ancient port. From the end of this mole Caligula's bridge of boats extended across part of the bay to Baia, no less than 2 m. in a straight line. P. is still the see of a bishop, and the cathedral of St. Proculus, formerly the temple of Augustin, stands in the centre of the town. In the neighbourhood is the singular plain of Solfatara. A considerable change appears to have taken place in the level of the Mediterranean in relation to the land at this point of the gulf of Naples. Portions of roads recently in use are now some feet under water. In 1819, the floor of the temple of Jupiter Serapis was elevated about 6 inches above sea-level, but in 1845 it was covered to the depth of 18 inches at low water, and 28½ inches at high tide.

PUPPINUS-FORT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bunsbeek, Pop. 113.

PUPSTAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Thielen. Pop. 155.

PURACE, or **PUSAMBIO**, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, prov. and 12 m. E of Popayan, above the valley of that name, in a plateau of the Andes, at an alt. of 10,000 ft. above sea-level. The houses, which are earthen-built, are remarkable for their uniformity. Each is enclosed by a garden, carefully cultivated and adorned with a fountain. The streets are also remarkable for their regularity, and the principal of them are watered by limpid streams. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly Indians, find their chief employment in agriculture. They profess Christianity. In 1827, the village was totally destroyed by an eruption of the adjacent volcano of the same name. Volumes of dense and fetid smoke issue constantly from this mountain, and with the idea of giving easier egress to its exhalations, and so preventing the recurrence of local earthquakes, the Indians are in the habit of frequently breaking the lining of sulphu-

reous incrustation which forms in its crater.—The Pusambio or Rio-Vinagre of the Spaniards, takes its rise in this mountain. It is warm towards its source, and is so strongly impregnated with the oxide of iron, and sulphuric and muriatic acids, that for 4 leagues below its confluence with the Cauca, the latter river is destitute of fish. It forms near the plain of Corazan three cataracts remarkable for their beauty.

PURBACH, or **FEKELEVDES**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 18 m. NNE of Oedenburg, and 27 m. SE of Vienna, on the NW bank of Lake Neusiedel. Pop. 1,375.

PURBECK (Isle of), a peninsular district of Dorsetshire, forming the SE extremity of the co. It is about 11 m. in length, and 7 m. broad, and terminates in St. Alban's head. The prevailing rock is limestone.

PURCELL ISLAND, an island off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 46° 55' 30", and W long. 74° 39' 55", and is separated from Foretin's peninsula, by a channel 2 m. broad, and from 18 to 22 fath. in depth. It is about 6 m. in circumf.; rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood.—*King*.

PURCHENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almería. The partido comprises 20 pueblos.—The town is 33 m. N of Almería, near the source of the Almanzor, at the foot of a ramification of the Sierra-de-Filabres. Pop. 1,596. It has a parish-church, a chapel, a custom-house; and on the adjacent hill are the ruins of a castle, apparently of Arabic foundation. It possesses several manufactories of saltpetre, and flour-mills, and has a celebrated annual fair.

PURDIE ISLANDS, a group of islets and rocks in Nuyts archipelago, S. Australia, to the E of Denial bay, in S lat. 32° 30', and E long. 133° 12'.

PURDY'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, three in number, in the S. Pacific, in the group of the Admiralty islands, in S lat. 3°, and E long. 146°.

PUREG, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 150 m. SE of Kerman, on the site of *Pura*, the ancient capital of *Gedrosia*.

PURFLEET, a village of Essex, on the l. bank of the Thames, 15 m. E of London. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed at the numerous chalk pits in the neighbourhood. Government has here a bomb-proof magazine for gunpowder.

PURGATORIO (Rio-del), a river which rises near the Raton pass, in the Indian territory, to the NW of Texas, and flows NNE to the Arkansas, which it joins on the r. bank, a little below Bent's fort.

PURGEROT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 6 m. NE of Cambean-Fontaine. Pop. 950.

PURI, a town of Hindostan, on the Orissa coast, on a sandy flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, 21 m. N of the Chilka lake, and 300 m. SW of Calcutta. It is irregularly built, and, with the exception of one broad and straight street, its lanes are narrow and filthy in the extreme. The houses are about 5,000 in number, and contain a pop. of about 30,000. Many of these houses are *shalas* or sheds, for the accommodation of travellers; but the larger number consist of endowed *moths* or dwellings for devotees and the reception of indigent pilgrims. The endowments by which they are kept up, consisting of valuable landed estates, were made from time to time by rich Hindus, and put into the hands of a religious order of mendicants, called *rāmāthas*, who profess to have made a vow of perpetual chastity and poverty. The clear amount of annual revenue proceeding from these estates—which pay no tax to government—is not less than two lacs and 10,000

rupees. The intentions of the donors are, however, seldom carried into effect. The *mothdharis*, or head-devotees, too frequently appropriate the income of these lands to their own use; and though professing to spend life in poverty, they have become some of the wealthiest men in India, and are now living in comparative luxury. A large source of revenue to the priests is the sale of holy food, called *bhog*, *prosid*, or *mohā-prosid*, and consisting of rice, vegetables, fruits, pease, and spices, which is prepared daily in vast quantities in the temple, without much regard either to cleanliness or nicety. The food is first cooked by the *suar pāndās* or temple cooks, and then presented in the *bhog mandap* before the idol: after which it is sold as holy. The priests take care to explain to the pilgrims that it is sinful for them to cook their own food as long as they remain in Puri, and immense profits are made during the Roth festival from the food which is daily sold to supply the wants of more than 100,000 pilgrims. P., in the estimation of the Hindus, is one of the most sacred places in the world. All the land within 5 *kros*, or 10 m. of the city, is considered holy, but the city itself is peculiarly so. Among its sacred spots are five large tanks, with flights of stone stairs all round them, in which the pilgrims bathe. But the most sacred spot of all is the temple of the idol itself, which stands in the centre of the town, within an enclosure, measuring 620 ft. by 600 ft., and is surrounded by a stone wall 20 ft. high. On each side of the enclosure is an entrance, the most celebrated of which is a gate on the E side, opening into the Boro Dāndo, or large wide street above noticed. It is flanked by colossal figures of lions, and thence called *Singh dvar*, or 'Lion-gate.' Within the sacred area are more than 50 temples, dedicated to the principal deities of the Hindu Pantheon; but the most conspicuous building is a lofty stone tower, 200 ft. high and 42 ft. square, called the *boro dewāl*, or Great temple. See article JUGGEENATH.

PURICOSA, a river of Quito, in the prov. of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, which enters the Santiago.

PURIFICACION (NUESTRA - SEÑORA - DE - LA), a town of New Granada, in the prov. of Neiva, near the l. bank of the Magdalena, 70 m. SW of Bogota. Large herds of cattle and swine are reared here.—Also a settlement of Mexico, about 3 m. E of the city of Mexico, containing 280 families of Indians.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 150 m. SW of Guadelajara. Pop. 500.—It is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

PURITON, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. NE of Bridgewater. Area 1,632 acres. Pop. 451.

PURKASSA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 82 m. ENE of Surat.

PURLEIGH, a parish of Essex, 4 m. S by W of Waldon. Area 5,578 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,184.

PURLEY, a parish of Berks, 4 m. NW of Reading. Area 877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 220.

PURLIS, a village on the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca, 15 m. NNW of Quedah.

PURMEREND, a walled town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 10 m. N by E of Amsterdam. Pop. 3,000. The traffic of the town is in cattle and cheese. Between P. on the NW, Edam on the NE, and the W coast of the Zuyder-zee, lie extensive pasturages occupying what was formerly the marsh of Purmer.

PURNEAH, or **PURANIYA**, a district in the NW of Bengal, between Nepal and Sikkim on the N, and the Ganges on the SW. Area 7,460 sq. m. Pop. 1,362,165. It is watered by several rivers, besides the Ganges, amongst which are the Kosi,

the Hiran, and the Saongra; and it abounds with luxuriant pastures, in consequence of which it produces remarkably fine cattle. It exports a large quantity of clarified butter, and is celebrated for its sugar and indigo. The mountains also produce valuable timber, which is floated down the rivers in the rainy season. The revenue in 1839-40 was £146,170. In 1722, the nabob Sief-Khan, was appointed *foujedar*, or governor of P., with permission to conquer from the bordering rajahs as much territory as he could accomplish, which was to be exempted from any increase of revenue to the state. This officer held the government on these terms for 27 years, and made considerable additions to the district; and while other parts of Bengal were overrun by the Mahrattas, P. continued in a state of perfect tranquillity. In 1760, an attempt was made by Ali Goheer, afterwards the emperor Shah Alum, to take possession of the provs. of Bahar and Bengal, and on this occasion he was supported by Khadem-Hussein, governor of P. After peace was effected, Khadem-Hussein retired to Oude, from which period P. has been placed on the same footing as the other districts of Bengal. Its principal towns are Purneah and Tajepore.

PURNEAH, the capital of the above-mentioned district, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Saongra, 230 m. NW of Calcutta. It occupies a space of about 3 sq. m., and is one of the best country towns in Bengal. Pop. 40,000. It carries on a considerable trade in indigo, cattle, and timber.

PURNODE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant, watered by a small stream named the Boc. Pop. 199.

PURPENANGADY, a small town of Hindostan, in N lat. 11° 4', and E long. 75° 54', on the coast and 17 m. NNW of Pomanj.

PURRANVILLE, a creek of New South Wales, in the SE part of Liverpool plains, which has its source in the Liverpool range; runs first WSW, and then NNW, and joins the Condilly.

PURENBUDEN, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains, to the N of the Cockburn, one of the head-streams of the Peel.

PURROY, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido and 11 m. NE of Calatayud, on a height, on the r. bank of the Xalon. Pop. 220.

PURRUAH, **PERUYA**, or **PANDUYA**, a town, now in ruins, of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal and district of Dinajpur, 9 m. N of Maldah, and 72 m. N of Murshedabad. About the middle of the 14th century this town was a royal residence, the capital of Hyas, the second independent sovereign of Bengal, when in 1353, it was taken by the emperor Feraze. Towards the end of the same century it was greatly extended and improved by Raja Cansa. On the accession of that monarch's son, the seat of government was removed to Gour. Among the ruins still existing in and around P. are numerous mosques, this town having long been the focus of the Mahommedan faith in this quarter of India. Of these structures, the Adeena mosque, erected in the 14th century, is one of the finest in Bengal.—Also a town of the same prov., in the district and 36 m. ESE of Burdwan, and 39 m. N by E of Calcutta. It contains an ancient mosque and tower.

PURSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, 126 m. NNW of Patna. It was formerly a fortress of considerable importance from its situation on one of the routes to Neypal.

PURSAUMMA, a town of Hindostan, in the

presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, near the l. bank of the Dhyrnora, and 99 m. ENE of Patna.

PURSTEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. WNW of Saatz, and 4 m. W of Klösterle, in the mountains of the Erzgebirge. It has a paper and two wire-mills.

PURTON, a parish of Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Swindon, on the Great Western railway. Area 7,878 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,141; in 1851, 2,087.

PURULLENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Granada, partido and 5 m. W of Guadix, on the r. bank of the Fardes, an affluent of the Guadix. Pop. 720.

PURUS, or **PURU**, a comarca of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Para, between the Amazon, on the N, the Madeira on the E, and the Peru on the W, and extending on the S to Peru. It is about 600 m. in length from NE to SW, and 150 m. in breadth, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians and Creoles. Its chief town is Crato.—Also a river of the same prov., which has its source near the NE extremity of Peru, probably between the cordillera of Vilcanota, and the mountains of Carabaya; runs NE, and, under the 4th parallel of S lat., throws itself by four mouths into the Amazon, between the confluence of the Cuari or Coary and the Madeira. Its banks are extremely fertile, producing sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco, mandioc, cacao, and copaiba.—It is sometimes known as the *CUCHIVARA*.

PURUVESI, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and S part of the gov. of Kuopio, to the S of Lake Orivesi, and to the NW of Lake Ladoga. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and 15 m. in breadth.

PURWAN, a village of Afghanistan, in N lat. 35° 9', on the S flank of the Hindu-Kush.

PURWUTTUN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Balaghaut, district and 60 m. NNE of Ghazipur, near the r. bank of the Krishna, on a mountain, at an alt. of 1,563 ft. above sea-level. It contains several Hindu temples, the revenues accruing from the resort of pilgrims to which form the chief support of the town. In the neighbouring mountains are diamond mines.

PUSA, or **POUSA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Hajypore. In the vicinity of this place, the East India company had a very extensive stud for the breeding of horses for their cavalry.

PUSAMBIO. See **PURACE**.

PUSEY, a parish of Berks, 5 m. E of Great Faringdon. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1851, 152.

PUSHAW, a lake of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., discharging itself into the Penobscot. It is 8 m. in length.

PUSHING, a town of Khorassan, a little to the N of Herat, on the banks of the Herirud, celebrated for the beauty of the cypress trees which grow in its vicinity.

PUSHWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. SW of Saatz. Pop. 500.

PUSIANO, a village of Austrian Italy, 10 m. E of Como, on the N bank of a small lake of the same name, which has a length of about 3 m., and a breadth of 1 m., and is elevated 259 metres = 283 yds. above the level of the Adriatic.

PUSIGNAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Meyzieux. Pop. 700.

PUSPOKY, a town of Hungary, 6 m. SE of Presburg, at the NW extremity of the island of Schult, in the Danube. Pop. 1,218.

PUSPOKY (VARAD), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 4 m. S of Bihar. Pop. 2,500.

PUSTERTHAL, a district of the Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia, 50 m. long, and 18 m. broad. Its

chief produce is flax, and the chief manufactures linen and lace. See BRUNNICK.

PUSTONURZ, a village of Moravia, 21 m. ENE of Brunn. Pop. 700.

PUSTOSERSK, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on Lake Pustosero, where it is joined by the river Petshora.

PU-TAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Wu-ting-fu, 90 m. NE of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 26'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 10'$.—Also a group of islands, 2 in number, in the gulf of Canton, of which one is in N lat. $21^{\circ} 59'$, and E long. $113^{\circ} 42'$, and the other in N lat. $22^{\circ} 10'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 12'$.

PUMANGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, 12 m. W of Argentan. Pop. 900.

PUTAO, a town on the S coast of the island of Luçon, in S lat. $13^{\circ} 6'$.

PUTBUS, a town of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 4 m. SSE of Bergen. Pop. 500.

PUTEAUX, a town and village of France, in the dep. of Seine, 6 m. W of Paris. Pop. 3,625. It has dye-works, and calico printing works.

PU-TEEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen and div. of Hing-wha.

PU-TEON-SHAN, a small island of the Yellow sea, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of Che-keang, and a little to the E of the island of Chusan. It is a fine and very fertile island, and contains about 400 temples.

PUTFORD (EAST), a parish of Devon, 9 m. SW of Great Tarrington. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1851, 194.

PUTFORD (WEST), a parish of Devon, 9 m. W of Great Tarrington. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 424.

PUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Bari. Pop. 8,200. It has manufactures of cottons and woollen stuffs.

PUT-IN-BAY, a bay in the SW part of Lake Erie, 10 m. WNW of Sandusky-bay. It is nearly of a circular form, and the entrance to it is not more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

PUTIVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 110 m. WSW of Kursk, on the river Sem. It has a number of churches and chapels, a monastery, several public buildings, and 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on a traffic chiefly in woollens and silk, and the agricultural produce of the vicinity.

PUTLAM, or **POOTALAMA**, a district and town on the W coast of Ceylon. The town lies on the E coast of the gulf of Calpentyu, and is environed by a flat country, the soil of which is strongly impregnated with salt. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and was resorted to by coasters for cargoes of areca nuts and pepper. It is connected with Colombo and Chilau by a line of internal navigation formed by taking advantage of various streams. Tradition places the site of the landing of Wijaya, the first in the list of the kings of Ceylon, near P.; and this is now rendered certain by the discovery of ruins about 10 m. to the NE of P., in a deep forest called Kandu-Kuli-Maley. The country around the ruins for many miles presents an unvaried scene of jungle, and is the resort of elephants and other wild beasts. The ruins consist of thirteen groups of granite pillars, the remains of a *dogope*, a well, some tanks, two headless Buddhas, and fragments of pedestals, bricks, potsherds, &c., scattered over a space of less than half-a-mile in extent, at a small distance from the river Mecoys, which runs through the forest. The pillars are supposed to be the remains of buildings appropriated either to religious worship or to the residence of the king and his court. No remains of private buildings are to be seen; and this fact has been ascribed to the prohibition by Cin-

galese sovereigns of building houses of stone, except by persons of the royal blood, all other parties being compelled to live in thatched houses built of mud, and this prohibition was kept up till a recent period. The *dogope* is built of layers of brick and mud.

PUTLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. W of Ledbury. Area 589 acres. Pop. 182.

PUTNAM, a county in the NE part of the state of Florida, U. S., comprising an area of 437 sq. m., bounded on the E by St. John's river, and on the S by Octawaha river, and drained by branches of these rivers. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 687. Its capital is Pilatka.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, comprising an area of 273 sq. m., bounded on the W by Oconee river, and drained by its branches. It has a highly productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 10,260; in 1850, 10,794. Its cap. is Eatonville.—Also a central co. of the state of Illinois, comprising a superficies of 268 sq. m., bordered on the N by the Illinois, and intersected by its branches. It has a diversified but generally fertile surface. Pop. in 1840, 2,131; in 1850, 3,924. Its cap. is Hennepin.

—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally diversified, of 488 sq. m., drained by Deer and Big Raccoon creeks, and the Walnut fork of Eel river. It is extremely fertile, and contains quarries of excellent limestone. Pop. in 1840, 16,842; in 1850, 18,615. Its cap. is Greencastle.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Missouri, containing an undulating surface of 317 sq. m., drained by head branches of Chariton river. It is highly productive, and contains some beds of coal. Pop. in 1850, 1,657. Its cap. is Putnamville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of New York, containing an area of 216 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, and is drained by the head branches of Croton river, Peekskill and other small streams. It possesses considerable fertility, and has extensive beds of iron, plumbago, and other minerals, and contains the largest foundry in the United States. It is intersected by the Hudson river and Harlem railways. Pop. in 1840, 12,825; in 1850, 14,138.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 486 sq. m. It has an irregular surface, and is drained by Anglaize river and its affluents. It has a fertile soil, and possesses excellent timber. Pop. in 1840, 5,189; in 1850, 7,221. Its cap. is Kalida.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 313 sq. m., drained by Great Kanawha river and its tributaries. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by Maysville and Big-Sandy, and Covington and Ohio railways, by James's river and Kanawha canal, &c. Pop. in 1850, 5,335. Its cap. bears the same name.

—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, on the neck of land between lakes George and Champlain, and 69 m. N of Albany. It is intersected by the Palmerstown range, and possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 784; in 1850, 753.—Also a village of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, on the W bank of Scioto river, at the mouth of Licking river, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 50 m. E of Columbus. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,071; in 1850, 1,674.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 597.

PUTNAM-VALLEY, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 67 m. S by E of Albany, drained by Peekskill and several other streams, and studded with numerous lakes. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1850, 1,626.

PUTNAMVILLE, a village of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on Deep creek and the New Albany and Salem railway, and 38 m. W by S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 500. —Also a village of Putnam co., in the state of Missouri and 136 m. N by W of Jefferson city.

PUTNEY, a township and village of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., on Connecticut river, 92 m. S by E of Montpelier. It has a diversified surface, and possesses some good soil. It is intersected in the E by Vermont Valley railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,383; in 1850, 1,425.

PUTNEY, a parish in Surrey, 7 m. W of St. Paul's, London, on the Thames, opposite Fulham. Area 2,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,811; in 1851, 3,280. The village of P. consists principally of one street, connected with Fulham by a wooden-bridge across the Thames. There is here a college of civil-engineers. West, Cromwell Earl of Essex, and Gibbon, were natives of P.

PUTNOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gomor, on the l. bank of the Sajó. Pop. 2,400.

PUTRID SEA. See **SIVASH**.

PUTTE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. SE of Antwerp. Pop. 2,760.

PUTTELANGE, a town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 7 m. NW of Sarrebourg, on the Niederbach, a small affluent of the Albe. Pop. 2,400. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

PUTTEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 23 m. NW of Utrecht. Pop. 964. —Also a small island in the Maese, 8 m. SW of Rotterdam, belonging to the prov. of S. Holland.

PUTTENHAM, a parish in Hertfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Tring. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1851, 142. —Also a parish in Surrey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Guildford. Area 1,896 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1851, 358.

PUTTERSCHOEK, or **PIETERSHOCK**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the l. bank of the Old Meuse, 10 m. S by E of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,500.

PUTTI, a town of India, in the Punjab, 38 m. SE of Lahore. Pop. 5,000.

PUTTIALAH. See **PATTIALAH**.

PUTTLITZ, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Potsdam, on the l. bank of the Stepnitz, 9 m. NNW of Pritzwalk. Pop. 1,500.

PUTTNA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 36 m. SSW of Tshernowitz, near an affluent of the Suczawa.

PUTTUN. See **SOMNAUTH**.

PUTUMAYO, also called **Ica**, a river of S. America, which has its rise under the parallel of $1^{\circ} 10' N$ lat., on the E flank of the Sierra Nevada, about 80 m. to the S of Popayan; runs easterly, a little inclining to the S, about 300 m., when, being joined by a branch of the Caquet, it takes the name of Ica; and after a further course SE of about 200 m., joins the Amazon, in S lat. 3° . It washes down considerable quantities of gold from the mountains.

PUTZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. NNW of Cologne. Pop. 2,000.

PUTZIG, or **PUTZKO**, a town of Prussia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 m. NNW of Dantzie. Pop. 2,159. —The gulf of P. forms a small embayment on the NW side of the gulf of Dantzie, and is separated from the Baltic by a narrow spit of land. It is 16 m. in length, by 9 m. in greatest width.

PUTZLEINDORF, a village of Austria, in the Muhl circle, 2 m. NW of Lembach.

PUXTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. N of Axbridge, in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 613 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

PUY (LE), a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Haute-Loire, situated on the Borne, on the declivity of a hill, 68 m. SW of Lyons, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. in 1846, 13,552. It is an ill-built town. Its embellishments are limited to some gardens in the form of terraces, and a public walk in the lower part of the town. It is the see of a bishop, and has a large cathedral, less remarkable for its architecture, than for a miraculous image of the Virgin, still resorted to by numbers of pilgrims in this part of France. The manufactures consist of blankets, linen, lace, silk, and stoneware. The environs are interesting to the naturalist from the volcanic rocks with which they abound. The arrond. of P., comprising 13 cant., has an area of 221,989 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 135,753.

PUY (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. E of Valence. Pop. 2,100.

PUY-BELIARD, a village in the west of France, in the dep. of La-Vendee, 23 m. NW of Fontenay, on an affluent of the Grande-Lay. Pop. 400.

PUY-CALVARY, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Penne. Pop. 1,800.

PUYCASQUIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Fleurance. Pop. 850.

PUYCERDA, or **PUIGCERDA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Barcelona, 30 m. NW of La Seu-d'Urgel. Pop. 2,300. It stands on the r. bank of the Segre, and the frontiers of the French province of Roussillon, and was a frontier fortress until dismantled in 1678.

PUY-CORNET, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. SW of Molieres. Pop. 1,350.

PUY-D'ARNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Beaulieu. Pop. 1,100.

PUY-DE-DOME, a mountain of France, near the centre of the dep. to which it gives name, and about 2 m. W of Clermont-Ferrand, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 46'$. It has an elevation of 4,846 ft. above the level of the sea. It is composed almost entirely of a rock with a felspar base allied to trachyte, and differs considerably in mineralogical character from the *puy*s on either side of it.

PUY-DE-DOME, a dep. in the SE of France, comprising the northern part of Auvergne, and bounded on the N by the dep. of Allier; on the E by the dep. of the Loire; on the S by Haute-Loire and Cantal; and on the W by Corrèze and La Creuse. It lies between the parallels of $45^{\circ} 18'$ and $46^{\circ} 16' N$, and the meridians of $2^{\circ} 27'$ and $3^{\circ} 57' E$; and has an area of 795,836 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 587,566; in 1851, 596,897. Its surface is mountainous, and is almost wholly covered with mountains of volcanic formation, the highest of which are the Puy-de-Sancy [alt. 6,225 ft.], and the Puy-du-Dôme. The greater portion of the surface belongs to the basin of the Loire. Its soil, in the high grounds, is dry and stony; but, in the beautiful valley of Limagne, watered by the Allier, a fertile vegetable mould. It is watered by the Allier, the Dore, the Sioule, the Couze, the Dolore, the Veyre, and several inferior streams; it has also a number of small mountain-lakes. The productions, after rye, oats, and wheat, are hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, and fruit. The forests are extensive, and bees form an object of rural economy. The mineral productions are lead, iron, marble, basalt, and coal. The quantity of iron procured annually is about 300 tons; of coals, 12,000 tons. The wine is of an inferior quality. The elevation of a great part of the surface is favourable to pasturage in a latitude which would otherwise be too

warm; the exports of cattle and of cheese are consequently considerable. Of the manufactures of the dep. the chief are linens, woollens, paper, and hardware.—The dep. is divided into 5 arrondissements, viz. Clermont, Riom, Thiers, Ambert, and Issoire, which are subdivided into 50 cantons, and 443 communes.

PUY-GUILLAUME, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. N of Thiers, on the r. bank of the Dore. Pop. in 1841, 1,673.

PU-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih and div. of Wu-chang-fu.

PUY-LA-GARDE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Cay-lux. Pop. 1,278.

PUY-LAURENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, situated near the source of the Giron, at an alt. of 380 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 6,094. It has manufactories of woollens.

PUY-LEVEQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, on the river Lot, 18 m. W of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 2,351.

PUYLOUBIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. E of Aix. Pop. 2,700.

PUYMAURIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, on the r. bank of the Save, 18 m. N of Saint Gaudens. Pop. 1,130.

PUYMICLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. E of Marmande. Pop. 2,800.

PUYMIROL, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. E of Agen. Pop. 1,590.

PUY-SAINTE-REPARADE (Le), a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 7 m. W of Peyrolles. Pop. 1,462.

PUY-LA-ROQUE, a town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, near the river Cande, 18 m. SE of Cahors. Pop. in 1846, 435.

PUYO, or **Le Puyo**, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Villeneuve-de-Marsan. Pop. 1,050.

PUYSEGUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Garonne, cant. of Cadours. Pop. 302.

PUY-VALADOR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenées-Orientales, cant. of Mont-Louis, on the Galba, an affluent of the Aude. Pop. 532.

PUZOL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Valencia. Pop. 2,900. The archbishop of Valencia has a palace here.

PUZZA-MAYOR, a village of the island of Sardinia, 21 m. ESE of Alghero. Pop. 3,500.

PWLLHELI, a sea-port in Denis parish, Carnarvonshire, 20 m. SSW of Carnarvon, on the N side of Cardigan bay. The town is well built, and has of late years been extended. It is an agreeable watering-place. The harbour is good, but admits vessels of only 60 tons burden; it forms, however, the chief depot for the supply of the SW district of the county. The port is subject to Beaumaris. P. unites with Carnarvon in returning a member to parliament. The borough boundaries coincide with those of the parish of Denis. Its pop. in 1851, was 2,709.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, a parish in Pembroke-shire, 5 m. W of Pembroke. Area 3,016 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 2,114.

PYBUS POINT, a point on the W coast of King George Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 18'.

PYCHMA, or **PISHEMA**, a considerable river of Russia, which rises in the Ural mountains, in the gov. of Perm, in a lake to the N of Isatzk, and flowing E past Kamishlov, joins the Tura below Timnas, after a course of 300 m.

PYCHMINSHAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov.

of Perm, 24 m. E of Kamishlov, on the l. bank of the Pychma.

PYECOMBE, or **PIECOMBE**, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. N of Brighton, intersected by the Brighton railway. Area 2,249 acres. Pop. in 1851, 300.

PYE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the N. Pacific, near the W coast of North America. The southernmost forms a very conspicuous peak, in N lat. 59° 20'.

PYHA-JÆROI, a large lake of Finland, 30 m. ENE of Nyestad, and to the NE of that of Saima, with which it communicates. It discharges itself by a small stream flowing NW to the Baltic.

PYLE-AND-KENFIG, a parish in Glamorgan-shire, 6 m. W by N of Bridgend. Pop. in 1851, 991.

PYLESVILLE, a village of Harford co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 7 m. W of the Susquehanna, and 49 m. N by E of Annapolis. In its vicinity are quarries of asbestos and slate.

PYLEVOBUR, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 24 m. NNW of Casbin, on the Kizil-Ozan.

PYLLE, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. S of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,055 acres. Pop. in 1851, 184.

PYLSTAART, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 22° 24', W long. 176° 4'; and the most southern of the Friendly group. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Maurelle calls this island La Sola. It is fertile in yams, bananas, and sugar-canes.

PYNACKER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 7 m. NNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

PYRAMIDS. See **GIZZES**.

PYRAMID-CIRCLE, a district of the Oregon Territory, U. S., at the junction of the Great Salt lake and California roads, 1,208 m. from Council-Bluffs. It comprises a level area 5 m. long and 3 broad, and studded with stones varying from 60 to 150 ft. in height.

PYRAMID-LAKE, a lake of the Utah territory, in the Sierra Nevada, in N lat. 40°, and W long. 119° 50', at an alt. of 4,890 ft. above sea-level, or nearly 700 ft. higher than the Great Salt lake. It is 35 m. in length, and near its centre is a pyramidal-shaped eminence, 600 ft. in height, which has given name to the lake. It receives the waters of Mud lake and Salmon-Trout river, and has no outlet. The ascent of the Californian mountains begins at this lake. The distance to the Emigrant pass over the ridge at an alt. of 7,200 ft., is 65 m. On the W side of the ridge, the emigrant trail leads along Bear-creek, a tributary of the Feather river, and thence into the valley of the Sacramento.

PYRENE'ES, a range of lofty mountains in the south of Europe, which extend ESE and WNW, along the isthmus uniting the Spanish peninsula to the continent of Europe, between the parallels of 42° 26' and 43° 23' N, almost in a straight line from St. Sebastian on the bay of Biscay, to Port-Vendres on the Mediterranean; or, more definitely, from the port or pass of Goritzy, at the sources of the Ariezo, an affluent of the Orla on the W, to Cape Cerberus, on the Mediterranean, on the E. The French departments of Pyrenées-Orientales, Ariege, Haute-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrenées, and Basses-Pyrenées, are divided by this chain from the Spanish provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre. The little state of Andorra lies upon its S flank.—The chain has been divided into the Eastern and Western P., taking as the culminating and dividing point, the Maladetta, [alt. 11,392 ft.] and the country near the source of the Garonne,—a tract nearly equidistant from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The whole chain, however, is formed by two ridges which have a parallel direction, though they are but the continua-

tion of each other, and become blended with each other in the central nucleus, near the sources of the Garonne. If the range were divided into two halves, the half towards the W would be considerably more to the S than the eastern half. From the two chains proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ramifications along the French territory to the N, and the Spanish to the S: some parallel to, others at right angles with the main chain. On the N side, the Canigon extends from SW to NE, between the Tet and the Tesh. Another ramification runs between the Ariege and the Aude, and unites the system of the P. to that of the Cevennes. A third ramification runs between the Ariege and the Salat, affluents of the Garonne. Still farther to the W, a branch runs between the Gave-de-Pau and the Seaux; another separates the Gave-de-Pau from the Gave-de-Ossau; and another directs its course between the Bedouze and the Nive, the Nive and the Bidassoa, and the latter stream and the Arizeo. On the S flank, one branch runs SE to Cape Creux on the Mediterranean; another divides the basins of the Llobregat, the Ter, and the Segre; another runs between the Segre and the Cinca; and another between the Cinca and the Gallego. All the great valleys of the P. are transversal, running almost directly N and S, at right angles with the direction of the chain. The largest of these valleys, that of the Garonne, is found in the Central P. On the S side or that of Spain, the acclivity of the P. is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains are of more pleasant aspect. The eastern P. are seen at a great distance from the N, the intervening ground being level. Viewed from the mountain of Cette, nearly 100 m., they seem like a vast promontory rising from the water, and exhibiting a succession of sharp and rugged summits. The Central P. are obscured by detached groups of mountains; and the traveller coming from France, arrives within 40 m. before discovering this noble barrier. Under very favourable circumstances, they can be descried from as far N as Agen, "lying like a shadowy range of saw-shaped clouds, along the verge of the southern horizon." The mean height of the Central P. is 7,000 ft. The highest points are:

The Canigon,	9,116 ft.
Montcalm,	10,633
The Vignemale,	10,971
Mont Perdu,	11,137
Pic-de-las-Posets,	11,245
Maladetta or Pic-Nethon,	11,392

In an extent of 270 m., there are necessarily many passes. The total number of these defiles, called *ports* in the main chain, and *cols* in the transverse ridges, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds 70; but the routes which admit of the passage of wheeled carriages are only 7 in number. Of these, the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the east; from St. Sebastian to St. Jean-de-Luz on the west; and at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean-de-Pied-de-Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground: that of Pineda is 8,248 ft. above the sea; Gavarnie, 7,640 ft.; Lavereze, 7,350 ft.; and Tourmalet, 7,195 ft. Only two regular roads for four-wheeled carriages lead from France to Spain, one skirting the Mediterranean, the other lying along the shores of the bay of Biscay. At 15 leagues from the Mediterranean, the P. elevate themselves to a height of 2,984 yds.; whereas, on the coast of the Atlantic, they do not reach this alt. under a distance of 22 leagues from the shore.

The snow-line on the P. is stated by Ramond to

be between 8,100 and 8,400 ft.; but other writers fix it at 9,000 ft. The climate of the N side is milder towards the Mediterranean than near the Atlantic. The vegetation is rich and varied. The chestnut extends from the plain to about 1,400 ft. in alt.; the oak to about 5,000 ft.; the beech from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.; the birch is rare. The wolf, the bear, and the izzard or chamois, occur in the higher regions. The lynx, the wild boar, the roebuck, and the wild cat, are occasionally but rarely seen. Pine-martins, ermines, and squirrels, are numerous in the western P. Among the birds of the P. are eagles, vultures, ptarmigans, and capercaillies. The rural economy of the P. is very similar to that of Switzerland. The productiveness of the soil depends on irrigation; and much ingenuity is displayed in conducting the water of springs from one patch of land to another. The cattle are inferior to those of the Alps.

Clay-slate is the most important rock in the structure of the P. Transition limestone constitutes a considerable proportion of the surface, especially towards the W. Some of the more striking escarpments are of colitic limestone. Although the granitic chain, as it may be called, extends nearly the whole length of the P., it does not form the crest or central chain, and only occasionally falls in with it. Of metallic productions, iron has been found chiefly towards each end of the P.; lead and copper predominate in the centre; cobalt and zinc are likewise found.

The general scenery of the P. is thus sketched by an intelligent tourist: The whole range of the P. is seamed by valleys running deeply into the bowels of the hills. Some of these terminate in a vast, round, pit-like abyss, from which inaccessible precipices arise upon every side, cloven only by the chasm by which the head-waters of some sparkling *gave* descend from their birth-place among the rocks and glaciers, and by patches of slowly melting snow. The greater number, however, possess some wild foot-path, leading from their more accessible portions through rifted rents in the rock-screen, or climbing the burly shoulders of some high-heaving hill, up to the summit of the ridge, and thence descending into the desolate ravines of Spain. The general aspect of these valleys is tolerably uniform. They may each be divided into two portions—the broader 'strath,' as they would call it in Scotland, towards the open country,—and the higher and wilder 'glen' further up among the central peaks and ridges. The strath is bordered by deliciously-coppiced and wooded hills, with vineyards frequently clothing them to the summit. In the glen, mountains take the place of hills, pines replace the vineyards, and lady-fern and box-wood are seen instead of maize and wheat fields. In the 'strath,' the whole aspect of the landscape is luxuriantly and softly beautiful. Once in the 'glen,' you find no more vineyards, and very few wheat fields. Excessively steep as are the slopes of the hills, the flat bottom of the valley frequently affords a broad strip of level land, cut in two by the river, and which in most mountain-countries would form the bottom of a lake. With the exception, however, of some scattered sheets of water—mere tarns or mountain ponds—the P. are quite deficient in this respect; and the rivers, though rapid and occasionally mischievous enough, are behind the Alpine streams both in volume and impetuosity. The low-lying land in question is tolerably equally divided between meadow ground and maize fields. On the slopes of the hills the maize fields predominate, sprinkled here and there with carefully fenced crofts devoted to the cultivation of flax. Now and then a patch of potatoes intermingles with scattered fields

of stunted and miserable-looking barley and black oats. The larger villages—which are, as might be expected, built upon the bottom level ground—are almost invariably cold clusters of stone houses, with roofs almost flat, crowded round a rude, square-towered church. The slopes of the hills, however, are occasionally dotted with small colonies of dismal, lonely-looking groups of cottages—approached by zig-zag paths, which serve alternately as roads and as beds for winter torrents—and generally surrounded by irregular patches of cultivated or grass land. Isolated huts, not so picturesque as, but otherwise resembling, the chalets of the Swiss valleys, straggle far up the mountain side; and where there is a steep wooded gorge, the light grey smoke of the charcoal-burner's furnace may usually be seen rising up into the clear blue sky. The still higher regions of the hills are more picturesque, perhaps, than sublime. They bristle with ridges, rock-pinnacles, and splintered-looking jags, rifts, and notches. Ascending above the region of soft sweeping hollows, clad in silent forests of pines, you find yourself in a savage wilderness of desolation, among broken masses of cliff and precipice, dismal chasms, rents and ravines, and piled up sierras of frozen rocks. There is seldom anything rounded or lumpish in the outline of the Pyrenean hills,—their almost unvarying characteristic being bold abruptness and peaked ruggedness of form; and to this peculiarity, and to the extent of their slopes, which are covered with forest oak, hardwood, beech, and fir, the mountains owe much of their picturesque glory. The P. certainly want the majesty of bulk displayed by the Alps. Everything is mapped out on a smaller scale, and, owing to the comparatively greater clearness of the atmosphere, the distances seem less than they really are. The pop. appear to be on the whole superior to that inhabiting the valleys of the Alps,—certainly superior to the mountaineers of German Switzerland. Both men and women are better looking and better developed. Cretinism and goitre, where they exist, appear in less revolting and conspicuous forms than in the valleys of the Bernese Alps.

The Montagne-Noire, and the chain of the Cevennes, appear to link the P. with the system of the Alps; while on the W, a branch strikes off into Galicia, which is only terminated by Cape Ortegal.

PYRENEES (BASSES), or LOWER PYRENEES, an extensive department of France, including the ancient provs. of Bearn and Navarre, and the country between them and the Bay of Biscay. It is situated between the parallels of 42° 45' and 43° 35' N; and is bounded on the N by the depts. of Landes and Gers; on the E by Hautes-Pyrenees; on the S by the Pyrenean chain; and on the W by the Bay of Biscay. Its superficial extent amounts to 755,934 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 355,573; in 1841, 451,683; in 1851, 446,997. The face of the country is mountainous, with the declination to the NW, and chiefly within the basin of the Adour. A portion of its surface towards the W belongs to the basins of the two small coast-rivers, the Nivelle and the Bidassoa; the scenery is extremely diversified and romantic. It is watered by the Adour, the Nivelle, the Nive, the Bidouze, and a number of mountain-streams called *gaves*, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea. The climate is temperate, the great heat of summer being moderated by the breezes from the mountains and the neighbouring ocean. Not above one-fifth of the surface is under cultivation. The principal productions are wheat, rye, barley, maize, flax, wine, chestnuts, and other fruit. The minerals are salt, copper, lead, iron, coal, cobalt, marble, alabaster, and granite.—The cultivation of vines, as

well as of flax, is extensive. The land is in general cultivated by the proprietors, each property or farm consisting of from 20 to 40 acres. The size of the largest farms which are rented seldom exceeds 40 acres; and the rent is paid in kind, that is, by the equal division of the produce, besides a tithe or tenth part of the whole for the proprietor. Taking into account the frequent destruction of the crops by hail storms, the average annual produce in revenue per hectare is as follows, viz.: Wheat, Indian corn and other grain, 30 f.; vineyards ditto, 30 f.; garden land, 49 f. 50 c.; meadow land, 31 f.; pasture, 5 f. 50 c.; waste land, 2 f. 32 c.; chestnut wood, 15 f. 57 c.; coppice wood, 5 f. 50 c.; forest grown wood, 10 f. 56 c.; verge wood (rods), 20 f. The proportions of the different kinds of grain cultivated in the dep. are wheat, 620,000 hectolitres; Indian corn, 700,000 hect.; rye, 16,000 hect.; barley, 36,000 hect.; oats, 16,000 hect. Beans, haricots, &c., in small proportions. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are imported from other departments. The average quantity of grain produced on a hectare, or on 2½ English acres, is, on land of the first quality, viz.: wheat, 10 to 12 hectolitres; Indian corn, 25 to 30 hect.; rye, 12 to 15 hect.; oats, 15 to 18 hect. On land of an average quality, viz.: wheat, 4 to 5 hect.; Indian corn, 8 to 10 hect. As the climate and situation are favourable to pasturage, the rearing of cattle is carried on with success.—The manufactures are woollen, linen, leather, cottons, iron, and paper. The articles of export are wine, brandy, timber, salt, iron, horses, cattle, salt meat, linens, woollens, and wool.—The two principal ports are those of Bayonne and St. Jean-de-Luz. The department belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into the five arrondissements of Pau, Oleron, Mauleon, Bayonne, and Orthez, which are subdivided into 40 cantons, and 560 communes.

PYRENEES (HAUTES), or UPPER PYRENEES, a department of France, less extensive than the preceding, and formed of a portion of the Pyrenees about 70 m. from the Bay of Biscay, and of the tract of country to the N, as far as the frontier of the dep. of Gers. It lies between the parallels of 42° 42' and 43° 38'; and has an area of 450,846 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 174,741; in 1841, 244,196; in 1851, 250,934. Its surface—which belongs to the basins of the Adour and the Garonne—is mountainous. The dep. receives its name from its containing, on its S frontier, some of the highest peaks of the French portion of the Pyrenean chain; and is remarkable for its picturesque views and diversity of scenery. About one-half of the dep. is covered with mountains; the other and northern half, "embraces one of the fairest and most thickly-peopled plains in France. The vast rural pop. dispersed over these well-watered expanses of corn land is, indeed, very remarkable. Between Tarbes and Bagneres-de-Bigorres, a distance of about 14 or 15 m., the road passes through not fewer than eight squalid-looking but populous villages. The amount of pop. per sq. m. over the whole of the cultivated soil of the dep. is about 1,300—nearly double the proportion we find in the teeming plain of the Beauce. In the valley of the Adour, the principal stream of the district, the proportion of pop. is, however, considerably greater, amounting to more than 2,000 inhabitants per sq. m.—a number very far exceeding that inhabiting the basin of the Seine, including Paris; and nearly equalling that domiciled in the valley of the Thames, including London and Middlesex. With this dense pop., however, established upon a soil of vast productive powers, the dep. of the Hautes-P. is nevertheless

miserably backward in agricultural knowledge and resources." [*Morning Chronicle*.] Several of its valleys, such as those of Azun, Barrèges, Bastan, Campan, Cauterets, and Gavarnie, penetrate into the very heart of the Pyrenees. The soil in the elevated regions is stony, and little fit for cultivation; but in the valleys, and on the sides of the mountains, it is fertile. This dep. is watered by the Adour, and its affluents the Gave-de-Pau and the Arros, and by the Garonne, the Gimone, the Lizon, the Save, the Baise, the Neste, the Gers, and a multitude of inferior streams. Its mineral waters, particularly those of Bagnères, Barrèges, Cauterets, are celebrated. The climate is variable, but seldom subject to extremes of either heat or cold.—Little more than a fifth of the whole surface is arable. The principal productions are corn, flax, vines, figs, and other fruit; also copper, iron, lead, calamine, marble and other minerals. The numerous marble quarries among the mountains afford employment to many hands. Knitting into fabrics of different degrees of delicacy the finer wools, employs a considerable proportion of the female pop., and handloom weavers are numerous. The forests are extensive. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are reared in considerable numbers.—This dep. belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, and Argelès, which are subdivided into 26 cantons, and 480 communes.

PYRENEES-ORIENTALES, or **EASTERN PYRENEES**, a department of France, comprising what formerly constituted the provs. of Roussillon, and Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc. It lies between the parallels of 42° 20' and 42° 57' N; and is bounded by the Mediterranean on the E; by Spain on the S; by the dep. of Ariège on the W; and by the dep. of Aude on the N. It has a superficial extent of 413,558 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 110,732; in 1841, 173,592; in 1851, 181,955. The surface is mountainous, but with not so great a degree of elevation as in the centre of the Pyrenees; on the coast of the Mediterranean there is an extensive plain. The chief rivers, the Tet, the Tech, the Gly, the Aude, and others, are large and rapid torrents during winter and spring, but fall off greatly in the summer months. The climate varies with the elevation, but is in general by no means cold, admitting even of the culture of the pomegranate and mulberry in the sheltered valleys. Winter here resembles the

spring of a more northern latitude; and the heats of summer are sometimes excessive even on the mountains. Nearly one-half of the whole surface is uncultivated. The principal productions are corn, wine, olive oil, millet, flax, and hemp. In grounds which, from their situation, admit of being watered, two or three crops—one of corn and two of maize—are sometimes raised in the course of the year. The fruit is excellent; but plantations of wood are rare, and the heat and drought are unfavourable to pasturage. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, and alum. The manufactures are trifling; but a considerable trade is carried on in raw produce, wines, brandies, woollen and linen stuffs, cattle, salted and cured meat, and iron, both with Spain and the interior of France.—This department belongs to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Montpellier. It is divided into three arrondissements, viz. Perpignan, Ceret, and Prades, which are subdivided into 17 cantons, and 228 communes.

PYRGO, or **PYRGOS**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated on a moderate eminence between Mount Olenos and the Alpheus, about 8 m. NW of the village of Phloka, and 17 m. SSE of Gastuni. It contains a good church. The inhabitants are chiefly Albanians, and formerly carried on an extensive trade in wine; but the only traffic now subsisting is the supply of sheep and cattle to the Ionian islands. The port is about 2 hours' distance from the town.

PYRGOS, a town of Greece, in the island of Santorin, 6 m. SW of Scavo. It is agreeably situated, and commands a fine view both by sea and land.

PYRITZ, a walled town of Prussia, 15 m. S by W of Stargard. Pop. 4,650.

PYRMONT, a district in the NW of Germany, situated between Hanover on the N, and the Prussian government of Minden on the S. It has the title of a county, but has an area of only 36 sq. m. Of the prince's income—about £10,000—the larger half arises from the mineral springs of the capital, which gives name to the principality, and is in great repute for its mineral springs. It is situated in a pleasant valley, 33 m. SSW of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Emmer; and has public walks and houses adapted to the accommodation of visitors.

PYWORTHY, a parish in Devon, 2½ m. W of Holsworthy. Area 5,021 acres. Pop. in 1851, 663.

PYZDRY. See **PEISERN**.

Q

QUA, an isolated mountain of Guinea, in N lat. 5° 15', and E long. 8° 51', 7 leagues NW of the Rumbi mountains, and 64 m. NW of Camaroens.

QUACHA, a lake of Louisiana, U. S., 7 m. W of New Orleans.

QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Hanover, 26 m. N by W of Osnabruck, on the river Hase, which traverses it in seven branches that unite in two below the town. Pop. 2,200. It forms an entrepot for the salt of Rothenfeld.

QUACO, a village on the S coast of New Brunswick, in the co. and 25 m. E of St. John, on a head-

land of the same name. It presents peculiar advantages for ship-building.

QUACOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Cáceres, at the foot of the Jaranda mountain. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and of pottery ware.

QUADE (POINT), a cape on the SW coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 5° 22'.

QUADRA. See **VANCOUVER'S ISLAND**.

QUADRELLE, a village of Naples, in the Terra-de-Lavoro, 6 m. ENE of Nola.

QUADRING, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7½ m.

NNW of Spalding. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 858; in 1851, 993.

QUAEDMECHELEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 16 m. NW of Hasselt. Pop. 1,125.

QUAETYPÉE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Bergues. Pop. 1,900.

QUAHU, a district on the Gold coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Aquamboe.

QUAICHA, a watering place in Abyssinia, near the frontier of Sennaar, 38 m. ESE of Giesim.

QUAIL ISLAND, a small islet on the W side of Port-Praya, off the island of Saint-Jago, in the Cape Verde group, in N lat. 14° 53', and W long. 23° 30'. —Also an island on the N coast of Australia, in S lat. 12° 30', and 1° 42½' W long. of Port-Esington.

QUAINTON, a village and parish of Buckinghamshire, 6 m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 5,368 acres. Pop. in 1851, 945.

QUAIR, a stream of Peebles-shire, which, after a rapid course of above 5 m., falls into the Tweed, opposite the village of Inverleithen.

QUAKER-HILL, a village of Duchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 76 m. S by E of Albany.

QUAKER-SPRINGS, a village of Columbia co., in Georgia, U. S., 71 m. ENE of Milledgeville.

QUAKERTOWN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 33 m. NNW of Philadelphia. Pop. 300.

QUALABSHEH. See **KALARASHER**.

QUALISHT, a village of Bohemia, 16 m. NNE of Königgratz. Pop. 1,053.

QUALLA-MORBA, a river and port situated on the W coast of Malacca, in the kingdom of Quedah. The river is large, deep, and rapid; but a dangerous sand-bank extends across its mouth.

QUALO, a town on the NE coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 2° 45'.

QUALQUI, a town of Chili, on the Biobio, 20 m. ESE of Concepcion.

QUALUGA, a small port of Whidah, in Africa, 18 m. NW of Sabi.

QUAMAMYL. See **KAMAMYL**.

QUAMBY, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in Westmoreland co., between Exton p. on the W, and Adelphi p. on the E.—Quamby's Bluff, in this p., has an alt. of 3,500 ft.

QUANAMORA, a town of Western Africa, on the banks of the river Sherbro, in N lat. 7° 45'.

*. * **QUANG**. For Chinese names beginning with this syllable see under **KWANG**.

QUANGSEE. See **KWANG-SI**.

QUANO, or **KAPANA**, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of the island of Nippon, 60 m. E of Meaco.

QUANTICO, a river of Prince-William co., Virginia, U. S., which runs into the Potomac, 4 m. below Dumfries.

QUANTICO, a village of Somerset co., Maryland, U. S.

QUANTILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny. Pop. 800.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a range of hills in the county of Somerset, extending from Taunton NW to the Bristol channel. They slope gently on the E, towards the district of the Marshes; but sink rapidly on the W into a cultivated vale of some extent. Their highest point is elevated 1,428 ft. above the level of the sea.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (EAST), a parish of Somersetshire, 11 m. WNW of Bridgewater. Area 2,582 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

QUANTOCKSHEAD (WEST), a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,491 acres. Pop. 250.

QUANTUCK BAY, a bay on the coast of Suffolk

co., in the state of New York, U. S., at the E extremity of Great South bay.

QUANZA. See **COANZA**.

QUARANTE, a town of France, dep. of Herault, 12 m. NW of Narbonne. Pop. 1,260.

QUARANTOLA, a small town in the duchy of Modena, 20 m. N by E of Modena.

QUAREGNON, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 4 m. WSW of Mons. Pop. of com., 4,700. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

QUAREMONT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 20 m. SSW of Ghent. Pop. 2,050.

QUAREPORIQUE, a river of Paraguay, which runs W, and enters the river of Paraguay.

QUARITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, 8 m. W by S of Glogau. Pop. 1,790.

QUARLEY, a parish of Hants, 6 m. WSW of Andover. Area 1,683 acres. Pop. 179.

QUARNERO (GULF OF), a bay of the gulf of Venice, lying between Istria and Dalmatia. It is 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in depth; and contains several small islands, amongst which, Cherso, Veglia, Lucino Piccolo, and Lucino Grande, belong to the Austrian province of Illyria, and Arbe and Pago to Dalmatia. The chief sea-port on the gulf is Fiume.

QUARNFORD, a township of Staffordshire, 7½ m. N by E of Leek.

QUARNTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 3 m. NNW of Derby. Area 960 acres. Pop. 529.

QUARRA, an ancient village of New Mexico, in N lat. 34° 31', 10 m. E of the Rio-del-Norte. There are the ruins of an ancient church here, and the remains of numerous houses.

QUARRE-LES-TOMBES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 9 m. S by E of Avallon. Pop. 2,323. It takes its name from a number of sepulchral stones found here.

QUARRELTON, a village of Renfrewshire, in the parish and 4 m. W of Paisley. Pop. 271.

QUARRF, a parish of Shetland, on the mainland, 4½ m. SW of Lerwick, united to the islands of Bressay, Burra, and Ness, in forming a parochial district. This parish, in 1801, contained 1,330 inhabitants, of whom about 200 resided in Q.; in 1851, the pop. was 1,812, of whom 906 were in Burra and Q.

QUARRI, or **KOUARRI**, a town of Houssa, in Central Africa, 80 m. E of Sakkatu. Pop. 6,000.

QUARRINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. WSW of Sleaford. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 264.

QUARTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. S of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Huerva. Pop. 360.—Also a village in the prov. and 3 m. W of Valentia, on the Mislata canal. Pop. 1,400.

QUARTO, a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which rises near Estansuela, and after a SE course of more than 60 leagues, terminates in a marsh.

QUARTU, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 3 m. ENE of Cagliari, on a small gulf of the same name. Pop. 5,500.

QUARTUCCIO, a village of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

QUASSITZ. See **KWASSITZ**.

QUATFORD, a parish of Salop, 3 m. SSE of Bridgnorth.

QUATHLAMBO. See **DRAKENBERG**.

QUATRE-BRAS, a hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 7 m. W of Ligny, and 20 m. SE of Brussels, deriving its name from the meeting of four roads, and remarkable for an obstinate conflict between the British and French, on 16th June, 1815. The loss on both sides was heavy. As reinforce-

ments came up, the British progressively gained ground, but intelligence arriving of the retreat of the Prussians from Ligny, the British army fell back upon Waterloo.

QUATRE FACARDINS (LES), four small islands in the S. Pacific, in 8 lat. 18° 40', so named by M. Bougainville, in 1768.

QUATSENAH, an inlet and spacious harbour on the W coast of Vancouver island.

QUAUTLA. See **CAUTLA**.

QUAY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plouha, on the Channel. Pop. 1,500.

QUAZZOLO, or **QUASSOLODI-LANZO**, a village of Piedmont, in the valley of the Tesso, 3 m. N of Lanzo, at an alt. of 809 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 3,852.

QUEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 7 m. S of L'Isle-Jourdain. Pop. 1,200.

QUEBEC, the capital of Lower Canada, situated on a promontory on the NW side of the St. Lawrence, 140 m. NE of Montreal, and 350 m. from the sea, in N lat. 46° 49', W long. 71° 13'. The ridge of land which terminates in this promontory runs from E to W, and separates the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles. It has a steep face towards the St. Lawrence. The general breadth of the ridge is from 1 to 2 m. It terminates on the N in Cape Diamond, a bold promontory which rises 345 ft. above the level of the water; and across it, at the NE, or lower end, and along the low banks on the margin of both streams the city is built. It is difficult to speak extravagantly of the scenery of the town and vicinity. In the midst is Cape Diamond with its extended and wonderful fortifications, the St. Lawrence rolling in majesty on one side, and the St. Charles on the other. On both sides of the St. Lawrence are pleasant villages; beyond lie fertile fields dotted with the white cottages of the peasantry, and farther on is a lofty range of mountains bounding the prospect. S and W lie the plains of Abraham, scarcely changed in their appearance since Wolfe and Montcalm ranged their warriors for the deadly strife. The fortifications extending across the breadth of the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the upper part of the city stands, the circuit of which is about 2½ m. The Upper town, situated upon the side of Cape Diamond which slopes towards the St. Charles, is elevated about 15 ft. above the Lower town, and separated from it by a line of steep rocks which run from the cape towards the St. Charles river. The Lower town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond, on what may be termed artificial ground, as formerly, at flood-tide the waters of the river used to wash the very foot of the rock; but wharf after wharf has been projected towards the low water-mark, and foundations gradually made sufficiently solid for the site of streets where once boats and even vessels of considerable burden used to ride at anchor. These streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the river St. Charles, a distance of about a half-mile. They are of considerable breadth, and their houses are large and commodious. Those next the river have extensive warehouses attached to them, and vessels come close to the wharfs to discharge their cargoes. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, and several steep flights of steps, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets: the breadth of the principal streets is 32 ft., but of the others usually only from 24 to 27 ft. The greater proportion of the houses are built of stone, of very unequal elevation, with high slop-

ing roofs principally of shingles, and sometimes covered with tin or sheet iron. High stone houses with long folding windows characterize the lower portion of the town. The large suburbs of St. Roche and St. John adjoin the Upper town, on the W. The pop. of Q. in 1800 was 12,000; in 1825, 22,000; in 1852, 42,052. English is spoken by the higher classes of society; among the lower ranks, French is as frequently heard as English.

Public buildings. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis or palace of the governor, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits now turned into barracks, the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, the Scots church, the Lower town church, the court-house, jail, and the artillery barracks. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. The castle of St. Louis is situated on the summit of the rock, near the edge of a precipice something more than 200 ft. high, and supported towards the steep by a solid work of masonry rising nearly half the height of the edifice. The whole pile is 162 ft. long, by 45 ft. broad, and three stories high. The court-house, on the N side of St. Louis Street, is a large modern stone structure, 136 ft. long, and 44 ft. broad. The Protestant cathedral, situated near the court-house, is 136 ft. long, by 75 ft. broad, and is one of the handsomest edifices in the city, though not highly decorated. The Catholic cathedral, fronting the market-place, is a lofty, spacious, plain stone edifice, 216 ft. in length, by 108 ft. in breadth. The Ursuline convent, founded in 1641, is a substantial stone edifice with ample accommodation for all its inmates. The church connected with it is distinguished for the good taste and richness of its interior ornaments. The jail is a very handsome building of fine grey stone, 160 ft. in length, by 68 ft. in breadth. It was finished in 1814, at an expense of £15,000. The building denominated the bishop's palace, is occupied chiefly by the government offices. The artillery barracks form a range of stone buildings 527 ft. in length, 40 ft. in breadth, and two stories in height. The armoury is very considerable. In front there is a good parade. The parliament buildings were destroyed by fire in February 1854. They formed a handsome and spacious structure standing isolated upon an abrupt and elevated promontory. As it is understood that the seat of government is to go back to Toronto at the end of four years from its departure in 1851, it is probable that this building will not be restored. The market-place is 165 ft. long. In the centre stands the market-hall. Main streets diverge from the different sides of the market, to the principal entrances into the city. The market is well stocked with all sorts of provisions.

Citadel. In its present state, Q. may rank as a fortress of the first consequence. The citadel, on the highest part of Cape Diamond, presents a formidable combination of powerful works, whence a strong wall, supported by small batteries in different places, runs to the edge of the precipice, along which it is continued to the gateway leading to the Lower town, which is defended by heavy cannon. A line of defence connects with the grand battery, a work of great strength, and commanding the basin and passage of the river; from hence another line is carried on past the Hope and Palace gates, both protected by similar defences to those of the Lower town gate, until it forms a junction with the bastion of the Coteau-du-Palais. The court front embraces the whole extent of the promontory from its perpendicular face towards the St. Lawrence, to the edge of the estuary of the St. Charles.—The garrison usually consists of 2 regiments of the line, 2 companies of artillery, and 1 of sappers and miners.

Harbour.] The basin of Q. is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail-of-the-line. The depth of water is 28 fath., with a tide rising from 17 to 18 ft., and at springs, from 23 to 24 ft. The arrivals and tonnage at the port of Q. in 1833, 1837, and from 1847 to 1851, were as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
1833	1,005	271,148
1837	1,032	326,186
1847	1,179	474,545
1848	1,044	426,968
1849	1,064	431,953
1850	1,078	436,379
1851	1,185	505,034

The above return includes vessels bound to Montreal, as every vessel that enters the port is boarded and reported.—The ship-building trade is particularly active in Q. The following is a return of the number of vessels built and registered at Q., from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, up to the 1st December in each year:

1847.		
47 Square-rigged, aggregate tonnage,		35,281
23 Schooners,		1,895
Total,		37,176
1848.		
24 Square-rigged, aggregate tonnage,		18,687
14 Schooners,		994
3 Small steamers,		223
Total,		19,909
1849.		
26 Square-rigged, aggregate tonnage,		23,928
9 Schooners,		563
Total,		24,396
1850.		
32 Square-rigged, aggregate tonnage,		29,134
18 Schooners,		1,203
Total,		30,387

The trade with the Lower provinces, that is, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward island, and Labrador, is illustrated by the clearances at this port, from 1845 to 1850, viz.:—1845, 73 vessels = 4,056 tons; 1846, 121 vessels = 6,558 tons; 1847, 137 vessels = 7,381 tons; 1848, 138 vessels = 7,550 tons; 1849, 153 vessels = 8,728 tons; 1850, 154 vessels = 10,021 tons. The above vessels were employed in the transport of provisions to these provinces, such as flour, pork, &c., and their return cargoes consisted of fish, oil, West India produce, wine, and a few cargoes of salt and coal. The manufactures of Q. consist of soap, candles, leather, spirits, and beer. Q. exports grain, flour, fish, timber, lumber, and ashes. The commerce of Q., which is nearly that of the entire prov., is treated of under CANADA: see that article. The amount of timber, staves, bowsprits, masts, and spars measured in the Q. market during three years was:

	1850.	1851.	1852.
White pine,	14,377,105	15,411,377	27,570,270
Red pine,	2,121,018	3,189,287	2,401,725
Oak,	965,045	1,528,397	1,476,077
Elm,	1,512,636	2,008,268	2,404,616
Ash,	82,577	174,137	235,312
Basswood,	1,706	7,909	14,621
Battenroot,	1,011	1,017	2,325
Tamarac,	241,294	490,081	461,974
Birch and maple,	70,004	76,778	51,482
Mast and bowsprit,	233	569	852
Spars,	267	1,187	369

Steamboats ply constantly during the open season between Q. and Montreal, and also from Q. to the river Saguenay, 140 m. down the St. Lawrence, and then up the Saguenay from 50 to 90 m.

Climate.] The climate of Q. is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the river is frozen over. Between Quebec and Point-

Levi, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, a great number of ferry-boats are continually passing. In the winter, when large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, and when there is a strong breeze impelled at the rate of 3 or 4 knots an hour, this passage is singularly laborious, and to all appearance extremely hazardous, yet it is rare that a fatal accident has happened.

Railways.] Within the last two or three years a series of projects for constructing an extensive railway system for our North American colonies has been under discussion. A favourite scheme was to connect the Nova-Scotian port of Halifax with Q. in the first instance, and ultimately, *via* Montreal, with the American frontier, at the W. extremity of Lake Erie,—by means of a main line of railway with short branches radiating from it at desirable points. The plan has been subjected to several modifications, but its leading principle has been fully preserved. In the first instance, it was agreed that the Imperial government should guarantee a sum of £200,000, to be raised by the province of Nova Scotia as its contribution towards the cost of the undertaking; and it was also stipulated that no assistance should be rendered by parliament unless the three provinces, through whose territory the line was to pass, should enter into such mutual arrangements as would afford full assurance to the mother-country, that, if commenced at all, the scheme would be prosecuted with unanimity and vigour by all the colonies concerned in its completion. The provinces of Nova-Scotia and Canada gave a very favourable reception to Earl Grey's proposals; but they experienced a different fate in New Brunswick. In that colony, the Quebec scheme had been agitated with great vigour from 1848 to 1850, and urgent representations had been sent to the colonial-office on the subject. Delays and disappointments produced their natural effect; the people of New Brunswick became weary and disgusted; and, with laudable energy, commenced in earnest the task of providing for themselves. Persons were found on the American side of the border, who, under the title of the European and North American railway company, projected a very plausible plan of railway extension from a point in the state of Maine towards Halifax: this was called the Portland scheme. There were also other projects started for a line from St. Andrew's to Quebec. As was natural under the circumstances, these proposals met with great encouragement in New Brunswick; and there seemed to be every probability that the great trunk line starting from Halifax would run towards Boston as a main terminus, instead of towards Q. and the vacant lands of Western Canada. Nova Scotia and Canada—the provinces at the extremities of the line—could do nothing without the co-operation of the intermediate colony; and in the latter the Portland party were exceedingly active and powerful. Means, however, have at length been found for rendering the whole of the three North American provinces unanimous in their acceptance of the Halifax and Q. scheme. It is now intended to run the line, not merely to Q., but *via* Montreal, to Hamilton, where a junction will be formed with an independent line, which will extend as far as the Canadian frontier, opposite Detroit. The whole extent of railway from Halifax to Hamilton would be about 1,240 m., and the estimated cost is £7,000,000.—A line of telegraph is about to be constructed from Q. to Detroit river, a distance of 850 m., from which branches are to be extended into the interior in some cases, and to the frontier in others, of which the aggregate length will be 600 m. There will be stations at all the ports of Lake Erie of any consequence. The section of the line from Hamilton to Port-Sarnia and Windsor is to be connected by others from Port-Stanley to London, from Port-Burwell to Egersoll, on the lake shore, thence from Port-Burwell to Port-Dover, from Brantford to Port-Erie along the line of the new railway; and another from Hamilton to Buffalo. Northward from the main line at Toronto is to be a branch to Lake Huron on the line of the Northern railroad, and another from Toronto along the line of the Guelph railroad to Gaderich. From Coburg there is to be a branch back to Peterboro.—The distance from Liverpool to the strait of Belle Isle is about 2,000 m.; to Port-Seaton in Cape Breton, 2,400 m.; thence to Q. by the former route, 600 m.; and by the latter, 550; making the entire distance from Q. to Liverpool from 2,600 to 2,950 m.; while the ocean distance from New York to Liverpool exceeds 3,000 m.

History.] It was in 1608 that the French settlers in Canada, who had remained before this period in dispersed situations, chose the ground on which Q. now stands, for a settlement. Its progress was slow, owing to the hostility of the Indians. In 1629, it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. In 1690, it was fortified, and from this period made gradual advances. In 1711, an attempt was made by the English and Americans, under the command of Brigadier Hill, to surprise Q., but it proved abortive; and it remained in possession of the French till 1759, when it was taken by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement. By the peace of 1763, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. In 1776, the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt against this city, with the loss of about 700 men and their commander. On the 25th of May 1845, Q. was desolated by a fire, which destroyed 1,650 houses, chiefly in the suburbs.

QUEBRADAS (RIO-DE), a river of the La Plata

prov. of Salta, which runs E, and enters the Rio Salado on the l. bank.

QUEBROBO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the l. bank of the San-Francisco. Pop. 2,000.

QUECHEE, a river of Vermont, U. S., an affluent of the Connecticut, into which it falls after a course of 35 m.—There is a village of the same name 5 m. from its mouth.

QUEDA, or **KEDAH**, a small state on the SW coast of the peninsula of Malacca, between 5° 10' and 7° 30' N lat., and stretching inland from 20 to 25 m. The boundary to the N between Q. and Siam, is Langgu in lat. 6° 50', and the boundary between it and Perak, Kurao, about lat. 5°. Besides the territory on the main, several large islands belong to this state. The principal of these is Lang-kawi, which is 25 m. long, and which has a considerable share of culture and population. Trutao, the next in size, is 15 m. in length, and has a small pop. The character of this territory in general is that of being extremely woody, marshy, and mountainous. From the Langgu to the Kurao, there are counted not less than six and thirty streams: six of these are of very considerable size, and of use both to commerce and agriculture. In the range of mountains in the interior there are many of great height, and Jarai, a detached mountain near the western coast, is supposed to be 6,000 ft. high. Although the country is little cultivated, it does not seem to be destitute of fertility; its capacity of production is satisfactorily shown in its power of supplying the principal rice consumption of Penang, now superior in amount to the whole of its own original pop. The country before the late Siamese invasion, was supposed to contain from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, divided into 105 districts, originally of 44 families each. If we can rely upon the information of Commodore Beaulieu, who visited this country in 1820, Q. must have contained, seven years before his visit, a pop. of 60,000 souls, for he tells us that an epidemic which raged about that time carried off 40,000 or two-thirds of the whole number. Against this opinion, however, it ought to be observed that at whatever period it was divided into *mokins* and families as now, it could not have contained more than one half its present population which is the number that 105 *mokins* of 44 families each would give, allowing 5 inhabitants to each family. The indigenous inhabitants of the territory of Q. consist of four classes: namely, Malays, Samsams, Siamese, and Samangs, but chiefly of the two former. By Samsams, are meant people of the Siamese race who have adopted the Mahomedan religion, and who speak a language which is a mixed jargon of the languages of the two people. The revenue of the petty chief of this country amounted, before the Siamese occupation, to about 42,000 dollars a-year. The country, from the earliest knowledge of Europeans, has been a tributary or vassal state of Siam, and besides contributing in war to the assistance of the paramount state in men, arms, and provisions, by immemorial usage the king of Q. sends to Siam, in common with other Malayan princes, a triennial token of submission in the form of a little tree of gold, which hence comes to be applied by the Malays of those parts to any tribute whatever. About the beginning of the 17th century, Q. was conquered by Achin, which held it for some years in a state of temporary vassalage. It was subsequently overrun and subdued by the Siamese who still hold possession of it. Prince Wales island, with a narrow strip of territory on the opposite shore, formed portions of this principality.

—The principal town of this principality, called

also Queda, or more correctly Kedah, is in N lat. 6° 5', on the r. bank and near the mouth of an inconsiderable river. The place has a small brick fort. A few miles further up the stream, is Alustar, a more populous place, and a favourite residence of the princes. The river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons; but its entrance is choked up by a mud bank, 2½ m. in length, with about 12 ft. water in spring tides. Large ships anchor about 4 or 5 m. off, in 5 or 6 fath. water.—*Moor's Notices of Indian Archipelago.*—*Malcom's Travels.*

QUEDAL (CAFE), a headland on the coast of Chili, in 8 lat. 41° 3', and W long. 73° 59'.

QUEDGLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3½ m. SSW of Gloucester. Area 1,453 acres. Pop. 401.

QUEDILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Meen. Pop. 1,600.

QUEDLINBURG, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Bode, an affluent of the Saale, 33 m. SW of Magdeburg. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and is divided into an old and new town, besides three suburbs. Its abbey church is handsome. Pop. in 1846, 13,410, who are employed partly in manufactures of woollen and linen, and partly in the sale of cattle and the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood. Here are a high school and several hospitals; but the most remarkable appendage of Q. was an abbey for Lutheran ladies, situated on an adjoining hill, and admitted to rank in the empire with principalities. This institution was secularised in 1802. Klopstock, the author of 'The Messiah,' was a native of Q.

QUEENAHONING, a township of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 11 m. NE of Somerset. Pop. in 1840, 924; in 1850, 1,302.

QUEEN-ANN, a county in the E part of Maryland, U. S. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,633; in 1850, 14,484. Its chief town is Centreville.—Also a township of Prince George co., Maryland, 14 m. SW of Annapolis.

QUEENBOROUGH, a parish and town in Kent, in the isle of Sheppey, 2 m. S of Sheerness. Area of p. 500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 634; in 1851, 772. The inhabitants of the town are mostly fishermen, whose chief employment consists in the oyster-fishery.—Also a parish in the co. of Leicester, 6 m. NE by N of Leicester. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 536.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a parish and village of Somersetshire, 7 m. SW of Castle Cary. Area 2,498 acres. Pop. in 1850, 772. The village was formerly a considerable town, till destroyed by fire about two centuries ago.

QUEEN-CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, off the W coast of N. America, between the parallels of 52° and 54°. The largest is of a triangular form, about 170 m. long, and in some places 60 m. broad. They were first discovered to be islands by Captain Dixon, in 1787, who gave them their present appellation. They were afterwards visited by Captain Gray of the United States, who called them Washington's islands. The largest island has a pop. of from 7,000 to 10,000 Indians, a fine, athletic, intelligent race, well acquainted with the use of fire-arms. The Hudson's Bay company are working auriferous quartz on this island.

QUEEN-ELIZABETH'S ISLAND. See ELIZABETH ISLAND.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain in the p. of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. It lifts its summit at a brief distance S of the extreme angle of the deep indentation which is made into Dumfries-shire by Lanarkshire, to an alt. of 2,140 ft. above sea-level. Its fine, majestic, sombre form constitutes a bold

feature in many of the rich scenic views of the county. It gave the titles successively of earl, marquis, and duke, to the noble family of Douglas, which became extinct, in the direct line, in 1810, at the death of William, the 4th duke.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a village in the p. of Beaulieu, co. Louth, on the l. bank of the river Boyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Drogheda.

QUEENSBURY, a township of Warren co., New York, U. S., on the Hudson, 46 m. N of Albany. Pop. 5,313.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland county of the Irish prov. of Leinster, bounded on the N by King's co.; on the E by co. Kildare; on the SE by co. Carlow; on the S by co. Kilkenny; and, on the W, by co. Tipperary and King's co. The outline of the county is much more regular than that of many Irish cos.; and may be summarily regarded as describing a four-sided figure. The longest straight line that can be drawn within the limits, extends $36\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. The area of the co. comprises 342,422 acres of arable land, 69,289 of uncultivated land, 11,630 of continuous plantations, 1,117 of towns, and 396 of water,—in all, 424,854 acres. The Slievebloom range of mountains extends partly in the interior of the NW district, and partly along the boundary with King's co. Its principal summits within the interior are Cappagh and the Cones, whose alts. above sea-level are respectively 1,677 and 1,076 ft.; and its principal summits on the boundary with King's co. are Slievebloom and Arderin, whose alts. are 1,691 and 1,733 ft. The Dysart or Slieveghill hills contribute very conspicuous and highly interesting features to the SE district, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area. Their three loftiest summits are Scotland-hill, 1,079 ft. of alt. above sea-level,—Cullenagh-hill, 1,045 ft.; and a hill on the extreme edge of the southern border, 1,001 ft. The remaining districts of Queen's co. are part of the great central plain of Ireland, lying around or near the sources of some of the principal rivers of the kingdom, and prevaillingly flat and of inexpressive contour. A district of about 160 sq. miles, in the NW, and comprising the main body of the Slievebloom mountains, consists of millstone grit, including white sandstones and shale, with thin beds of limestone and coal. A district in the extreme SE, of nearly equal extent with the preceding, and somewhat identical with the region of the Dysart and Slieve-margy hills, consists of rocks of the coal-formation, and constitutes part of the great coal-field of Leinster. All the remainder of the co. consists of the carboniferous limestone of the vast central floetz limestone plain of Ireland. The Clodagh and the Silver rivulets drain, within the basin of the Shannon, the small district which lies NW of the interior part of the Slievebloom range of mountains. The river Barrow rises on the N part of the Slievebloom mountains; drains most of the N, and all the NE, the E and the SE districts of the co. The river Nore comes in as a mere brook from co. Tipperary; drains all the W and central, and most of the S districts; and receives the Gully, the Erkin, and numerous smaller affluents. The lakes within the co., together with their respective area, are Kellyville, 14 acres; Emo, 20 acres; Grantstown, 27 acres; Annagh, 96 acres; Duff, 11 acres; and Ballyfin, 26 acres. The only canals are the Mountmellick branch of the Grand canal, and the Athy branch of the Grand canal.

Climate. Queen's co. being situated in the centre of the southern two-thirds of Ireland, and having quite or nearly the highest basis within the midland parts of the kingdom, is freer from fogs

and damps than any of the western, most of the interior, and some of the eastern counties, and seems to be equal to the best in salubrity of air.

Agriculture. Farms of less than 10 acres in extent are almost all in tillage; farms of from 10 to 50 acres are in about half tillage; and farms of upwards of 50 acres are from one-half to two-thirds in grass. Wheat is seldom sown; but oats are generally sown in the beginning of summer. Clover, vetches, trefoil, rye-grass, and other artificial grasses, are not generally grown; and even turnips are raised to a comparatively small extent, and chiefly upon the largest class of tillage-farms. The smaller farmers grow only potatoes and wheat. Cheese was formerly manufactured to a considerable amount, but has of late years almost ceased to be made. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the co., 5,629 farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 4,825 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,813 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,334 of upwards 30 acres; and within the civic districts, 131 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 82 of from 5 to 15 acres, 18 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 13 of upwards of 30 acres. The prevailing breed of sheep is large; and is the old Irish breed crossed with the Leicester. The breed of cattle has been much improved. The grand total in 1841 of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, was £477,186; in the civic districts, £12,258. The quantity of timber in 1841 was 11,630 acres of continuous woods, and 373,015 detached trees equivalent to 2,331 acres.

Manufactures and Trade. The manufacture of serges and stuffs was formerly so considerable as to produce fabrics to the annual value of about £100,000; but previous to the close of last cent. it almost totally disappeared. The manufacture of woollen fabrics employs at present about 360 weavers; of linen fabrics, about 105 weavers; of cotton fabrics, about 460 weavers; and of silk fabrics, 2 or 3 weavers. By far the larger part of the trade of the co. consists in the raising of agricultural and dairy produce, the rearing of store and fat cattle, and the exporting of these to the markets of Dublin and England.

Divisions and Towns. Queen's co. is divided into the baronies of Tinnehinch, in the NW; Portne-hinch, in the NE; Stradbally in the N part of the E; Ballyadams, in the S part of the E; Slieve-margy, in the SE; Cullinagh, in the E part of the S; Clarmallagh, in the W part of the S; Clandonagh, in the SW; Upperwoods, in the W; West-Maryborough, in the W part of the interior; and East Maryborough, in the E part of the interior. The towns and chief villages are, in Tinne-hinch, Clonaslee, Rosenallis, and part of Mountmellick; in Portnehinch, Irishtown, Ballybrittas, and part of Mountmellick and Portarlenny; in Stradbally, Stradbally; in Ballyadams, Ballylinny; in Slieve-margy, Arles, Ballickmoyler, Graigue, and Sleaty-Graigue; in Cullinagh, Abbeyleix, Ballinakill, and Ballyroan; in Clarmallagh, Durrow and Ballycolla; in Clandonagh, Borris-in-Osory, Donaghmore, and Bathdowney; in Upperwoods, Castle-town and Coolrairie; in West Maryborough, Mount-rath; and in East Maryborough, Maryborough.

Statistics. Pop. of the county, in 1792, upwards of 82,000; in 1831, 145,851; in 1841, 153,930; in 1851, 111,623. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. Males, 76,403; females, 77,527; families, 27,442. Inhabited houses, 25,438; uninhabited complete houses, 853; houses in the course of erection, 117. First-class inhabited houses, 682; second-class, 5,172; third-class, 12,812; fourth-class, 6,772. Families residing in first-class houses, 796; in second-class houses, 5,675; in third-class houses, 13,688;

in fourth-class houses, 7,283. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 19,346; in manufactures and trade, 5,093; in other pursuits, 3,003. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 737; on the directing of labour, 8,936; on their own manual labour, 17,100; on means not specified, 669. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 27,350; who could read but not write, 14,008; who could neither read nor write, 25,702. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 17,041; who could read but not write, 20,799; who could neither read nor write, 30,770. Males at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,014; attending superior schools, 193. Females at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,309; attending superior schools, 143. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in operation within the county 61 schools, conducted by 46 male and 25 female teachers, attended by 3,623 male and 3,318 female scholars. The headquarters of the constabulary are at Maryborough; and the force is distributed among 41 stations. The county gaol, the county infirmary, and the district lunatic asylum for Queen's co., King's co., and the counties of Westmeath and Longford, are at Maryborough; and there are bridewells at Abbeylax, Borris-in-Ossory, and Stradbally. The annual value of the property rated under the poor-law is £168,750. One member is sent to parliament for the borough of Portarlington; and two members are sent for the county at large. County constituency, in 1842, 1,778.

History.] Queen's county was constituted shire-ground in the reign of Queen Mary; and it received its appellation in honour of that sovereign, as King's county did in honour of her husband Philip of Spain. The ancient history of the district is strictly that of the ancient principalities of Ossory and Leix, and has already been glanced at under the word OSSORY.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. See PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of the state of New York, U. S., in the W part of Long island, bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 30,324; in 1850, 36,833. Its chief town is North Hempstead.

QUEEN'S CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 37'.

QUEENSDALE, a village of Robeson co., N. Carolina, U. S., 85 m. SSW of Raleigh.

QUEENSFERRY, a small parish and town on the coast of the frith of Forth, Linlithgowshire, bounded on the N by the frith. The parliamentary boundaries of the burgh enclose a mere stripe along the beach, of only a mile in extreme length, and not more than about 250 yds. in mean breadth; but the parochial territory comprehends not above one-half of this area.—The town and port of Q., a royal burgh, and an important ferry-station on the S coast of the frith of Forth, stands 9 m. E by S of Bo'ness, and 9 m. WNW of Edinburgh, on a belt of low ground, at a point opposite the peninsula of N. Queensferry, and the intermediate island of Inchgarvey, where the frith is suddenly and briefly, but very greatly, contracted in breadth. The harbour is formed by two piers of different dates, which are so constructed as to enclose a pentagonal dock or basin, with an opening between their extremities toward the south. The ferry—which constitutes the great thoroughfare across the frith—is under the direction of trustees, and is, in all respects, on a very efficient footing. The permanent revenue of the burgh is about £100, of which one-half arises from customs, anchorages, and shore dues. Q. unites with Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, and Inverkeithing, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in

1838, 42; in 1847, 54. Pop. of the burgh and parish, exclusive of the ends of the town of Newhall, and of scattered houses within the parliamentary boundaries, in 1801, 454; in 1831, 684; in 1851, 720.

QUEENSFERRY (NORTH), a small village in the shire of Fife, and parish of Dunfermline, 10 m. NW by W from Edinburgh, opposite to the royal burgh of South Q., above described. Pop. in 1840, 461.

QUEEN'S LAKE, a small circular lake, in New South Wales, in Macquarie co., to the W of Camden-haven, about 200 m. NNE of Sydney.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a river of the island of Dominica, which runs into the sea near Roseau.

QUEENSTON, a neat well-built village of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, 7 m. N of the falls, and 47 m. from Hamilton, under the ridge called Queenston-heights, and opposite the American village of Lewiston. Until the opening of the Welland canal, it was the depot for all merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec, for the use of the Upper prov. The river is here about 600 ft. in width. There is a railroad from Q. to Chippewa, 9 m. in length. Q. suffered much during the war between Great Britain and the United States.—Also a village of Queen Anne co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 19 m. E by N of Annapolis.

QUEENSTOWN, an incipient or proposed town, on the coast of the p. of Dalkey, co. Dublin. Its site is at the E side of Malpas hill, 2 m. ESE of Kingstown. The scenery is brilliant, and the shore possesses peculiar facilities for sea-bathing.

QUEENSTOWN. See COVE.

QUEGASSAN, or QUEGASCA, a bay on the S coast of Labrador, in N lat. 50° 7'.

QUEGUAY, a river of Uruguay, which rises under the parallel of 32° S, and flows WNW into the Uruguay, on the l. bank.

QUEICH, a river of Bavaria, which passes by Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Gernersheim, after an E course of 30 m. Its principal affluent is the Freisbach. Its banks were the scene of military operations in 1793.

QUEICH, a rivulet which rises in the Ochils; forms the boundary between Kinross-shire and Perthshire for nearly 4 m.; and then runs 4½ m. SE to Loch-Leven. It is sometimes known as the South Q. to distinguish it from a smaller stream known as the North Q.

QUEIGE, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, prov. of Chambery, 4 m. NE of Conflans, on the Doron. Pop. 1,600.

QUEIMADA, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 24° 28', and W long. 46° 40'.

QUEINTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. NNE of Chipping-Camden. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 666.

QUEIS, or QUEISS, a river of Prussia, which rises in the principality of Jauer in Silesia, on the N flank of the Reisingebirge; divides Silesia from Lusatia; and after a N course of 65 m., falls into the Bober above the town of Sagan. Its banks were the scene of obstinate fighting between the French and Prussians, in September, 1813.

QUEJANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Vitoria.

QUEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Logrono, near the Cidacos. Pop. 1,800.

QUELAINES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 8 m. NW of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 2,000.

QUELLES, or CAYLES, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, which rises near Vozmediano, and flows N to the Ebro, which it joins near Tudela, after a course of 30 m. It is the *Chalybs* of Pliny.

QUELPART, or QUELPAERT, an island in the

Eastern seas, to the S of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 33° 29'. It is 45 m. in length, and has in some parts a breadth of 12 m. It presents a pleasing variety of hill and dale, with a good deal of cultivated land on its N and E sides. Its centre is composed of a mountain, about 6,540 ft. high, whence the land slopes beautifully down to the sea. It produces rice, wheat, barley, maize, and sweet potatoes. There is a small town on its N coast. The British government has had a military and naval station here since 1847. Several small islands are scattered round it: of these, Beaufort, off the E coast; Barrow, Hooper, and Barlow, off the S coast; and Eden and Anderson, off the W coast, are the principal.

QUELUZ, a village of Portugal, about 10 m. NW of Lisbon.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SW of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level.

QUEMADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SSE of Burgos, at the confluence of the Aranzuelo and the Arandilla. Pop. 400.

QUEMADO, a port of Peru, in the prov. of Ica, in S lat. 14° 20'.

QUEMENES, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France, 18 m. W of Brest.

QUERREVEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,360.

QUENANDENVILLE, a village of Lewis co., in Oregon territory, at the confluence of the Chehalis river with Gray's harbour, 142 m. N by W of Salem.

QUENAST, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. 607.

QUEND-LE-JEUNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Somme, 17 m. NNW of Abbeville. Pop. 1,750.

QUENDAL-VOE, a harbour near the S extremity of the mainland of Shetland, 2½ m. WNW of Sumburgh-head.

QUENDON, a parish of Essex, 6½ m. NE of Bishop's Stortford. Area 643 acres. Pop. 199.

QUENEAN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 515.

QUENIBOROUGH, a parish of Leicestershire, 6 m. NE of Leicester. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 530.

QUENNINGTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. N of Fairford. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. 369.

QUENSTADT (GROSS), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the principality and 3 m. NNE of Halberstadt. Pop. 1,190. In the neighbourhood is Klein Q., with 400 inhabitants.—There is another Quenstadt in Prussian Saxony, county of Mansfeld, with only 700 inhabitants.

QUENTIN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, on the river Somme, and on the canals of Crozat and St. Quentin, 24 m. NW of Laon, and 87 m. NE of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1846, 23,218. It stands on an eminence, in a strong position; but its fortifications have been long neglected. It is well-built, and contains a public square in which is situated the hotel-de-ville. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town, which has an infirmary, several hospitals, and a theatre. St. Q. has long been noted for its thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and more recently for its cotton manufactures. It has also a considerable trade in corn, flax, and liquorice. The French were defeated near this, in a general engagement by the Spaniards, in 1557.—The canal of St. Q. begins at La-Frette, on the r. bank of the Oise, and joins the Somme at the town of St. Q. It connects the inland navigation of France and the Netherlands, by forming a communication between

the river Oise and the canal of Douay. It is remarkable chiefly for its tunnels cut through high ground about 4 m. to the N of St. Q.—The arrond. of St. Q., comprising 7 cant., has an area of 107,255 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 127,843.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 1 m. SSW of Felletin. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Loches. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of Isère, 1 m. W of La Verpillière. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Ducey. Pop. 1,800.—Also a village in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Craon.

QUENTIN-SUR-LISERE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Tullins, on the l. bank of the Isère. Pop. 1,300.

QUENU, an island off the coast of Chili, in S lat. 41° 46'.

QUEPO, a town of Costa-Rica, on the Estrella, 70 m. SSW of Carthage.

QUERBACH, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 35 m. SW of Liegnitz, not far from Lowenberg. Pop. 1,100. Near it is a mine of cobalt.

QUERCETA, a village of Tuscany, in the comp. of Pisa. Pop. 2,500.

QUERCY, an ancient province of France, in Guyenne, bounded by Limousin, Auvergne, and Languedoc. It was divided into Haut Q. and Bas Q.; the former extending along the river Lot, the latter along the Aveyron. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the chief part of the dep. of Lot, and part of Tarn-et-Garonne.

QUERETARO, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N by the dep. of San-Luis-Potosi; on the NE by Vera-Cruz; on the E by La Puebla; on the S by Mexico; on the SW by Michoacan; and on the NW by Guanajuato. Its surface, amounting to 2,444 sq. m., belongs entirely to the great central plain of Mexico; and is traversed by numerous mountain-ranges. The principal rivers are the Tula and the Pité. Grain is extensively grown, and cattle are reared in great numbers. The manufacturing industry of the state is considerable; woollen and cotton goods are largely made for export. The pop. in 1850 was estimated at 184,161.

QUERETARO, the capital of the above state, is a fine city, situated at an alt. of 6,374 ft. above sea-level, 110 m. NW of Mexico. It is built with great regularity, and has three grand squares from which extend all the streets running to the four cardinal points. The parish church is magnificent and rich; and there are several convents. Many of the private houses are substantially built. Fine cloths, baizes, serges, leather, gloves, and cigars are manufactured here. The manufacture of cigars is the chief trade; that of cloth has been declining for some time. Excellent *pulque*, and another beverage called *colinche*, are made here. The pop. is estimated at 30,000, of whom 12,000 are Indians. The peace with the United States was ratified by the Mexican congress at this city, in 1848.

QUERFURT, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the small river Quern, a tributary of the Saale, 15 m. W of Merseburg. It has manufactures of saltpetre, and a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3,630.

QUERIGUT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, 27 m. SE of Tarascon. It has a fortified castle commanding a pass of the Pyrenees.

QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a range of low coral islands extending along the eastern coast of Africa, to the S of Cape Delgado, between the parallels of 10° 30' and 12° 30'. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were inhabited by Arabs, who were nearly exterminated by their European vi-

sitors. The Q. have since been re-peopled by Portuguese from Mozambique. The principal island, in S lat. 12° 23', is 4 or 5 m. long.—The name is also given to the coast of Africa opposite to these islands; and to a considerable river, also called the Musalo, which here falls into the sea by four mouths, between the parallels of 11° 38', and 11° 45', to the S of the Multipuesi.

QUERKEINESS. See KERKENES.

QUERNHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Murden. Pop. 300.

QUERO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. ESE of Toledo. Pop. 1,760.—Also a river of Guatemala, which flows N into the bay of Honduras, opposite the island of Utila.

QUERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. W of Chateauf-sur-Sarthe.

QUERZOLES, a town of the duchy of Modena, 15 m. WSW of Modena. Pop. 2,400.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, 15 m. ESE of Ubeda. Pop. 4,500.

QUESALTENANGO, a town of Guatemala, 88 m. WNW of the city of Guatemala, the capital of a district of the same name containing about 500 sq. leagues, and fertile in wheat, maize, cacao, sugar, and fruits. The town is large, regularly built, and well-paved; and has an imposing church with a highly decorated front. It has a pop. of about 20,000; and conducts an active trade with Guatemala, Salvador, and Chiapa.

QUESALTEPEQUE, a town of Guatemala, in the corregimento of Chiquimula, 82 m. ENE of Guatemala. Pop. 4,500.

QUESNOY (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 20 m. E by N of Cambrai. It is strongly fortified, and has a pop. of 3,200, besides a small garrison. It has some trade in wood, cottons, starch, and tobacco. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793, but retaken by the French in 1794.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 6 m. NW of Lille. It has iron-forges, oil-works, distilleries, and sugar refineries. Pop. 1,850.

QUESSOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Moncontour. Pop. 1,700.

QUESTEMBERT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 12 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 3,500.

QUETHIOCK, a parish of Cornwall, 4 m. E of Liskeard. Area 451 acres. Pop. in 1851, 777.

QUETTA. See SHAWL.

QUETTEHOU, a town of France, dep. of La Manche, 9 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 1,900.

QUEUE-DU-BOIS, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 984, of whom 490 are in the v.

QUEULE, a river of Chili, which runs S, and, after a winding course, enters the sea to the N of Valdivia.

QUEVAUCAMPS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 14 m. NW of Mons. Pop. 2,135.

QUEVILLY (Le Grand), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. SW of Rouen.

QUEVILLY (Petri), a village adjoining the above.

QUEVY-LE-GRAND, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 723.

QUEVY-LE-PETIT, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. 886.

QUEYPO, a settlement of Costa Rica, near the Pacific, on the river Estrella.

QUEZALTENANGO. See QUESALTENANGO.

QUIA, a district of Africa, to the E of Sierra-Leone, between the rivers Rokelle and Casamanca.

QUIAMANE, a settlement of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, 27 m. S of Barcelona.

QUIBERON, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, situated in N lat. 47° 26', on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe. The town has two harbours defended by batteries. A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed with loss.

QUIBO, a small island on the outer part of the bay of Panama, in N lat. 7° 20', W long. 81° 40'. It is 19 m. in length, with an average breadth of 7 m.

QUIBON, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Barquisimeto.

QUICARÓ, a small island in the Pacific, near the coast of Veragua, in N lat. 7° 15'.

QUICHE, a town of Guatemala, 25 m. NW of the city of Guatemala.

QUICKSAND, a bay of the Oregon territory, U. S., to the S of the embouchure of the Columbia river, in N lat. 45° 50', and W long. 124°.—Also a river of the same territory, which has its source in Mount Hood; runs NW and joins Columbia river on the S bank, 15 m. SE of Fort Vancouver, and after a course of about 90 m. At its mouth is an elevated sand-bank.

QUIDDENHEM, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. ENE of East Harling. Area 1,126 acres. Pop. in 1841, 83; in 1851, 109.

QUIEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Liegnitz and circle of Hirschberg. It has manufactories of linen and silk fabrics.

QUIEPE, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of the Brazilian prov. of Bahia and comarca of Ilhéos, to the S of the bay of All Saints, in S lat. 13° 50' 58", and W long. 38° 56' 50". It has some fortifications.

QUIERASQUE. See CHERASCO.

QUIERS. See CHIEEL.

QUIERZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Coucy-le-Château, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 738. It is an ancient place, and formerly possessed a palace which was the habitual residence of the kings of the second dynasty, and in which, in the reign of Charlemagne and his successors, several councils and national assemblies were held.

QUIETO, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, which has its source near Pinguento; runs WSW, and, after a course of 45 m., throws itself into the Adriatic at Citta-Nuova.

QUIEVRAIN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. The dep. comprises 2,144 inhabitants. The town is 13 m. WSW of Mons. In the vicinity are mines of coal.

QUIEVREECOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. W of Neufchâtel. Pop. 460. It has several mineral wells; and in the vicinity are beds of fine white sand and argillaceous earth used in the manufacture of porcelain.

QUIEVREMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Mourcourt. Pop. 292.

QUIEVY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. and 10 m. E of Cambrai, and cant. of Carnières. Pop. 2,769.

QUIHIUNI, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which runs NE, and joins the Rio-Negro, on the r. bank, 30 m. NW of Barcellos.

QUIJORNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Madrid and partido of Navalcarnero, in a fertile valley. Pop. 416.

QUILA, or **KILOU**, a river of Lower Guinea, in the state and prov. of Loango, which has its source in the mountains on the E confines of that state; runs SW. and throws itself into the Atlantic about 20 m. NW of Loango.

QUILENGUES, a people of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, whose territory lies to the E of that of the Mocoados, in about N lat. 14°, and E long. 15°. Their chief town bears the same name.

QUILES. See **QUELLES**.

QUILICHAO, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, prov. and 60 m. NNE of Popayan, on a small affluent of the Cauca. It is advantageously situated for trade, and possesses several gold mines.

QUILION (SAN), a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 5 m. N of Genoa.

QUILIMARI, a river of Chili, in the district of Petorca, which has its source in the Andes, at the foot of the volcano of Chuapa; runs WSW, and, after a course of 150 m., throws itself into the Pacific, in S lat. 32° 8', and W long. 71° 33'.

QUILLABAMBA. See **VILCABAMBA**.

QUILLAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude and arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,693; in 1846, 10,554.—The town is 15 m. S of Limoux, and 27 m. SSW of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Aude, at the foot of lofty mountains. It has a fine church and a public abattoir, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and iron, which with wine, cattle, and wool form its chief articles of trade. The environs are noted for their figs.

QUILLEBEUF, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Pont-Audemer. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,707; in 1846, 7,603. The town is 8 m. N of Pont-Audemer, on a woody hill, near the l. bank of the estuary of the Seine, and at the extremity of a point on which is a lighthouse, in N lat. 49° 28' 36", E long. 0° 31' 38". Pop. in 1841, 1,447. It is small and ill-built, but has an excellent harbour, with quays substantially built of stone. Here, notwithstanding the local advantages, arising from the bar by which the river is obstructed at this point, and which renders the port inaccessible except at high tide, all the larger vessels which enter the Seine, either anchor or discharge a portion of their cargoes before ascending to Rouen. The manufactures of the place consist chiefly in cotton, hosiery, lace, leather, and nails. It has several tile, lime, and gypsum kilns and forges. The surrounding fisheries are highly productive. This town was originally the capital of the little territory of Roumois in Upper Normandy. It was fortified by Henry IV., and sustained a siege against the forces of the Duke of Mayenne. It was dismantled by Louis XIII.

QUILLIMANCY, or **QUILMANCI**, a river of Zanguebar, which traverses the territory of Melindah, and throws itself, by two principal arms, into the Indian ocean, in Formosa bay.

QUILLIMANE, a town of Mozambique, in Eastern Africa, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, the N arm of the Zambeze, in S lat. 17° 51'. The town is situated 15 m. up the N bank of the river, and contains a depot for merchandise and a Portuguese garrison. Vessels here transfer their cargoes to pinnaces and boats, which alone can ascend the Zambeze to Senna. The commodities chiefly brought down are gold, wood, bees'-wax, ivory, and slaves. In 1843, the slave-trade was carried on openly here by slave-agents from Rio-de-Janeiro. A recent visitor, who made a trip into the interior from this place, says, "Not a hill or the

outline of a mountain can be seen; the only sign of man was the solitary path we were travelling by. Now and then we met a party of blacks of from eight to twelve wending their way towards the town with bundles of dried meat, &c.: they invariably stepped out of the road, clapped their hands twice, and drew back their right feet. The women put their feet together, and making an inclination by bending both knees with their arms crossed, saluted us with a broad grin or sometimes a half-fearful expression of countenance. Many of them had their children lashed to their backs sleeping as comfortably as possible." The tourists were hospitably received at one of the stations of a Senhor Morgado, whose "property is larger than the whole of Portugal, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, a great part slaves, the rest *colonos*! It produces yearly 280 arabos of ivory. The elephants are generally caught during the rainy season when overtaken by the floods, and either drowned, shot, or speared. The country has immense resources within itself, producing iron, copper, and the precious metals. Coal is abundant and good, but too far from the river to be available for steam navigation, except during the floods, when the river is navigable all the way from Tete, a distance of 260 leagues. Much," it is added, "might be done by a company who would pay the governors well enough to induce them to discountenance the slave and contraband trades; but at present the demoralized state of society is beyond description. A custom-house without duties, a judge without justice, a church without a priest, bribery, speculation, and disease, go hand in hand with slavery and grasping avarice. Good health is a thing unknown to them, and their faces are the colour of gold."

QUILLOTA, a province and town of Chili.—The prov. is bounded by that of Coquimbo on the N; on the E by Aconcagua; on the S by Melipilla, and on the W by the Pacific. It is 25 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. Its rivers are the Longotama, Ligua, Aconcagua, and Limache, all of which flow from the Cordillera westwards to the sea. This district is one of the most populous in Chili. Its hemp and honey are esteemed; and it is said to be rich in gold and in copper.—The capital of the same name is pleasantly situated in a valley on the borders of the river Aconcagua, in S lat. 32° 50', 23 m. NE of Valparaiso. It has a pop. of about 9,000.

QUILOA, or **KILWA**, a city and port of Eastern Africa, on an island situated close to the mainland of Zanguebar, in S lat. 8° 57'. The Portuguese, who, in the beginning of the 16th cent., found this p. the capital of Eastern Africa, and the centre of the commerce of these coasts, after repeated attacks finally established themselves here in 1529. As they made Mozambique, however, the centre of their settlements, Q. was suffered to fall into decay, and at last was wrested from them by the imam of Mascat, in whose possession it now remains.

QUILTAON, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 12°.

QUIMINATIM, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, between Panay and Palwan, in N lat. 10° 55'.

QUIMPER, or **QUIMPER-CORENTIN**, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Finistere, situated on the declivity of a hill, at the confluence of the Odet and the Steir, 32 m. SE of Brest. It is divided into an old and a new town; and is surrounded with a wall and towers; but the houses are poorly built. The cathedral is a fine structure of the 15th cent.; the other public buildings are the theatre, the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden. The river Odet is here capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons; those of greater burden find safe